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HISTORY

OF THE
COUNTIES OF

GLOUCESTER, SALEM, AND CUMBERLAND

NEW JERSEY,

vol. I.

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THEIR

PROMINENT CITIZENS.

BY

THOS. CUSHING, M.D.

AND

CHARLES E. SHEPPARD, ESQ.

PHILADELPHIA:
EVERTS & PECK.
1883.

P R E F A C E.

In the preparation of this work every available source of information has been utilized. Books, pamphlets, and manuscripts in the libraries at Trenton, Newark, and Philadelphia have been consulted, records in the departments at Trenton and in the offices of the clerks in the different counties have been searched, the files of newspapers have been examined, and information has been obtained from individuals who had studied the history of different localities.

Acknowledgments are due to the clerks of the counties, and of the boards of freeholders, for access to the records in their offices, and to the editors of journals for the use of their files.

Those who have contributed articles for this work, and whose names appear in connection with their articles, are Rev. J. Y. Burk, Indians of New Jersey; J. Down Heritage, M.D., Geology of Southern New Jersey; J. Ingram, M.D., Meteorology of Southern New Jersey; Belmont Perry, Esq., Bench and Bar of Gloucester County; Luther F. Halsey, M.D., Medical Profession of Gloucester County; William Milligan, Gloucester County School System; Wallace McGeorge, M.D., Gloucester County Bible Society, and Gloucester County Sunday-School Association; Rev. D. Thackara, Temperance in Gloucester County; Samuel Prior, Meadow Improvements in Salem County; William H. Reed, Agriculture in Salem County; Quinton Gibbon, M.D., Medical Profession in Salem County; H. P. Davidson, Temperance in Salem County; and M. D. Dickinson, Salem County Sunday-School Association.

Many others have contributed local articles and have freely given valuable information. While some errors of former historians have been corrected, there will doubtless be found others which, as in all similar cases, have eluded the closest vigilance of the compilers of this work: for these the indulgent charity of the critic is asked.

The historian of Cumberland County, Charles E. Sheppard, desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to the following publications: History of the Medical Men of Cumberland County, and Beasley's History of Cape May, and to the authors of the various historical sketches of churches in the county which have been published; and especially to acknowledge his indebtedness to the previous History of Cumberland County and the other publications of the late Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, who sent for the writer immediately after he became engaged upon this work, and, unsolicited, extended to him permission to use any of his writings, to the fullest extent; to Mr. Robert B. Potter, whose valuable assistance and extensive information on the local history of the county has been a great help; to the pastors and other members of the various churches, and officers of societies, and to Dr. J. B. Potter, Col. W. E. Potter, Mr. George F. Nixon, James H. Nixon, Esq., H. O. Newcomb, Esq., Dr. Enoch Fifthian, and the many others who have so willingly furnished information and assisted him in the preparation of the History of Cumberland County.

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HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER, SALEM, AND CUMBERLAND COUNTIES, NEW JERSEY.

CHAPTER I.

THE INDIANS OF NEW JERSEY.¹

If this chapter had been intended to be a contribution to the ethnology of North America, the writer would certainly have declined to undertake the task. The time has not yet come when a satisfactory account of the aborigines of this country can be written. It is only very recently that anything like scientific investigation has been applied to this important subject, and the earnest effort and diligent labor which are now being bestowed upon it have as yet only revealed the breadth of the field and the vast amount of research, comparison, and scientific reasoning which must be given to it before convincing and satisfactory conclusions can be reached. But the field is "white unto the harvest." Already enough is known to assure us of another triumph not unlike that achieved during the last century in geological science. Once it was sufficient for men to know something of the nature of the rocks beneath their feet. The race was too young to have any traditions of the life of the everlasting hills; no one dreamed of ascertaining facts and events in the history of the earth before a living man was there to see them. But the mineralogy and biology of the present, well observed, gave the key to the investigation of the past; and practical science, through an amount of toilsome and patient study, of which men in general have no conception, now tells the story of primeval ages with greater accuracy than commonly belongs to the records of coeval historians. In the same way is the history of the original inhabitants of North America being investigated. We might almost as well be without the scanty records of the Europeans who first came in contact with them. There was so

little human sympathy for them, so little interest in anything which did not yield material profit,—the contact itself so soon affected the original savagery, that we learn but little trustworthy from the first explorers and settlers of our shores. We have practically but two sources of reliable information. They are first, the remains of Indian life in the shape of weapons and domestic implements, which are sown more or less profusely over our fields and forests, and second, the observation of existing Indian life by trained and enthusiastic investigators. Until recently this second source of information was far from being satisfactory. He who now visits an Indian reservation in the West witnesses a transition life farther removed from its primitive condition than it is from modern civilization. He sees but little of what Lewis and Clark saw when they explored the Columbia River, of what Schoolcraft saw when he traversed the Missouri and Mississippi, or what Catlin saw when he made his home among the Mandans, and even they were some removes from the purest types of aboriginal life. It was not until the more obscure recesses of the continent were explored, and its isolated tribes sought out, not until these people were approached as human beings by men like Cushing, who could win a way into their hearts and homes, and be content to be one with them in closest fellowship, that the study became promising of fruitful results. It will not be until after years of exact study of the remains, the dialects, the myths, the customs, and the physical peculiarities of the various tribes, that there can be anything like a conclusive science of American ethnology. Such study is being made by most competent men. The Smithsonian Institution and the Peabody Museum are the centres of such investigations, and until these are further advanced it would be rash to deal with local archaeology with too presumptuous confidence.

¹ By Rev. J. Y. Burk.

The first settlers in New Jersey, and especially in that part known as West Jersey, found there a very numerous population of Indians. This is not a matter of wonder. There is scarcely a portion of the Atlantic coast so favorable to the exigencies of primitive life in the stone age. (No disparagement intended as to the highest civilization.) The ocean on the one side, a mighty river on the other, hardly more than two days journey apart at the farthest, intersected by numerous streams swarming with fish, with a soil readily absorbing rain and easily cultivated by the imperfect tools of the savage, with forests and swamps, even now classed by botanists as southern rather than northern, and therefore abounding in game and fruit, with a drift formation furnishing every choice of pebble for working stone implements and the choicest clay for primitive pottery, West Jersey was not only the home of a larger population of Indians than perhaps any similar area in the Middle States, but was most largely visited by those who lived elsewhere. Many of the Pennsylvania clans were in the habit of making annual visits to the sea-shore along well-known trails across the State. There they may have enjoyed sea-bathing and social dissipations, but their chief object was to procure fish, oysters, and clams for drying as winter food, and partly for making and getting money. The celebrated wampum consisted of beads made out of the shells of the large clam found abundantly upon our coast. The larger and white part of the shell was drilled and ground into a cylindrical bead, which bore the same relation to their currency as our silver, the small blue portion, made into beads, corresponding with our gold. They were not strictly bi-metalists but bi-conchists in their financial economy. There is no record of any serious difficulty in adjusting the relative value of the white and blue strings of beads, but all alike suffered some depreciation in the later years of Indian residence, for a certain Jacob Speer, a sort of Cape May country storekeeper and trader, set all the country people along the shore to making wampum during the winter, with the mean advantage of civilized tools, which he took from them in exchange for goods, and then paid it for pelts to the Five Nations on the Hudson River.

These Indians were known as the Lenni-Lenape (original people). The very name suggests a falsehood. What would ever induce such a boast as it implies except the existence of a doubt or contradiction? And, as we shall see when we come to discuss the remains found throughout the State, there are witnesses in the very stones to the probable existence of an entirely different people anterior to the Delawares. According to Heckewelder, a devoted Moravian missionary, who gathered his information from the Indians, whose language he perfectly understood, there were three distinct families of aborigines in North America east of the Mississippi. The Iroquois, often called the Six Nations, occupied the northern part, the Lenhi-Lenape the middle, and

the Natches the southern part. The traditions of a concurred in their having had a different origin, and of having reached the Atlantic coast by migration from the West. Just as in Ohio and other Western States there are numerous remains of forts and villages, the construction of which indicates a people of entirely different habits from those of either of these families; so among the stone weapons of our own State there is almost certain evidence of the relics of an earlier people than the Delawares. So well marked is this distinction that collectors designate one arrow-head as a *paleolith* (old stone), and another *neolithic* (new stone), although both may be made of precisely the same material. The paleoliths include certain chipped stones, called, from their appearance, "turtle-backs," for which no certain use is known, and which were probably not a part of a Delaware's outfit. The arrows, spears, etc., of this class have the rudest possible outline, their variety of shape is very little compared with that of the later weapons, and they generally indicate not so much the want of ability to give any desired shape to the stone as a want of artistic perception and an indifference to the appearance and better qualities of the weapon. They were probably the remains of a people who had disappeared from these coasts before the advent of the Delawares. If they had been conquered and expelled by the latter, we may be sure that traditions would have boasted of the victory rather than that such a name as "original people" should have been assumed. It has been suggested that the Eskimo once lived here at the end of the Ice Age, and have followed the northward retreating ice-belt until they reached their present location. Certainly the description given by the Norse discoverers of the continent of the "Skrellings" corresponds better with the Eskimo than with any of our Indian tribes, but this would make their migration far too late to accord with the former theory. But whoever preceded them it is certain that the Lenni-Lenape were *not* the original people of the country, and it is probable that their existence in New Jersey did not antedate the arrival of the whites by more than a very few centuries.

The Lenni-Lenapes were really a noble people. Too much of the judgment which has been formed about them and other Indians has been based upon observations of them in the transitional and worst phases of their national life. Destroy the original methods of Indian life, change all his natural surroundings, debauch him with all the vices of the whites, rob him on the one hand and pamper him with the other, cheat and insult him, and then by sheer force overawe him, and he would not be human if he did not display the worst vices of his nature and ours. Let him remain an Indian pure and simple in his savagery, or else convert him into and treat him as a civilized Christian, and in either case you will have one who need not fear comparison with other races.

To ruin first and then to describe and judge has been too much the method used with the Indian. If we turn to the records of those who came in contact with them at the very earliest, and above all of the missionaries who approached them as friends, we shall learn something near the truth in regard to their original character. The Lenni-Lenape were a strong, vigorous, and brave race. At the time of the settlement of the shores of the Delaware they were occupying a peculiar position. By a singular strategy of the Iroquois they had been induced to become "women," that is, "non-combatants," under treaty obligations which at the same time protected them from incursions, made them a barrier against invading tribes, and placed them in the position of umpires in times of disturbance. To this is partly to be attributed the peaceful character which both Swedes and English found when they settled among them. Their political life was simple and patriarchal. Its foundations were reverence for elders and respect for each other's rights. From earliest childhood these were inculcated and practiced, along with habits of activity, endurance, and courage. Their religion was the filial acknowledgment of a Great Father, and the belief in a future life of rewards and punishments, to which were added many superstitions concerning evil spirits and occult forces in nature. The conspicuous traits in their character were a pride in their humanity, which gave dignity to speech and manners, a thoroughness in love and hatred, which led to extreme faithfulness and self-sacrifice in one, and implacable vindictiveness in the other, and, in general, a singularly clear appreciation of the virtues of truth and justice among them selves.

On the testimony of the Europeans themselves we gather that the Indians were from the first their friends, that when kindly treated they were capable of devoted and enduring friendships, that they were extremely sensitive to contempt and injury, and that in the fatal difficulties which arose between them the Indians were not the aggressors. They had no written language. Important events were kept in memory by carefully-repeated traditions handed from generation to generation with singular accuracy. Sometimes these events, or the terms of a treaty, or the memoranda of a messenger, were arbitrarily associated with particular arrangements of the beads of wampum (before mentioned as money) embroidered on a belt, which was read by one who knew the memorial arrangement at councils. Their dress was chiefly made from the skins of animals, which they were very expert in dressing into pliability and softness. They were very fond of personal ornament. The feathers of birds, the quills of porcupines, the teeth of bears and panthers, shells, perforated stones, and paint made from ochreous clays served for their adornment. The latter was ground in small stone mortars with little pestles of the size of a finger, and was generally found in

the warrior's pouch. Different styles of painting were adopted for festival or for war, and tattooing with charcoal for permanent beautifying and for inscribing the "totem" or representative animal or sign upon the individual. Their habitations were wigwams or tents made of skins stretched over a conical frame of light poles, or of the bark of the hemlock which they split off in large sheets and soaked in water to render pliable. Their food was principally animal. The forests and swamps of New Jersey abounded in game of every description. Our statute books still offer bounties for the heads of wolves and catamounds, and the bear and deer are not even now altogether extinct. Our streams, then unpolluted, swarmed with fish; they and the coast furnished oysters, clams, and mussels in abundance, and "Scheyichbi" was in Indian times as now the greatest food-producing region of the Atlantic coast. But their diet was by no means exclusively animal. Besides maize, pumpkins, and beans, which they cultivated rudely in little patches near their permanent homes, they were familiar with and used many of the wild roots, berries, and nuts which are now never thought of as food. There were no large granaries or storehouses, but each family made some provision of dried and smoked food for wintry or stormy weather, although in general they depended upon the hand-to-mouth principle, which is characteristic of savage life. They were almost entirely ignorant of the use of metals. About all that they ever possessed were flakes of natural copper from the lake regions which were occasionally found among them, generally rolled into little cylinders and strung as beads. Hence all the operations of life were conducted with implements of other material. Clay, wood, stone, shell, bone, and horn composed every tool or weapon which they possessed, and we may safely claim that they reached the highest pitch of civilization ever attained where these were the only resources for human instruments. Of these there remain as relics of the departed race, after the lapse of over two centuries, only those which were made of stone and clay. As we examine them, which have been plowed up in enormous quantities and variety all over the State, but especially in these lower counties, we read distinctly in them the mode of life of our predecessors here. We note the density of the population, encouraged by the natural advantages of the place. We detect the site of long-vanished villages or of long-forgotten graveyards. We learn how they killed their game and fish, how they fought their battles, how they ground their grain and boiled their meat, how they barked the trees and excavated their canoes, how they flayed and dressed and sewed the skins of animals for house and clothing, how they speared and scaled their fish, how they adorned their persons and smoked their tobacco, how tenderly they buried their dead,—all these are lithographed in the stones which their fingers have shaped and their hands used, along with yet hidden secrets which per-

haps further study and comparison may hereafter reveal.

Let us examine a collection of such relics, and read in them the mode of life of their former owners. At once we discern two principal classes into which they are divided. The first are stones, the shape of which has been more or less modified by pecking, pounding, or grinding. A flat stone has a shallow cavity on its upper surface, and with this is an elongated pestle, and these constitute the mills of the Indians in which, according to size, corn and other food was pounded into meal or clay into paint. Oval and flattened natural stones have depressions on each side for thumb and finger, and on the circumference marks of bruising, and these are hammers. Cylindrical or oval stones are found with a groove pecked out around the middle for the reception of a handle, the "pogamogen" or war-club. Of the same form, but with the larger portion ground evenly to an edge, are the well-known Indian hatchets of innumerable variety in weight, form, and finish. These axes were not used for chopping trees, for which they are totally unfit, but for barking them, and, after burning, for cutting away charred wood. They were also effective weapons of war. Smaller stones, of like shape, but without the groove for a handle, are called "celts" or chisels. When what we might call axes or pick-axes are found with a hole drilled for a handle, as in modern tools, they are always finely made and polished, and never intended for hard work. They have been called "banner stones," and are believed to have been badges of office. Thin, flat stones of oblong shape, with rounded ends and drilled in two or more places as if for cords, are supposed to have been ornaments for the breast. Stones with variously-sized grooves are found, which were adapted for finishing, as with sand-paper, the shafts of arrows, or for rounding sinews into threads and bowstrings. And, lastly, the precious tobacco-pipe is found in all forms from the rudest to the most elaborate. One, found in this county, represents a beautifully-carved tortoise. A deep cavity in the back is the bowl, and three proportions on either side of the shell would admit long reeds to radiate out to each of six sociable smokers squatted around it.

The second class is that of chipped or flaked implements. In these the Indians exhibited their highest skill and most artistic taste. Every variety of mineral is brought into use, but the best were those which have a distinctly conchoidal fracture, such as jasper and chalcedony. The art of making them was in producing at will this conchoidal fracture, breaking off flakes of mineral, and leaving a series of larger or smaller concave surfaces over the formed implement. Such tools show no signs of bruising or grinding on their edges. They are sharp, serrated slightly on the edges, and thickened in the middle. The fractures were produced by cunningly-directed pressure, not from stone or metal, but from a piece of hard wood

or deer-horn, which, slightly yielding to the stone embraces an exposed edge, and determines the direction of cleavage. The most familiar examples are the "darts" or arrow-heads. Beginning with the size of the little finger nail, we can arrange a beautiful series of leaf-shaped, triangular, stemmed, barbed, twisted serrated, and other forms, increasing in size until the line is passed when they can be called arrow-heads and they are evidently spears. These are generally from five to eight inches in length, and of strong and effective proportions. There is one form, however, very common along our water-courses, not larger than some arrow-heads, but long and narrow, and evidently used as a "gig" for spearing fish. Next to the spears come the much larger and broader implements of similar make, which were spades or hoes according as they were lashed to a straight or bent handle. All arrows and spear-heads have a flat, chisel-like end opposite to the point, and many were inserted into the split end of a shaft, which was then strongly bound with green sinew, which contracted as it dried. Fish-scaling knives, scalping-knives, and skinning-knives were made by the same process, the latter curiously similar to the peculiar curved knife now used by furriers for cutting up their skins. Long, slender, and triangular flint perforators or awls were made for piercing hides in the process of sewing. We have seen a magnificent dagger, hilt and blade in one piece, made out of choice red jasper. We can readily see the handiness and use of the relics above described, but every collector of such specimens has other singular objects, evidently wrought into shape with definite purpose, but what that purpose was is yet to be discovered. For over two centuries these imperishable riches of the Indians have laid in the soil, and only now are eagerly collected and carefully compared with almost identical remains from the lake- and cave-dwellers of pre-historic times in Europe.

The only other relics commonly found are of pottery. The Indian tribes were quite expert in making a certain kind of earthenware more or less perfectly burned. The Southern and Southwestern tribes excelled in this and kindred arts, and the more as we approach the Mexicans or Aztecs. Our own Indians, though inferior to them, were no mean potters. Just as the modern faience-worker, having selected his best clay, mixes therewith a "degraissant" of some refractory material to counteract shrinkage, so the Indian tempered our natural clays, and mixed therein mica scales or washed quartz sand, where the Florida Indians used pounded shells. Sometimes the plastic material was moulded on the inside of a woven basket and then fired, the basket-marks remaining on the finished vessel. Generally the vessels were moulded by hand, quite thin, and ornamented by rolling a corn-cob over the soft surface, by stamping it with circles from the end of a hollow reed, by tracing lines with a sharp stick, or by impressions of thumb-nails. Holes were provided near the rim for suspending such

vessels by cords. They were then burnt, more or less, but never, so far as we have seen, to anything like vitrification or glazing. Such vessels were very fragrant, whether buried or left on the surface, but their fragments are almost imperishable. They sometimes mark the spot of burial, where they were placed by pious hands, and often mark the site of ancient villages. None are very large, yet quite a curious collection can be made of their various kinds and markings.

Such are the remains of our predecessors in this county. May we not hope that their zealous gathering and contribution to the centres of scientific study will, along with further research into the languages and myths of the American tribes, make possible in the near future a more thorough knowledge of the people who so long ago faded from the land before the advance of our civilized life. They left no ill name in New Jersey, nor is New Jersey stained by any dark records of crime or cruelty on the part of white men towards its "original people."

CHAPTER II.

FIRST DISCOVERIES AND SETTLEMENTS ON THE DELAWARE RIVER.

In 1609 Delaware Bay was first discovered by Hendrick Hudson, an Englishman in the service of a Dutch trading company. He had sailed west in quest of a passage to the Indies, reached Newfoundland, turned south, discovered Cape Cod, which, in ignorance of its previous discovery, he named New Holland, and proceeded southward till he reached the shore near Chesapeake Bay. He then turned northward, and on the 28th of August entered Delaware Bay. There he found shallow water and sandbars; and deeming navigation unsafe, he sailed out and proceeded north till he came to New York Bay, which he entered. He sailed up the river which bears his name as far as Albany, then returned, and started on his voyage to Holland in October of the same year.

The next year Lord Delaware, on a voyage to Virginia, touched at Delaware Bay, which thus came to bear his name.

The report which Hudson gave of his voyage and the country which he visited induced the merchants of Amsterdam to send another vessel, in 1610, freighted with goods for trade with the natives at Manhattan Island and its vicinity. This adventure proved profitable, and they obtained from the States-General the exclusive privilege of trading during four years with the natives of Hudson River and that vicinity. Here a remunerative commerce was carried on, and agents were left to care for the interests of the trading company during the winter of each year. In 1613, Sir

Samuel Argall entered New York Bay, and found four traders' houses on Manhattan Island, and in 1614 the Dutch built a fort on the southern extremity of that island for the protection of their trading establishment.

Although the discovery of America by Columbus was made in 1492, more than a century elapsed before any successful and permanent colonies were planted here. In 1607 the first was established at Jamestown, in Virginia, by the English, under a charter granted by James the First to Sir Thomas Gates, Richard Hackluyt, and others. Under another charter granted to the Plymouth Company in 1620, the settlement of New England was commenced, and a permanent colony was established in that year.

As before stated, the trading-post at Manhattan Island was fortified in 1614, and at about the same time Fort Orange was erected on an island in the Hudson, near Albany. The settlements thus made were for purposes of trade only, and nothing having the character of a colony was established during several years. Even as late as 1625 there was but one European family residing on Long Island in the near vicinity of the principal trading-post.

The commercial operations established and carried on here were quite successful, and in 1621 the States-General granted a charter to the "West India Company," with extensive powers and privileges, but without any grant of specific territory, or any guaranty of its possessions. If the company became involved in hostilities it was to defend itself at its own expense, but it was not empowered to declare war without the concurrence of the States. To this company the States made a present of half a million of guilders, and subscribed half a million more to its stock.

It was at once seen that, although commerce was the object of this corporation, colonization was essential to its success, and efforts in that direction were made, not only in the vicinity of the Hudson, or North River, but on the Delaware, or South River, as they were then called.

It is said that in 1616, Cornelis Hendrickson, in the ship "Restless," a vessel of light draft, that was built at Manhattan in 1614 by Adrian Block, sailed up the Delaware River as far as the mouth of the Schuylkill. No other European is known to have explored this stream till 1623, when Cornelis Jacobson Mey, with Adrian Joris second in command, was sent by the West India Company with a number of emigrants from Holland. He brought a stock of merchandise, and means of subsistence and defense. He sailed along the coast from Cape Cod, entered New York Bay, which he christened Port Mey, then sailed south to Delaware Bay, which he named New Port Mey. The cape at the north of the entrance to Delaware Bay he called Cape Mey (now Cape May), and that at the south Cape Cornelis (now Henlopen).

He ascended the stream as far as the mouth of Timber Creek, near which he landed and erected a fort, which he named Fort Nassau. This was the first attempt to establish a settlement on the Delaware River. The object of planting this settlement was trade with the natives, but it is presumed the adventure was not successful. No reliable history remains as to subsequent proceedings here, and it is only known that ten years later no whites were found here, but that the fort was occupied by the Indians.

—In 1629 the West India Company, to promote colonization in New Netherland, offered to patrons, or founders of settlements, not only exclusive property in large tracts of land but extensive manorial and seigniorial rights. Encouraged by these offers, several of the directors of the company sought to make large territorial acquisitions here. In 1629 the agents of Samuel Godyn and Samuel Bloemart purchased from three Indian chiefs a tract of land extending from Cape Henlopen thirty-two miles and two miles in breadth, and the next year another tract was purchased for the same persons on the opposite side of the bay, at Cape May. This purchase was made from nine chiefs, and was sixteen miles in length by the same in breadth.

In 1630 two vessels were fitted out and laden with emigrants, animals, implements, grain, seeds, etc., for settlement on the Delaware or South River. The command was given to David Pretersen de Vries, and the vessels arrived at their destination early in 1631. The settlers, thirty-four in number, landed at Hore Kill,¹ now Lewis Creek. Here a palisade fort was erected, and, in the autumn, De Vries returned to Holland, leaving the colony in charge of Giles Osset. In the absence of De Vries, Osset, who appears to have been an indiscreet man, quarreled with the Indians, and one of their chiefs was killed. It has been said that the arms of the States-General were set up, painted on tin, and that a chief, attracted by the shining metal, took it to convert it into trinkets. This was regarded as a national insult, and to appease the wrath of the settlers the head of the chief was brought by the Indians themselves. The truth of this story is doubted. Probably the chief had been wantonly killed for some trifling offense. On the return of De Vries, in December, 1632, he found nothing of the colony he had left but the skulls and bones of the colonists strewn on the ground. The Indians had fallen on them when unsuspicous of danger, killed them all, and burned their fort and other buildings.

After lingering a few weeks in the neighborhood of Hoornkill, De Vries, in January, 1633, sailed up the river to Fort Nassau, which he found occupied by Indians. The Hollanders, left there by Mey ten years before, had voluntarily removed to New Amsterdam.

Here De Vries, by the timely information given him by an Indian woman, eluded a plan to murder him and his crew, as the crew of an English boat that had been sent there by the Governor of Virginia had been entrapped and murdered. He descended the river and sailed for Manhattan, and thus ended the first attempt to colonize the country on the Delaware.

CHAPTER III.

SWEDISH RÉGIME.

THE first project of planting a Swedish colony in America was formed during the reign of the renowned Gustavus Adolphus. Upon the representation of William Usselinx, a Hollander, that America offered great advantages for profitable trade, a company was formed, and in 1628 a favorable edict was issued by the king. Ships and all necessities were provided and the preparations were made for the accomplishment of the work, but the breaking out of the German war, and the subsequent death of the king, arrested the proceedings, and for the time defeated the project.

Although the idea of establishing a trading colony on an extensive scale was not revived, that of a colony for settlement was not long dormant. Peter Minuit, who had been Governor of the Dutch colony at New Amsterdam, went to Sweden and urged the project of a settlement on the Delaware. Count Oxenstiern favored the project, and laid the plan of a colony before Queen Christina. It met her approval, and in 1636-37 she gave orders for its execution. Minuit was made commander of the colony, a ship, called the "Key of Calmar," was fitted out at Gottenburg, and sailed, accompanied by a smaller vessel, the "Bird Grip" (or "Griffin"), both laden with colonists and supplies. On their arrival they purchased from the Indians a tract of land on the west side of the river, extending from Cape Henlopen to the falls at Trenton, and settled on Christina Creek, at the mouth of which they built a fort, which they named, in honor of their queen, Fort Christina.

Historians differ with regard to the time when this was built, but the weight of evidence seems to fix the time not earlier than 1636 nor later than 1638, probably the latter year. On the death of Minuit the government of the colony devolved on Peter Hollendare, who, after eighteen months, returned to Sweden, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. John Printz, who came over in 1642 in the ship "Fame," accompanied by two other ships, the "Swan" and "Charitas."

In the instructions given to Governor Printz the following article is noteworthy in its bearing on the early settlement of the eastern side of the Delaware River:

¹ Variously written Horeskill, Hoarkill, Whorekill, doubtless corruptions of Hoornkill, from Hoorn, a city in Holland, and Kill, a river or creek.

“6. Recently, and in the year last past, viz., 1641, several English families, probably amounting to sixty persons in all, have settled and begun to build and cultivate the land elsewhere, namely, upon the east side of the above-mentioned south river, on a little stream named Ferken’s Kil,¹ so have also the above-named subjects of Her Majesty, and participants in the Company, purchased for themselves of the wild inhabitants of the country the whole of this eastern side of the river, from the mouth of the afore-said great river at Cape May up to a stream named Narratteen’s Kil,² which tract extends about twelve (12) German miles, including also the said Ferken’s Kil, with the intention of drawing to themselves the English aforesaid. Thus purchase the governor shall always, with all his power, keep intact, and thus bring these families under the jurisdiction and government of Her Royal Majesty and the Swedish Crown, especially as we are informed that they themselves are not indisposed thereto, and should they be induced, as a free people, voluntarily to submit themselves to a government which can maintain and protect them, we believed that they might shortly amount to some hundred strong. But however that may be, the Governor is to seek to bring these English under the government of the Swedish Crown as partners in this undertaking, and they might also, with good reason, be driven out and away from said place; therefore, Her Most Royal Majesty aforesaid will most graciously leave it to the discretion of Governor Printz so to consider and act in the premises as can be done with propriety and success.”

It is not known whether the English settlers spoken of were squatters from New Haven, adventurers from Maryland, or the pioneers of Sir Edmund Pleyden. With regard to the Indians, the instructions received by Governor Printz were to regard them as the rightful owners of the country, to obtain land from them only by purchase, and to treat them in the most equitable and humane manner, that no injury should be done to them by any of his people. Thus was inaugurated the just and humane policy toward the natives that was afterward pursued by William Penn.

As soon as it became known to the Dutch authorities at New Amsterdam that the Swedes were erecting a fort at the mouth of Christina Creek, a protest was made by Governor William Kieft, “that the whole south river of the New Netherlands, both above and below, hath already for many years been our property, occupied by our forts and sealed with our blood, which was also done when you were in service in the New Netherlands, and you are, therefore, well aware of this. But whereas you have now come among our forts to build fortress to our injury and damage, which we shall never permit, as we are also assured that Her Royal Majesty of Sweden has never given you authority to build forts upon our rivers and coasts, and to settle people on the land, nor to traffic in peltries, nor to undertake anything to our injury, we do therefore protest against all the disorder and injury, and all the evil consequences of bloodshed, uproar, and wrong which our Trading Company may thus suffer, and that we shall protect our rights in such manner as we may find most advisable.”

Beyond this protest, and the repair and reoccupation of Fort Nassau, it does not appear that any active measures were adopted by the Dutch, during the administration of Minuit and Hollandare, for the as-

sertion and maintenance of their rights which they claimed to the whole of Delaware River.

Governor Printz selected as his residence the island of Tenackong, otherwise known as Tutaenung and Tenico,³ and here he erected a fort, with considerable armament, which he named New Gotheborg. This location was selected because of its relation to Fort Nassau, by the occupancy of which the Dutch might interfere with passage on the river.

It may here be remarked that a portion of the Swedish immigrants were called freemen, because they came with liberty to settle and remain in the country or leave it at their pleasure; while another portion came in the service of a trading company, and received wages. Malefactors were also sent over at first, but the influx of these was arrested by Governor Printz.

The traffic with the Indians, which the Swedes desired to control, was interfered with by the Dutch, who came with permits from Governor Stuyvesant, of New Amsterdam. One of these, named Thomas Broen, associated with some Swedish freemen, purchased from the natives land on the eastern shore adjacent to this. Printz protested against this, and made a purchase from the Indians of the land from Mantas Huck, nearly opposite Tenackong, to Naritics, or Raccoon’s Kihl. On this land he set up a post, to which he affixed the Swedish coat of arms, and thus, for a time, the plan of the Hollanders was frustrated.

Governor Printz having by the erection of the fort on Tinicum Island blocked the passage of the Hollanders to Fort Nassau, the latter, in the name of the States-General, made a treaty with the Indians in 1651, for the land between Mingua’s Kihl and Bambo Hook. This treaty was probably made with the Delawares, whose title to the soil was not admitted by the Mingos or Iroquois. Soon afterwards they built Fort Casimir, at Sandhuk (now Newcastle, in the State of Delaware). Governor Printz protested against the erection of this fort, but without effect. To overcome the advantage which the Dutch had thus gained, Governor Printz erected, on the eastern shore, at a place called Wootsessung Sing (Salem Creek), another Swedish fort, which he named Elfsborg. From this fort the district in that region took the name of Elsinborg. The fort was a Swedish mile (more than six English miles) below Fort Casimir, and two miles below Christina. From this fort Swedish ships were saluted as they passed, and Dutch vessels were compelled to lower their flags. This fort was afterwards called Myggenborg, because of the abundance of gnats, or mosquitoes (Myggor), which rendered it almost untenable. It was afterwards abandoned and destroyed by the Swedes. Several other fortifications were erected by the Swedes on the western side.

¹ “Varken’s Kil,” i.e., “Hog Creek,” now Salem Creek.

² Raccoon Creek. The Naraticongs are mentioned by O’Callaghan as an Indian tribe.

³ Now Tinicum, about nine miles southwest from Philadelphia.

The Dutch historian, Adrian Van der Donck, thus speaks of Governor Printz's doings at this fort:

"The Swedish governor, thinking that now is the right time, has built a fort called Elsinborrg. There he holds a high hand over each and all, even over the vessels of our trading company, and all those who sail up into South River, compelling them to strike their flags, without exception. He sends two men on board to inquire where they come from, which is scarcely better than searching us, to which it will come at last. We cannot understand what right those Swedes have to act so, or how the officers of another power, as these give themselves out to be with full powers, can take upon themselves such high authority over another people's lands and wares which they have so long had in possession and sealed with their own blood, especially as we hold it by a charter."

However jealous the Swedes and Hollanders were of each other, they were always united in excluding the English from the river. Says Acrelius, "Already in those times the Englishman sought to settle himself on those coasts, and had so far a claim to it as the western shore was regarded as the rear of Virginia, especially as the times then gave him the best right who had the most strength. The year before Governor Printz landed the English had fortified a place upon the Schulkihl," whom the Dutch commissary at Fort Nassau was ordered to drive out. Again, Van der Donck says, "There lies another creek (kihl) on the eastern shore, three miles down towards the mouth of the river, called Varcken's Kihl (Hog Creek, or Salem Creek), where some English settled (the ones referred to in Governor Printz's instructions), but Director Kieft drove them away, and protested against them being in that part, supported by the Swedes, for they had both agreed to drive the English away."

Governor Printz returned to Sweden in 1652, leaving the administration of governmental affairs in the hands of his son-in-law, John Papeoija.

In 1654 the ship "Eagle" came from Sweden, bringing John Claudius Rising, who assumed the gubernatorial functions under the title of "General Director of New Sweden," and Papeoija returned to his native country. Immediately on the arrival of Rising he took possession of Fort Casimir, which was surrendered by the Dutch commandant without bloodshed, and it was rebuilt and christened Fort Trinity.

An engineer named Lindstrom, who came over with Rising, made a map of Swedes River, on which the following places on the eastern side were named:

² Cape May, which is still so called; Astv-hoens River in Indian, called in Swedish Kiddare Kihl, now commonly (English) Prince Maurice River; Fogeland, Sw., now Egg Island; Sepalacking, or Co-hanzy Creek, the Indian name being retained in English; Roter River, now Attevas ("Alluvoway"), or Oliver's Creek; As-smohacking, Oijtjes-sing, Woostessungong, Ind.; Els-borg, Sw., now Elsingborg; Warkeen's Kihl in Dutch, Hog Creek in Eng., now Salem Creek; Obisquahosit, Ind., now Pennasack; Kagikianzakius Kihl, Ind.; Allman's Kihl, Sw., now Oldman's Creek; Memiraco, Narraticon, Ind., now Raccoon Creek. (N.B.—This name has undergone various changes: Memiraco, Raccoon, Bacunn, Narraticon, Araratcung, Bacung.) Mackle's Kihl,

now Mant's Creek; Pisopackasing's Kihl, Ind., now Woodbury Creek; Tetamekanekz Kihl, Ind., now Timber Creek; Arkawee, Te-koke, Tkanscho, Hernaomising, Ind.; Fort Nassau in Holland, now Gloucester Point."¹

From the time that Fort Casimir was taken by Director Rising, and the Dutch thus practically expelled from New Sweden, the Hollanders at New Amsterdam began to make preparations for retaliation. Their plans were matured, and in 1655 Governor Peter Stuyvesant, with seven vessels and from six hundred to seven hundred men from New Amsterdam, sailed up the river, encamped one night at the abandoned and decayed Fort Elfsborg, then sailed past Fort Trinity, landed and invested that fort, which, after a delay of a day, surrendered. Thence the Hollanders marched against Fort Christina, which also surrendered without resistance. Thus terminated the Swedish authority on the Delaware.

Ferris says, "The war now brought to an issue by the vigorous hand of Stuyvesant was, in many respects, a singular one. It was waged by the most powerful fleet and army that had ever been engaged in North America. It was prosecuted by a skillful, experienced general, and finally closed without the loss of a single victim on either side."

Of the customs of the Swedes an intelligent and observing countryman of theirs (Professor Kalm), who resided some time among them in New Jersey, relates in substance: "They had neither tea, coffee, chocolate, nor sugar, and were too poor to buy any intoxicating drinks, or vessels to distill them in. The first settlers drank at table, as a substitute for tea, a decoction of sassafras, and even as late as 1748 they mixed the tea they then used with all sorts of herbs, so that it no longer deserved the name of tea. For a long time they continued to make their candles and soap from bayberry bushes. Their buckwheat cakes, which were a standard dish, were baked in frying-pans, or on stones. The men wore caps, breeches, and vests of the skins of various animals. The women wore jackets and petticoats of the same materials. Their beds, except the sheets, were composed of the skins of wolves, bears, panthers, and other beasts, with which the woods once abounded. They made their own leather for shoes and other articles, dyeing it red with chestnut bark, or the moss of a certain tree not now known, or black with a preparation of common field-sorrel." Among the customs mentioned by Kalm, as peculiar to some of the settlements on the banks of the Delaware, there was one which may be adverted to. When a man died in such circumstances that his widow could not pay his debts, if she had an offer of a second husband she was obliged to marry him *en chemise*. In this plight, on her wedding day, she went out from her former house to that of her new spouse, who met her half-way with a full suit of clothes, which he presented to her, saying he only rented them, because had he given

¹ Acrelius, p. 69.

them to her the creditors of the first husband might take them from her.

Until the English arrived the Swedes bathed regularly every Saturday. Christmas they celebrated with various games, and by serving up certain peculiar dishes at table, as was customary in old Sweden.

They made their cart and wagon wheels by sawing thick sections out of liquidambar-trees, but when the English came they began to use spokes and felloes of white- and Spanish-oak. They made their bedposts of sassafras wood to keep away the bugs. Holly-leaves, dried and bruised in a mortar, they used as a cure for the pleurisy. Against the ague they employed the root of the tulip-tree, the bark of the dogwood, the yellow bark of the peach, the leaves of the potentilla reptans, and several other indigenous preparations which they adopted from the Indians. As an anti-febrile they sometimes tied wisps of mullein or Indian tobacco around their arms and feet. The root of the bayberry-tree they used as a cure for the toothache.

Kalm says, "The house of the first Swedish settlers was very indifferent. It consisted of but one room; the door was so low as to require one to stoop to enter. Instead of window-panes of glass they had little holes, before which a sliding-board was put, or on other occasions they had isinglass. The crevices between the logs were filled with clay, the chimneys in a corner were generally of gray sandstone, or for want of it sometimes of mere clay; the ovens were in the same room. They had at first separate stables for the cattle, but after the English came and set the example they let their cattle suffer in the open winter air."

CHAPTER IV.

DUTCH RÉGIME.

ALTHOUGH Swedish historians have complained of the grievousness and afflictive character of the subjugation of the Swedes to the authority of the Dutch, it does not appear to have been in reality afflictive or grievous to them. They were for a time cut off from as frequent intercourse with the mother-country as before, but their rights were scrupulously respected, and in the exercise of their religious beliefs they were left wholly free. In his mortification at the loss of the colony, Rising sought to induce the Swedish government to undertake the reconquest of the country, and endeavored to make the impression that the Swedish colonists were badly treated and oppressed. As time wore on, however, this wrong impression was corrected, and in a letter from thirty-six of the principal Swedes on the Delaware it was stated,—

"Since this country has ceased to be under the government of Sweden, we are bound to acknowledge and declare, for the sake of truth, that we

have been well and kindly treated as well by the Dutch as by his majesty the king of England. We have always had over us good and gracious magistrates, and we live in the greatest union and harmony with each other."

The Dutch were a commercial people, and the promotion of their trade on the Delaware was the object they sought in the recovery of their possessions from the Swedes. They cared little for land, which could be had anywhere by taking it up, and during their possession of the region they gave the Swedes only three deeds for real estate,—two for plantations and one for a mill,—and these were deeds of confirmation for the satisfaction of occupants. Many such deeds were afterwards executed by the English authorities. They were willing to encourage agriculture, because it tended to promote commerce; and where that encouragement depended on the easy acquisition of land they placed no restrictions on it. They wished to trade, and not to govern; hence the lenity with which they exercised.

In 1656 the colony was strengthened by the accession of families from New Amsterdam, who were ordered by the government to settle in villages of sixteen to twenty families for protection against the natives, who, in the vicinity of North River, had been hostile.

On retiring from the scene of his conquest, Governor Stuyvesant left Deryk Smidt in charge of the settlements, but on his arrival at New Amsterdam he commissioned Johan Paul Jaquet as Governor.

From all their municipal regulations it appears evident that the Dutch were not desirous of strengthening their colonies by filling them with a vigorous population. They appear to have acted more in fear that the presence of such a population among the Indians would interfere with their trade than in the hope that it would give support in time of danger. "Present gain seems to have closed their eyes to future evils, and blinded them to the fact that a very extensive fertile country could not be long retained for the benefit of a mere trading company."

After having been established in America during half a century the Dutch had only a meagre population, while the colonies in New England, in less time, had so expanded that they were crowding the Dutch from their trading-places.

In April, 1657, Jaquet was superseded by Jacob Alrich, and in October, 1658, William Beekman was appointed Vice-Governor over a part of the colony. Goeran Van Dyke was made inspector over the Swedes, under the Dutch title of Schout fiscal, and an unsuccessful effort was made to gather these people from the places where they had settled and improved their lands into one settlement. The administration of Alrich was not marked by that liberality which characterized that of the other Dutch Governors.

At that time the number of Swedish families in the colony was one hundred and thirty, and they consti-

tuted a majority of the population. Estimated from that basis, the European population on the Delaware in 1659 did not exceed twelve hundred.

In May, 1659, Beckman, acting under orders from Stuyvesant, purchased from the Indians the land from Bambo Hook to Cape Henlopen, and erected a fort at Hoorn Kill. In this purchase no regard appears to have been had for the purchase either of Godyn or of the Swedes.

On the New Jersey side of the Delaware the Dutch had at this time acquired several tracts of country, and it is reasonable to suppose that the road between the colonies on the North and South Rivers was not without inhabitants.

After the failure of the attempts to collect the Swedes into a settlement by themselves a more liberal policy was pursued, and these people quietly settled down among their Dutch neighbors, and in a few years, by family alliances, they became one people. The Swedes maintained public worship, while the Dutch had no regular ministry among them. The children of the Dutch soon came to understand the religious service in the Swedish churches, and gradually they lost their Dutch character and language, so that the people became homogeneous, and in their manners and customs they were purely Swedish.

Governor Alrich died in 1659, and was succeeded by Alexander Hinoyosa, who administered the government jointly with Beckman during three years, when Hinoyosa became sole Governor under Stuyvesant.

The profits to the West India Company from its trade on the Delaware were not remunerative. The stringent regulations of the government in relation to trade were not conducive to the prosperity of the colony. It has been said, "On a review of the state of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware, under the dominion of the Dutch, there is little to incline the friends of civil liberty to love or admire the government whose *sole* object is *pecuniary emolument*. Its policy was not only mercenary but highly injurious to the civil and intellectual improvement of the inhabitants. Under the leaden sceptre of a Dutch trading company everything beautiful, and fair, and good drooped and languished. The people were disengaged and indolent, the lands, by nature fruitful, and offering rich returns to the diligent cultivator, were neglected and lay waste. The manners of the people were rude and unpolished, education was not promoted, the standard of morals was low, and the population, which had been gradually augmenting under the Swedish dominion, had increased but little under that of the Dutch."

"The rational nature of man requires higher aspirations and aims than those which find their fruition in the accumulation of wealth or personal aggrandizement, and governments which fail to promote such aims and aspirations will end, as did the rule of the

Dutch West India Company on the banks of the Delaware, aware, in disappointment."

CHAPTER V.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND FINAL CONQUEST BY THE ENGLISH.

THE successor of Peter Minuit as director-general or Governor of New Netherland was Wouter van Twiller, who was appointed in 1633. He was succeeded in 1638 by William Kieft, and he, in 1646, by Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch Governor of the province.

It may here be remarked that the English never abandoned their claim to the country on which the Dutch and Swedes settled in North America. The claim to these regions was based on the discoveries of Cabot, Hudson, and others, and though its validity has been more than questioned, it was never relinquished. The English nation has always been fertile in pretexts for claims on anything which it coveted.

In 1606 James I. granted letters patent dividid; that portion of the American continent which stretches from the thirty-fourth to the forty-sixth degrees of north latitude into two nearly equal districts. The south, or Virginia district, was allotted to Sir Thomas Gates, Richard Hackluyt, and others of London, and the other to sundry knights, gentlemen, and merchants of Plymouth, Bristol, and other parts of Western England. Under this charter, and another granted to the Plymouth Company in 1620, the settlement of Virginia and New England were commenced.

It is not necessary here to trace the growth of these and other colonies, or to make allusions to them, except as they are directly or remotely connected with events which transpired with the settlements on the Delaware; and here it may be remarked that so intimately were the settlements on the eastern and western sides of the river connected, that the early history of the former cannot be separated from that of the latter.

Early during the administration by Van Twiller of the government of New Netherland, the relations between the Dutch and English in New England began to assume a threatening character. The Dutch had entered Connecticut River and established a trading-post. The expansion of the New England colony in that direction led to questions of jurisdiction, protests, and finally to threatened hostilities with the result of the loss by the Dutch of the foothold which they had acquired there.

In the year of the arrival of Director Kieft the English formed a settlement at a place which they named New Haven, but which had been called by the Dutch Roodeberg, and notwithstanding the pro-

ests of Kieft they continued to hold possession. In addition to the lands occupied there they sought further acquisitions, and in the following year they sent an agent, Capt. Nathaniel Turner, who purchased from the Indians a tract for plantations on both sides of the river Delaware.

Many of the grants from the English king appear to have been made in ignorance or forgetfulness of the limits of previous grants, and the result, in many instances, was confusion and conflict of jurisdiction. The grant to the Virginia Company had lapsed by the dissolution of that company, and a portion of the territory had been regranted, in 1632, to George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, and had become the province of Maryland.

In 1634 a grant in favor of Sir Edmund Ployden, knight, and his associates, was made. This grant included territory bounded by a line running westwardly from Cape May forty leagues, northwardly forty leagues, northeastwardly forty leagues; then, "descending, touching, and including the top of Sandhoe (Sandy Hook), to the promontory of Cape May aforesaid." This grant included portions of Maryland and of the territory of New England, and all these grants wholly ignored the title of the Dutch.

This grant was ample and full in the title to the lands conveyed; and in the powers which it conferred on Sir Edmund Ployden, it was, to say the least, extraordinary. He was constituted county palatine, with the title of Earl Palatine of Albion or of the province of New Albion in America, and invested with, in some respects, almost regal authority. He was empowered to ordain laws under certain circumstances, and to create barons, baronets, and knights of his palatinate. It was also provided that all persons, goods, wares, or merchandise intended for the settlement of the palatinate should be shipped without tax or duty, with only a license from the king's treasurer, and that all goods and merchandise exported from the province might, for the space of ten years, be sold in any part of the kingdom without the payment of any tax or duty whatever. It was also provided that no tax or custom should thereafter be imposed on any of the inhabitants, lands, goods, chattels, merchandise, etc., within the province.

It does not appear that the rights derived from this patent were exercised during the reign of James or the first Charles, but that they were during the Revolution. It was said in the patent that the region had already been "amply and copiously peopled with five hundred persons;" but this is doubtful. An association of "lords, baronets, knights, merchants, and planters, forty-four in number, was formed, and they engaged to send for settlement in the province three thousand able-trained men."

Mulford says,¹ "In the year 1641 the earl made an attempt to carry out the projected plan, and for

its better success attended the enterprise in person. He conducted a company into the province, though it would seem that but a small part of the promised number of men were in actual attendance. Either from the smallness of his force or from some other cause the earl did not succeed in his endeavors to establish a settlement, but he remained in the country, and engaged in exploring his province. The whole extent was divided into several manors, and these, being dignified with well-chosen names, served to give titles to each member of the earl palatine's family. Thus there were the son and heir apparent, and Governor, Francis, Lord Ployden, baron of Mount Royal, an extensive manor on Elk River, and Thomas, Lord Ployden, high admiral, baron of Roymount, a manor on the Delaware Bay in the vicinity of Lewistown, and the Lady Winifrid, baroness of Uvedale in Webb's Neck.

Almost at the same time with the arrival of the earl a company of persons entered the province with a view to effect a permanent settlement therein. This was the body sent out by the New Haven colony to take possession of the lands upon the Delaware that had been purchased by Capt. Turner, as has heretofore been mentioned. They were instructed to act in close connection with the mother colony; they were to plant the lands and engage in trade, and were also to establish churches in gospel order and purity.

The company, consisting of near fifty families, sailed in a vessel belonging to one Lamberton, a merchant of New Haven, and Robert Cogswell was commander. They touched at Fort Amsterdam on their voyage, and the authorities at that place became thus apprized of the nature of the object they had in view. Governor Kieft was too much alive to the movements of the English to look with indifference upon the present attempt, and he at once protested against it. The English commander replied that it was not their intention to settle under any government, if any other place could be found, but that should they settle within the limits of the States-General they would become subject to the government. The company then proceeded. They finally reached a place which they selected for a settlement not far from the Delaware on a small stream called Vareken's Kill.²

Whether these settlers were at all aware of the rights and claims of the Earl Palatine of Albion at the time they entered the province is unknown, but finding him in the country, as the holder of a grant from the English crown, they were ready to submit to his rule, and hence, upon being visited by persons commissioned by the Earl, they swore fealty to him as the Palatine of Albion.

But the company had not long been settled in their new situation before they found themselves in

¹ History of New Jersey, p. 69, et seq.

² Otherwise called Hog Creek, now Salem Creek.

need of the aid and protection which their present ruler was in no condition to give.

Their settlement had been observed by Jan Janssen Van Ilpendam, the Dutch commandant, who resided on the Delaware at Fort Nassau, and information of what was passing was soon transmitted to the director at Fort Amsterdam. Kieft immediately ordered that two vessels should be prepared and despatched to the Delaware with orders to visit the English and to reduce or disperse the colony. This order was speedily obeyed; the Dutch made an entrance upon the settlement, took possession of the goods, burned the houses, and detained a number of the people as prisoners.

The Swedes who were established upon the Delaware gave aid and assistance to the Dutch in this attack upon the English colony.

After a period an attempt was made from another direction for the purpose of establishing a colony within the province of New Albion.

The storm of political agitation was now arising in England, and its violence had already become such as to shake the State and the throne. The minds of men were ill at ease, and such as were disposed to seek tranquillity and peace rather than to share in the danger, the glory, and the guilt of the coming strife, were anxious to find an asylum in some distant land. A number of 'knights and gentlemen' who were thus disposed associated together and chose one of their company to visit the English plantations in America and select a place for a settlement. The individual thus chosen was Beauchamp Plantagenet. He proceeded at once upon his errand, and after extensive travel in the several colonies finally fixed on the province of New Albion. He made application to the Lord Governor, then in the country, and obtained, under the seal of the province, a grant of ten thousand acres of land. This tract was called the Manor of Belvill. Some time afterwards Plantagenet returned in order to attend the removal of his companions, and nearly at the same time the Earl Palatine also departed from the province, being obliged to return to England for aid and supplies. Upon their arrival in Europe the Earl Palatine and Plantagenet again met, and they then exerted themselves to revive the energies of the New Albion Company. For this purpose Plantagenet wrote and published 'A Description of the Province of New Albion,' dedicating it to the officers and members of the company, the writer himself having become a member of the body.'

This was written in 1648, and the resources of the province were thus described by him:

1. Here by bringing good Labourers, and Tradesmen, the provident planters may doe well by giving shares or double wages, when each man may earn his five, nay sixe shillings a day in Tobacco, Flaxe, Rice,

2. For here the ship-carpenters ten men a day will build a tun of shipping as in *England*, which with masts and yards there taken is here, and there

worth** a tun, and yet here and there is built at 1/ tun wages, which is 6s. a day's work, having the Tiber without money.

3. Here in 14 days they make a thousand of Pi-staves, worth here foure pound, and at the *Cover* twenty pound a thousand, and so get six shilling's day's work.

4. Here in making iron they save 5*l.* a tun in the price of wood, and 3*l.* more in digging the Iron mine and saving land carriage of it, and of the CHARCOAL for mine is taken on the Sea beach, and wood float down the Rivers, and so each man earns 5*s.* 10*d.* a day Iron valued at 12*l.* per tun.

5. Here the constant trade of 350 ships, and 70 men a fishing beginne leave cold *Newfoundland* sm. fish, and late taken, when this is before theirs to moneths at the market, 100 fish here yeilds to quintales, there scarce one, and here is fish all the year, there but only in the four warm months, and is nine weeks' work each man above his diet, passage and returne, gets twenty pound, and twelve pound man, and herein dried Base, in Sturgeon, in dress Mackrell, Herrings, and Pilchers, is got as well as Cod-fish, sixe shil. and eight shil. a day, and this returns ready French and Spanish coin.

6. Here the glorious ripening sunne as warm *Italy* or *Spain*, will bring rare fruits, wines, and store of Aniseed and Licoras, as well as Bay-sa made without boyling, only in pans with the sun that each labourer may mak 6 bushels a day, working in these three 12*s.* a day, and this maiden soyl, comforted with the suns glittering beams, and being digged, and set with the Indian Wheat, and the Beans and Pease, with 40*s.* charge in 41 days' work with seed, yields 10 quarters an acre, the same Wheat being ten times as big and weighty as ours, besides Potatoes, Wood, Madder, Roots, and many Plantain and Tobacco, will yield half a tun of flax, and a tu of Hemp, worth 12*l.* an acre, and 6*s.* a day's work.

7. Here as in *Province in France*, Walnut Milk, Oyle ground and pressed, will yield the gatherer ten gallons, and 10*s.* a day's work.

8. Here the Land lieth covered seven moneths with Beech, and Oke Mast, walnuts, chestnuts, at three moneths with groundnuts, Seg and other root and wild Pease, and fetches yearly, so as forty H. for one, and Ninety Turkeys, Partridges, Heathpoults and some Poultry, eating their fill, for ONCE ordinat increased.

9. Here the Sope and Potashes men paying in *England* 12*d.* a bushel and 4*d.* carriage for ashes, an 20*l.* tun for Pot-ashes, may make them at a quart and lesse, and get 8*s.* a day's work, by cutting, reeving, and burning whole plains of fern, Brambles, and Vines, being thrice as strong as Wood-ashes.

10. Here a ship may goe, and return in five moneths laded, and comfortable, see their friend making two voyages a year, in a healthy ayre, to from Enemies and Turks, and get two for one eas-

age; that is, four for one, of that stock, and pro-
duced in a year.

11. Here the kinde Gentleman that in *England*
cannot not live without deep mortgages, suretyship,
lawsuits and troubles, may here settle, and avoid ill-
company, and tempting occasions, and live in plenty,
and variety of all sorts, hunting Deere, hawking
swal, fishing, and many more sports, and sorts of
game, as with dainty fruits; and lay up his spare
rents.

12. Here the Soldier, and gentleman wanting em-
ployment, and not hire to labor, without going to war
to kil Christians for 5s. a week in the mouth of the
roaring cannon, or in a siege threatened with famine,
and pestilence: and OFTEN together against a few
naked savages, may like a devout Apostolique sol-
dier with sword, and the world to civilize, and con-
vert them to be his Majesties Lieges, and by trading
with them for furs, get his ten shillings a day, and at
home intermixing sport and pleasure, with profit,
store his Parks with Elks and fallow Deer, are fit to
ride, milke or drawe, the first as big as oxen, and
bringing three a year, and with five hundred Turkeys
in a flock got by nets, in stalling get his five shil. a
day at least."

To excite the greater interest a sort of order of
knighthood was instituted with a view to enlist per-
sons to go to the province and engage in efforts for
the conversion of the natives to the Christian faith.
Those who should devote themselves to this service
were to be associated under the name and title of
'The Albion Knights of the Conversion of the
Twenty-three Kings.' This title had reference to
the number of Indian kings supposed to be living
and ruling within the province. But all these efforts
fell short of their object. The 'three thousand able
and trained men' were never enlisted, and no one of
the Albion Knights of the Conversion ever arrived at
the field of labor, nor did the Earl Palatine himself
or his coadjutor, Plantagenet, find a fit opportunity
again to visit the province.

What number of persons ever resided in New
Albion under the Palatine's rule, or what was their
condition, is but imperfectly known. A fort called
Eriwoneck was erected upon the Delaware, near the
mouth of the Pensaukin, and this post was held
during the greater part of the earl's sojourn by a
small body of men. The New Haven colony was
said to consist of near fifty families, and there were
also a few traders from Virginia residing at different
places. These companies, together with the people
on the Isle of Plowden, or Long Island, made up the
population of the Palatine's province. One of the
manors, called Watcessit, was selected as the prin-
cipal residence of the earl, and this, it may be supposed,
was the seat of authority. A plan of government
was also fully devised; as described by Plantagenet
it was different in some respects from that laid down
in the patent. A particular notice of its provisions

may not be necessary, as it was never brought into
actual operation, but its general character is worthy
of notice. It was mild and liberal in temper.

"In religious matters the most entire freedom was
given. Some fundamental doctrines, as well as cer-
tain forms, were to be settled by acts of Parliament:
yet dissent was not to be punished. Indeed, all rail-
ing against any one on account of religion was
deemed an offence, for it was said, 'this argument or
persuasion in religious ceremonies or church disci-
pline should be acted in mildness, love, charity, and
gentle language.' This noble sentiment, carried out
as it was to have been into actual practice, gives one
of the finest as well as earliest examples of religious
toleration known to the world. In regard to this
particular, full justice has not been done to the law-
giver of New Albion. Williams and Calvert have
been lauded, and justly lauded, as being the first to
remove the shackles of religious intolerance, and
give full liberty to the mind of man in the com-
munion it holds with its Great Creator. Williams
was doubtless the first to proclaim the principle 'that
the civil magistrate has no right to restrain or direct
the consciences of men.' Calvert followed closely in
his track. To these men let honor be given. But
they have been represented as standing entirely alone
until the appearance of Penn. This is not just or
true. Ployd may not have advanced to the same
point; he retained the shadow of a state religion,
but he offered the fullest freedom and the fullest pro-
tection to all, and gave his voice in favor of mildness,
charity, and love. Though his designs were not suc-
cessful, though the work he projected fell short of
completion, yet he deserves to be ranked with the
benefactors of our race, and New Albion is entitled
to a higher place in the history of human progress
than is often allotted to greater and more fortunate
States.

No collision, nor, indeed, any intercourse, is
known to have occurred between the authorities of
New Albion and New Netherland. The attack of
the Dutch upon the settlement at Vareken's Kill led
to no further hostilities.

After that occurrence, and the retirement of the
forces that had been sent from Manhattan, Van Ilpen-
dam, the commandant of Fort Nassau, continued at
his post, and he was directed by Kieft to take care
and preserve dominion, and to defend the honor of
the high and mighty States, and of the Honorable
West India Company. But however necessary this
vigilance may have been to prevent the advancement
of others, it was scarcely required toward the Earl
Palatine, of Albion. If possessed of any ability, he
was little disposed to a hostile movement in oppo-
sition to the Dutch. In their late aggression the blow
had been aimed at New Haven rather than New
Albion, and in addition to this the Earl was less ap-
prehensive as to the principal actors in the move-
ment than as to their accessories. He is reported to

have said that 'he would have no misunderstanding with the Dutch, though he was much offended with, and bore a grudge against, the Swedes.'

In 1660 Charles II. recovered the throne of his ancestors. Early in his reign circumstances tended to disturb the friendly relations that had subsisted between England and Holland. In addition to the European rivalries and jealousies, which tended to weaken the friendship between the two nations, it is believed that Charles II. for once extended his vision beyond the scene of his personal gratifications, and looked with a covetous eye on that portion of the American coast between the English possessions in New England and the south that had been settled and held by the Dutch. In March, 1664, he executed to his brother, the Duke of York and Albany, a charter containing a grant of the region between the western bank of the Connecticut River and the eastern shore of the Delaware. In June of the same year, and before possession had been attempted, the Duke of York conveyed the territory of New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret by an instrument in the following form :

"This Indenture, made the three-and-twentieth day of June, in the sixteenth year of the Reigne of our Sovereign, Lord Chales the Second, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Anno Domine 1664. Between his Royal Highness James, Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster, Lord High Admiral of England and Ireland, Constable of Dover Castle, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Governor of Portsmouth, of the one part, John Lord Berkely, Baron of Stratton, and one of his majesty's most honorable privy council, and Sir George Carteret of Sartum, in the County of Devon, knight, and one of his majesty's most honorable privy council, of the other part, Witnesseth; that the said James, Duke of York, for and in consideration of the sum of ten shillings of lawfull money of England, to him in hand paid, by these presents doth bargain and sell unto the said John Lord Berkely and Sir George Carteret all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and Leing to the westward of Long Island. Bounded on the east part by the main sea and part of Hudson River, and hath upon the west Delaware Bay or River, and extendeth southward to the main ocean, as far as Cape May, at the mouth of Delaware Bay, and to the northward as far as the northernmost branch of sail bay or river of Delaware, which is in forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and worketh over thence in a straight line to Hudson's River, which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name or names of NOVA CESAREA or NEW JERSEY."

In addition to the consideration of ten shillings an annual rent of "one pepper corn" was to be paid on the day of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, if legally demanded. It is said that the name New Jersey was given in compliment to Carteret, who had defended the island of Jersey against the Long Parliament in the civil wars.

In the latter part of 1664, without any formal declaration of war, a small English fleet and some land forces arrived before New Amsterdam, and demanded its surrender, which Governor Stuyvesant, in consequence of the defenseless state of the place, was compelled to yield.

Sir Robert Carr was at once ordered to proceed to the Delaware and bring into subjection the settlers there. He was instructed to call on the Governor of Maryland and all other English in that vicinity, if

necessary, for assistance; but on his arrival Fort Casimir was quietly surrendered, and the province came under the control of the English by the following stipulations:

"Articles of agreement between the Honourable Sir Robert Carr knight, on behalf of his majesty of Great Britain, and the Burgomasters on behalf of themselves and all the Dutch and Swedes inhabiting on Delaware Bay and Delaware River.

"1. That all the burgesses and planters will submit themselves to his majesty without any resistance.

"2. That whoever, or what nation soever, doth submit to his majesty authority shall be protected in their estates, real and personal, whatsover by his majesty's laws and justice.

"3. That the present magistrates shall be continued in their offices and jurisdictions to exercise their civil power as formerly.

"4. That if any Dutchman or other person shall desire to depart from this river it shall be lawful for him to do so, with his goods, within six months after the date of these articles.

"5. That the magistrates and all the inhabitants who are included in these articles shall take the oath of allegiance to his majesty.

"6. That all people shall enjoy the liberty of their consciences in church discipline as formerly.

"7. That whosoever shall take an oath is from that time a free citizen, and shall enjoy all the privileges of trading into any of his majesty's dominions as freely as any Englishman, and may require a certificate for so doing.

"8. That the schout, the burgomaster, sheriff, and other inferior magistrates shall use and exercise their customary power in administration of justice within their precincts for six months, or until his majesty's pleasure is further known. Dated October 1st, 1664."

CHAPTER VI.

ENGLISH RÉGIME.

THUS terminated the rule of the Dutch on the Delaware. As before stated, they had done nothing to promote agricultural improvement. All their efforts had been directed towards the protection of the odious monopoly of the West India Company. These efforts had been inefficient, and a door was thus left open for the clandestine trade of the smuggling adventurer. This trade had been so extensively carried on by the settlers, that while it constituted their chief source of revenue, the profits of legitimate commerce did not pay the expenses of its prosecution. When the weak government of the Dutch was succeeded by the more efficient rule of the English, this illicit trade was more effectually prevented; and thus was cut off the chief source of the little business that had animated the cheerful lives of the inhabitants.

Acrelius says, "When the English government commenced all were summoned to New York to receive deeds for the land which they had either taken up or intended to take up. A part of the inhabitants took deeds, others gave themselves no trouble about the matter. The people lived in great quiet, but extreme indolence. No agriculture, no trade was pursued, more than was necessary to supply their absolute wants."

On the west side of the Delaware the territory was under the control of the Duke of York, of whom it

has been said he "was perhaps the weakest of the weak and unhappy family of the Stuarts." The Governors of the New York colony were the rulers here, and it is not too much to say that the people had never before been subjected to a more tyrannical government. One of these, Governor Lovelace, said, "As for the poor deluded sort, I think the advice of their own countryman is not to be despised; who, knowing their temper well, prescribed a method for keeping them in order, which is *severity, and laying such taxes on them as might not give them liberty to entertain any other thoughts but how to discharge them.*"

The charter granted by Charles the Second to the Duke of York granted all

"The rents, revenues, and profits of the premises, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein: and we do further grant unto the said James, the Duke of York, his heirs, deputies, agents, commissioners, and assigns, full and absolute power and authority to correct, punish, pardon, govern, and rule all such person or persons as shall, from time to time, adventure themselves into any of the parts or places aforesaid, and to establish such laws, orders, and ordinances as may be thought necessary, so that they be not contrary to, but is near as conveniently may be agreeable to the laws, statutes, and government of the realm of England."

The grant from the Duke to Berkeley and Carteret conveyed to them all his rights and powers "in as full and ample a manner" as he had received them; and thus, says Gordon, "even with the light which had been stricken forth by the extraordinary political concussions of the passing century, the allegiance and obedience of freemen were made transferable, and, as if they were serfs, attached to the soil."

After the British revolution of 1688 the ministers of William the Third recognized a hereditary, but not a commercial transmission of governmental powers like these. In the case of New Jersey the evil worked its own remedy. The Proprietaries became greatly multiplied, and governmental functions came to be so inconvenient that they were gladly surrendered to the crown.

Although the first Proprietaries of New Jersey were invested with such ample powers they did not evince a desire or design to use them improperly; they were liberal, or sagacious, or both. There had been a long period of agitation in England, during which people had been led to investigate the true principles of civil and religious liberty, and in America popular opinion and feeling was still further advanced. The object of some of the emigrants from the mother-country had been the fuller enjoyment of civil liberty and freedom of conscience, and although they had not in every instance carried out the spirit of the original object, although those who termed themselves exiles for conscience' sake had sought to hold in bondage the consciences of others, and although the robe of the Puritan had become red with the blood of the Quaker, the general tendency was toward popular freedom. Discerning minds were able to foresee that permanence was only to be expected in those governments which recognized this

tendency, and provided for the enjoyment by the people of that freedom to which they had come to consider themselves entitled. Berkeley and Carteret probably perceived and understood this tendency, and in the fundamental law which they prescribed for their province they recognized the rights and privileges of the people to an extent that had not previously been done. This fundamental law or constitution was entitled "The Concession and Agreement of the Lords Proprietors of the Province of New Caesarea, or New Jersey, to and with all and every of the adventurers, and all such as shall settle or plant there."

Space will not permit a detail of the provisions of this constitution. It provided for the election by the people of a General Assembly, and on this Assembly alone was conferred the power of imposing taxes. The Governor and Council were by a prohibitory article forbidden to impose, or suffer to be imposed, any tax, custom, subsidy, tollage, assessment, or any other duty whatsoever, upon any color or pretense. Justice was administered by popular tribunals, and an almost unlimited privilege of appeal was given. Entire freedom of conscience was guaranteed to every peaceable citizen.

It has been said of this, it "was truly a constitution, an unalterable, paramount law, prescribing and regulating the duties and powers of the agents of the government, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, whilst all the provisions of the instrument of 1776 save three are placed at the will of the Legislature. What more was necessary, save the perpetuity of the laws, to assure the people all the blessings of political union? No laws were in force, save for one year, without the assent of the Lords Proprietors. But laws which did not infringe their interests would commonly receive their assent, and, when it was refused, at the worst, the Assembly was compelled to re-enact such laws annually. It was, indeed, a singular competition which these Proprietary governments produced, in which despotic sovereigns and speculative legislators were compelled by interest to vie with each other in the production of models of liberty, and in offering to their subjects the most effectual securities against arbitrary government. The competition was the noble though compulsory sacrifice to the great and divine principle that man in the aggregate is competent to promote his own happiness."

The executive power was reserved to the Proprietaries. They sought to attract hither settlers by liberal offers of land, as well as by the establishment of a free and popular government. To all persons coming to the province, with a view of settling in it, allotments of land were offered, proportioned to the earliness of their immigration, and to the number of servants or slaves that they kept. They were to maintain one able-bodied male servant for every hundred acres of land which they held, and to pay a quit-rent of a half-penny per acre after 1670. These quit-rents

were regarded as the private estate of the Proprietors, and the public expenses were to be defrayed by general contribution. These quit-rents were subsequently a source of serious difficulty.

Philip Carteret, a brother of Sir George, was appointed by the Proprietaries first Governor of their province. Before his arrival circumstances arose which gave much embarrassment subsequently. Governor Nicolls, of the province of New York, was not aware of the grant to the Proprietaries, but supposed himself Governor of the entire territory. He took measures to promote the settlement of the colony, and some of the colonists located in New Jersey, and purchased land there from the natives, but Governor Carteret assumed the duties of his office on his arrival, and Governor Nicolls reluctantly surrendered the position. The titles that had been thus acquired under the authority of Governor Nicolls, conflicted to some extent, with those granted by the Proprietaries. Privileges had been granted by Nicolls different from those of the Proprietaries' grantees, and the result of the disagreements was an insurrection, which, after a time, led to the retirement of Governor Carteret. In the controversy which thus arose, the Duke of York exhibited his characteristic weak and vacillating character.

The first legislative assembly met in 1668, and completed the work of the session in four days.

The reconquest by the Dutch of their old possessions here, and their repossession by the English, are matters of history not especially important in the history of this part of the State. After the restoration of their possessions to the English some doubt arose as to whether the title of the Proprietaries was or was not destroyed by the reconquest, and to settle this doubt the Duke of York executed a new conveyance, in almost the same terms as the first, and this was afterward confirmed by the king. Lord Berkeley had disposed of his interest in the province, and this grant was made to Sir George Carteret alone.

During a few years there was much disturbance in the province, arising primarily from the question of jurisdiction, which the weakness and vacillation of the duke tended to perpetuate. The Governors of New Netherland sought to exercise authority, and at the same time the opposition to the payment of quit-rents was another source of serious difficulty; what was afterwards known as East Jersey was the principal theatre of these disturbances.

Governor Carteret returned from England and resumed the exercise of his gubernatorial functions in 1675. Up to this time no settlement had been made in West Jersey under the Duke of York's grant.

The sect of Quakers had arisen in England, and they had become the subjects of great persecution and oppression there. This is not the proper place to enter into a discussion concerning the conduct of these people, or of those who persecuted and oppressed them. While the latter can never escape the

just censure of the civilized world for their intolerance and bigotry, it is probably true of the former that a portion of them, in the early period of the existence of the sect, did much by their extravagance and fanaticism to provoke the exercise of the odious-spirit of intolerance which was then so prevalent. It was said of some of these people, and probably with equal truth and severity, that they rushed with frantic zeal to New England in quest of persecution at the hands of the Puritans, who had before fled from England in quest of a field for the free exercise of their intolerant spirit. The toleration of their principles was less the object of their desire than the victorious spread of them. "But there were others," says Graham,¹ "of more moderate temper and more enlightened piety, who, willing fully to sustain the character of the primitive Christians, justly deemed this character in no way inconsistent with that conduct which was expressly prescribed to the objects of their imitation in the divine direction that, when persecuted in one city they should flee to another. Disturbed in their religious assemblies, harassed and impoverished by fines and imprisonments, and withal continually exposed to a violent removal from their native land, as a consequence of a line of conduct which they held it their duty to pursue, they were led to meditate the advantage of a voluntary expatriation with their families and their substance, and naturally cast their eyes on that transatlantic realm which, notwithstanding the severities once inflicted on some of their brethren in some of its provinces, had always presented an asylum to the victims of persecution. Their regards were further directed to this quarter by the number of their fellow sectaries who were now established in several of the North American States, and the freedom, comfort, and tranquillity which they were reported there to enjoy."

At this time Lord Berkeley became alarmed at the spirit of insubordination which the planters of New Jersey manifested, and dissatisfied with the pecuniary prospects of his adventure. He therefore offered his interest in the province for sale. It was not long before he received from two Quakers, John Fenwick and Edward Byllinge, a satisfactory offer, and in 1674 he conveyed his interest to Fenwick in trust for himself and Byllinge. A difficulty arose between these purchasers, the precise nature of which is not known, and, as a resort to the law was repugnant to the principles of the Quakers, the matter was submitted to the arbitration of William Penn, who had then come to occupy a conspicuous position among the leaders in the society. He awarded one-tenth of the purchase to Fenwick and the remainder to Byllinge, and although Fenwick was at first dissatisfied with the decision he at length assented to it, and in 1675 he, with his family, sailed in the ship "Griffith" for his newly-purchased territory. Among those who came with

¹ History of North America, vol. II. p. 275.

There were Edward Champneys, his son-in-law, Edward Wade, Samuel Wade, John Smith and wife, Samuel Nicholson, Richard Guy, Richard Noble, Richard Hancock, John Pledger, Hippolyte Lefever, John Mallock, and others masters of families. He also brought many servants, and with him came Samuel Hedge, who afterwards married his daughter Anne, and John Tolman, who had married his daughter Elizabeth. The "Griffith" was the first English ship that came to West Jersey after its purchase by the Friends, and no other came during two years. Before his departure he gave to John Eldridge and Edmund Warner a lease for a thousand years of his portion, with discretionary power to sell, as security for the payment of money loaned him. The party settled at Salem, and Fenwick soon purchased from the Indians a large tract of country. He proceeded to make grants of land, and assumed authority as Chief Proprietor.

Byllinge was a merchant, and in the prosecution of his business became involved in losses, so that it became necessary to make an assignment of his interest in the province for the benefit of his creditors. The province had been acquired with a view of affording a place of settlement for the persecuted Quakers, and it was desirable that it should be so held that they might derive from it the contemplated benefit. It was therefore assigned to three members of the sect, — William Penn, Gavon Lawrie, and Nicholas Lucas. The assignment was executed by Fenwick and Byllinge, and conveyed nine undivided tenth parts of the province for the benefit of the creditors of the latter. This had been done before the departure of Fenwick from England.

After his arrival difficulty arose from an unexpected quarter. Although the first grant of the Duke of York had been confirmed, Edmund Andross, whom the duke had appointed Governor of New York, claimed jurisdiction here, and having been informed by Edmund Cantwell, his collector of customs at New Castle, of the doings of Fanwick on the east side of the Delaware, an order was sent for his arrest, and he was forcibly taken and carried to New York; but after an exhibition of his authority he was released and allowed to return.

Meantime measures for the more general settlement of the province were adopted. Many of the creditors of Byllinge accepted lands from the assignees in satisfaction of their claims, and other parties made purchases.

That the province might be settled and governed with greater facility, it was desirable that a division should be made with Carteret. In order that this might be the more readily effected, Eldridge and Warner, the lessees of Fenwick, conveyed the one-tenth to Penn, Lawrie, and Lucas, who were thus enabled to make the partition with Carteret. A division was agreed on, and the agreement was ratified by an instrument known, from the number of persons engaged in the transaction, as the "Quintipartite

Deed." This deed, which was executed July 1, 1676, defined the line of division as extending across the province from Little Egg Harbor to a point on the Delaware at the forty-first degree of latitude, and the two parts were called respectively East and West Jersey. After the partition Byllinge and his trustees reconveyed to Eldridge and Warner, in fee, that which they had held by lease, and thus Fenwick was cut off from the shadow of a title which remained to him after he had leased his portion. Difficulty arose with Fenwick in consequence of this, and commissioners were appointed to settle it. Pending the settlement the Proprietary government in West Jersey was established.

This scheme of government was originally devised by Penn and his immediate associates, but it was submitted to other Proprietaries, as they acquired interests, and received their sanction. It was promulgated March 3, 1676, and was termed "The Concessions and Agreements of the Proprietors, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the Province of West Jersey in America." The provisions of the instrument were regarded as fundamental, and were declared unalterable. It was provided that they should be read at the opening and dissolution of each General Assembly, and "also to be read, in a solemn manner, four times a year, in every hall of justice within the province."

The liberality of the concessions of the original proprietors, Berkeley and Carteret, have been spoken of, but, as Field says,—

"The concessions of the proprietors of West Jersey were still more liberal. A more beautiful fabric of free government was never reared. It should be forever embalmed in the memory of Jerseymen. No man nor number of men upon earth, such is its language, have power or authority to rule over men's consciences in religious matters, therefore it is agreed and ordained that no person or persons whatsoever, within said province, shall at any time hereafter, in any way or upon any pretence whatsoever, be called in question, or in the least punished or hurt, either in person, privilege, or estate, for the sake of his opinion, judgement, faith, or worship in matters of religion. Never was there a more comprehensive act of religious toleration, and never was it violated, either in its letter or its spirit. That could be said of the quakers of New Jersey which could not be said of the Puritans of New England, 'They had suffered persecution and learned mercy.'"

Again, the instrument set forth, "It being intended and resolved, by the help of the Lord and these our concessions, that every person inhabiting the said province shall, as far as in us lies, be free from oppression and slavery."

Grahame says of these concessions that they entitle their authors to a large share in the honor of planting civil liberty in America, and Penn and some of his colleagues said, in alluding to them, "There we lay a foundation for after ages to understand their liberty, as men and Christians, that they may not be brought in bondage but by their own consent, for we put the power in the people."

This voluntary relinquishment of the power which they, as Proprietaries, possessed, and recognition of the right and the ability of the people to govern themselves, is the more remarkable, because it pre-

ceded by a century the assertion of that right in the declaration of American independence. It has been said that, in some respects, this scheme of government was so liberal as almost to jeopardize its safety. If its founders erred in that direction, it must be remembered that their situation rendered them more keenly alive to the evils of oppression than to the dangers of anarchy. If it lacked vigor it gave full security to freedom. Some of its special provisions are worthy of notice, because of the strong contrast which they exhibit with the practice of other colonies, and, indeed, of this nation down to the present time. In the case of the purchase of lands from the natives no steps were to be taken till these had been visited and made fully acquainted with the wishes and designs of the whites, and compensation arranged and agreed on. It was also provided that, in case of injury to the natives, plenary satisfaction should be rendered, and in all matters of difference, wherein Indians were concerned, trial should be before six of the whites and the same number of the natives. The price of land was fixed at one penny per acre, except where it was to be laid out in towns, in which case it was to be one penny and a half.

One hundred and fifty-one names were subscribed to these concessions, as follows:

E. Bylyuge.	William Kent.
Richard Smith.	Benjamin Scott.
Edward Nethorp.	Thomas Lambpt.
John Penford.	Thomas Hooton.
Daniel Wills.	Henry Stacy.
Thomas Olive.	Aert. Jansen.
Thomas Rudyard.	John Surge.
William Biddle.	Thomas Smith.
Robert Stacey.	James Pearce.
John Farrington.	Edward Web.
William Boydoun.	John Pledger.
Richard Mew.	Richard Wilkinson.
Percival Towle.	Christopher Sanders.
Mahlon Stacy.	Reneare Vanhurst.
Thomas Budd.	William Johnson.
Samuel Jenkins.	Charles Bagley.
John Lambert.	Samuel Wade.
William Hewlings.	Thomas Woodrofe.
George Deacon.	John Smith.
John Thompson.	Thomas Peirce.
Edward Bradway.	William Warner.
Richard Guy.	Joseph Warne.
James Navill.	Michael Lackeouse.
William Cantwell.	Markas Alugs.
Fope Outstout.	Evert Aldrichs.
Machayel Baron.	Hendrick Everson.
Caap. Herman.	Jillis Tomesea.
Turse Plese.	Claas Jansen.
Robert Kemble.	Richard Warsan.
John Cornelise.	Christopher White.
Garret Van Junne.	Paul Ducomet.
William Gill Johnson.	John Madlocks.
Gawen Lawrie.	John Forrist.
William Penn.	James Vicary.
William Emley.	William Rumsey.
Joshua Wright.	Richard Robison.
Nicholas Lucas.	Mark Reeve.
William Haig.	Thomas Watson.
William Peachee.	Samuel Nicholson.
Richard Matthews.	Daniel Smith.
John Haracus.	Richari Daniel.
Frances Collins.	William Penton.

William Daniel.	John Worlidge.
Robert Zane.	E. Meyer.
Walter Peitersen.	Thomas Borton.
Anthony Page.	Robert Powel.
Andrew Bartles.	Thomas Harding.
Wolley Woolisom.	Matthew Allen.
Anthony Dickson.	R. Right.
John Denna.	Godfrey Hancock.
Thomas Benson.	John Petty.
John Paine.	Abraham Hewlings.
Richard Buffington.	John Newbold.
Samuel Lovet.	John White.
Barnard Devendish.	John Roberts.
Thomas Stokes.	John Wood.
Thomas French.	John Gosling.
Isaac Marriott.	Thomas Revel.
John Butcher.	Eliazar Fenton.
Isaac Smart.	Samuel Oldale.
Andrew Thompson.	William Black.
Thomas Kent.	Anthony Woodhouse.
Henry Jenings.	Geo. Hutchin-on.
Henry Stubbens.	Thomas Gardner.
William Willis.	Thomas Eves.
George Haswood.	John Borton.
Rodger Pedrick.	John Paine.
William Hughes.	Richard Fenimore.
Abraham Vaughnster.	Thomas Schooley.
Hipolitas Lefever.	Daniel Leeds.
William Wilkinson.	John Faucost.
Andrew Shattock.	Francis Beswick.
Lanss Cornelious.	William Laswall.
Samuel Hedge.	John Snowden.
William Master.	Gruna Jacobson.
John Grubb.	

It must be borne in mind that this government was projected while the Proprietors were still in England. Commissioners were appointed by them to superintend the settlement of the province and the introduction of the government.

These commissioners were Thomas Olive, Danie. Wills, John Kinsey, John Penford, Joseph Helmsley Robert Stacey, Benjamin Scott, Richard Guy, and Thomas Foulke. They (except Guy, who had come with Fenwick) came in the ship "Kent," and arrives at New Castle in August, 1676. With them came two hundred and thirty immigrants, mostly Quakers of wealth and character, who expatriated themselves because of their dislike for the principles which their predecessors under Ploydern had sought to transplant here.

"Their minds had been enlarged by the free spirit of inquiry which preceded the great revolution, and could not again be compressed into the narrowness of acknowledging the divine right of kings, either in matters of church or state. While others, therefore threw up at the restoration the same caps with which they had hailed the bleeding head of Charles the First, these Quakers sought an asylum in the western world, where they might nourish their deep-rooted hate for the pageantry of monarchs and the hypocrisy of priests. It was no secret to Charles the Second that the followers of Fox entertained and avowed the most latitudinarian doctrines of government and church polity, yet, while the 'Kent' lay in the Thames, that sceptered harlequin, who was pleasureing in his barge, came alongside, asked if the passengers were Quakers,

and where they were bound, and gave them his blessing. 'This last circumstance,' says Mulford, 'may seem somewhat extraordinary when we reflect that at the very time when it took place thousands of the Quakers were suffering throughout Charles' dominions. But it was in character with the monarch, ever smooth and specious in his exterior, but in heart deceptive and corrupt: his character was a gilded cheat. Yet, perhaps, a blessing from him was better than a malediction, and if aught of advantage was conferred, let us not be ungrateful.'

The 'Kent' landed her passengers at the mouth of the Racoon Creek, where the Swedes had left a few scattering habitations. These not being sufficient to accommodate them all, some took possession of cow-stalls, and apartments of that sort until other edifices could be built. From Watson's description of the Swedish houses in the olden time it seems there was little choice between them and the stalls. Each mansion consisted of but one room, with a door so low as to require those entering to stoop, and no windows save loop-holes with sliding boards or isinglass dead-lights. Their chimneys in one corner were of gray sand-stone, abutting to which was an oven, and the cracks between the logs of which the house was built were filled with clay. These dwellings had been abandoned by the concentration of the Swedes at the now obliterated village of Repaapo, or at the ancient town of Racoon, now called Swedesborough, and it is probable, from the description, that they had been originally built by the servile Finns and Laps, who tilled the ground."

The commissioners waited on Governor Andross, of New York, who claimed jurisdiction here under his commission, but who finally gave them a temporary warrant to proceed with their settlement.

Soon after the commissioners joined the settlers already in the colony they purchased from the natives, in three parcels, the lands on the Delaware from the A-sunpink on the north to Oldman's Creek on the south, the latter being the boundary of Fenwick's purchase.

According to the record of the deed in the office of the Secretary of State in Trenton, the first purchase was made on the 10th of September, 1677, from "Katamas, Sekappio, Peanto, *alias* Enequeto, and Kennowighwan, Indian Sarkamarkoes," and embraced the land between Rancocas and Timber Creeks, bounded on the east by a right line between the uppermost head of each stream. The consideration was

"sixty six fadomes of duffel, thirty blankets, one hundred and fifty pounds of powder, thirty guns, two hundred fadomes of wampum, forty kettles, thirty axes, thirty small hones, thirty auls, thirty needies, twenty looking glasses, thirty pairs of stockings, seaven anchors of lead, thirty knives, thirty barrels of lead, thirty six rings, thirty Jewels, thirty combs, thirty bracelets, thirty bells, thirty tobacco tongs, twenty pairs of scissars, twelve tobacco boxes, thirty mints, tene pewter poulfulls of paint, one hundred fish hooks, and one gross of pipes."

September 27th, of the same year, another deed was

executed to the commissioners by the chiefs Mohocksey, Setamichro, and Apperinges for a tract

"between the midstream of Oldman's creek to the southward, and the midstream of Timber creek to the northward, and bounded, to the eastward, by a right line extending along the country from the uppermost head of Oldman's creek to the uppermost head of Timber creek, for the consideration of thirty match coats, twenty guns, thirty kettles and one great one, thirty paire of hose, twenty fadomes of duffel, thirty petticoats, thirty Indian axes, thirty narrow hones, thirty barrels of lead, fifteen small barrels of powder, seaventy knives, sixty paire of tobacco tongs, sixty scissars, sixty tinshaw looking glasses, seaventy combs, one hundred and twenty sul blades, one hundred and twenty fish hooks, two graps of red paint, one hundred and twenty needles, sixty tobacco Jaws, one hundred and twenty pipes, two hundred bells, one hundred Jaws harps, and six anchors of rum."

The Proprietors had sold to a company in York, and another in London, a tenth each of the West Jersey purchase, and one of these located first in the vicinity of Timber Creek, but subsequently went farther north to the vicinity of Burlington.

The commissioners were empowered to make all necessary regulations for laying out and settling the colony, under the concessions, but were not to make new laws. In 1678, Fenwick was liberated at New York, and returned to Salem. He assumed authority as Proprietor, appointed officers, and demanded the submission of the people. Although the commissioners sent by the Proprietors forbore to interfere with him, as they had a right to do, the authorities at New York, under their assumed jurisdiction, gave orders that he should be arrested for a violation of the parole he had given on his liberation, not to attempt the exercise of authority here. He persisted, and was arrested and taken to New Castle.

Further difficulties soon arose. Duties had been imposed by Governor Lovelace, of New York, on all goods passing up the Delaware, and the payment of these duties was rigidly enforced by Governor Andross, who permitted no exemption "to the smallest vessel, boat, or person." The Proprietaries in England made frequent appeals to the Duke of York against the assumption of a power that reduced them to the condition of tributaries, and to escape from their importunities he appointed commissioners to examine and report in the case. By them, with the consent of the duke, the matter was referred to Sir William Jones, who, after hearing the able defense of their rights by the Quaker Proprietors, gave his decision

"that having heard what hath been insisted on for his Royal Highness to make good the demand of five per cent. from the inhabitants of New Jersey I am not satisfied (by anything I have yet heard) that the duke can demand that or any other duty from the inhabitants of these lands; and that which makes the case stronger against his Royal Highness is that these inhabitants claim under a grant from his Royal Highness to the Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, in which grant there is no reservation of any point or so much as jurisdiction."

The Duke of York assented to this decision, and in 1680 executed another deed of confirmation, in which he conveyed the province of West Jersey to Edward Byllinge, William Penn, Gawan Lawrie, Nicholas Lucas, John Eldridge, and Edmund Warner. This

conveyance was in such a form that, while it conveyed the property to the above-named proprietors, it gave the *powers, authorities, jurisdictions, governments, etc.*, to Edward Byllinge alone, and his heirs or assigns. Byllinge failed to confirm the concessions of the Proprietors anew, and the government of West Jersey assumed a different form, though the spirit of the concessions was preserved.

The conflict of authority, which had been still more fierce in East Jersey between Andross and the Proprietary government, was finally terminated in 1681. In his conduct during this conflict the duke was thought to exhibit a want both of honesty and capacity.

The conveyance by the Duke of York to Byllinge of governmental authority had given him an appearance of right, which he did not resign, and which the Proprietors did not seem inclined to contest. All conflict, however, was avoided by the *election* by the Proprietors of Byllinge as Governor of the province. He at once appointed Samuel Jennings his deputy, and he summoned an Assembly, which met Nov. 21, 1681. This Assembly declared:

"Forasmuch as it hath pleased God to bring us into this province of West New Jersey, and settle us here in safety, that we may be a people to the praise and honor of His name who hath dealt so with us, and for the good and welfare of our posterity to come, we, the Governor and proprietors, freeholders, and inhabitants of West New Jersey, by mutual consent and agreement, for the prevention of innovation and oppression either upon us or our posterity, and for the preservation of the peace and tranquillity of the same, and that all may be encouraged to go on cheerfully in their several places, do make and constitute these our agreements, to be as fundamentals to us and our posterity, to be held inviolable, and that no person or persons whatever shall or may make void or disannul the same upon any pretence whatever."

The agreements or fundamentals thus adopted were fully as liberal as the former ones, and the rights of the people were even more strongly guarded, while the powers and prerogatives of the Governor and Council were more carefully limited.

Says Grahame, "Of the laws that were enacted on this occasion the most remarkable feature is a provision that in all criminal cases, except treason, murder, and theft, the person aggrieved should have the power to pardon the offender, whether before or after condemnation, a provision of a very questionable expediency, but probably intended to prevent the Christian requirement of forgiveness of injuries from being evaded, as in most countries is practically done by the supposed municipal duty which engages a man to avenge, in his capacity of a citizen, the wrong which, as a Christian, he is commanded to forgive. . . . For the encouragement of poor but industrious laborers, who obtained the means of emigrating from Europe by indenting themselves as servants to more wealthy planters, every servant was authorized to claim from his master, at the expiration of his indenture, a set of implements of husbandry, certain articles of apparel, and ten bushels of corn. To prevent the resort of worthless and vicious characters to the province a law was soon after passed requiring every new settler,

under pain of a pecuniary fine, to give satisfactory evidence to a justice of the peace that his change of residence was not the consequence of crime, or an act of fraud, but that he was reputed a person of blameless character and a sober life. From this period till the dissolution of the Proprietary government the Assembly was annually convoked. It did not always confine itself to the exercise of the ample powers with which it was constitutionally endowed, for when Byllinge soon after proposed to deprive Jennings, the deputy Governor, of his office, the Assembly interposed to prevent this measure, declaring that Jennings gave satisfaction to the people, and desiring him to retain his situation."

In 1681-82 another "tenth," called, from the nationality of a majority of the settlers, the Irish tenth, was taken up and settled. It was numerically termed the third tenth, and extended from Pensauken to Timber Creek. The province was, in 1682, divided into two judicial districts or counties, one of which had its seat at Burlington and the other at Salem.

The people had acquiesced in the change by the last grant from the Duke of York, but they became unquiet, and began to insist on the restoration of the status under the old grants as a matter of right. By a resolution of the Assembly Governor Jennings and Thomas Budd were sent to England to negotiate for a full restoration of the government to the Proprietors as before. In this they were only partially successful. A new charter was given, but with no important concessions. John Skene was appointed Deputy Governor, and entered on his duties in 1689, and the Assembly adjourned to "some fit and seasonable time." It is positively stated by the historians Mickle and Mulford that the Assembly did not again convene till the latter part of 1692, but the following extracts seem clearly to contradict this statement.

At the session of Nov. 8-12, 1692, an act was passed, the preamble to which set forth that—

"Whereas, for several years past, there hath been held yearly and every year at Burlington a General Assembly at two several times in the year —viz., on the 12th day of May and on the 31st day of November, then after, and it being found by experience that the session held in November is very inconvenient by reason," etc.¹

It was enacted that but one session be held annually.

At the same session it was enacted that—

"Whereas, there has been several petitions exhibited to this house by the people inhabiting about Pensaukin Creek, intimating their dissatisfaction concerning the line intended for the division line between the counties of Burlington and Gloucester, and at our session in May last past the house, having heard their petition and debated it, resolved to appoint four of the members of the Assembly, viz., John Tatham, Thomas Goldsner, Jr., Andrew Robinson, and Daniel Leeds, to review the Place, and, according to their Discretion, to fix the line of Partition between the said counties the boundaries whereof the Persons aforesaid affixed as follows,"² etc.

It was therefore enacted that these boundaries should stand as fixed, "firm and inviolable from

¹ Leaming and Spicer, p. 510.

² Ibid., p. 513.

"ever forth and forever." This act was repealed at the next session of the Assembly.

Another tenth, extending from Timber Creek to Oldman's Creek, had by this time been taken up, and on May, 1686, a convention was held at Gloucester, a third another county, that of Gloucester, was erected and subdivided into townships, and courts were constituted. It included the territory from the Pennington to Oldman's Creek.

Mickle says, "In 1687, on account of frequent alienations and transfers, the Proprietors had become too numerous to conduct their business in their former democratic manner, and accordingly a Proprietary Council was selected, on the fourteenth of February in that year, to manage all matters relating to unlocated lands. This Council, the ghost of the once potent Proprietary government of West Jersey, has survived two revolutions, though there has long been but little real necessity for its continuance."

In 1687, Byllinge died, and Dr. Daniel Coxe, already a Proprietor, purchased from his heirs his entire interest. He assumed the title and powers of Governor, but in April, 1688, the government was surrendered to the crown, on condition that the rights of property should be undisturbed, and the whole of New Jersey, with New York and New England, came under the authority of Edmund Andross.

This change was followed by but little alteration in the administration of affairs. The same officers and laws were continued. On the 30th of March, the 9th of April, and the 16th of May, 1688, Coxe made purchases from the Indians of lands including the present counties of Cumberland and Cape May, and these purchases received the sanction of the Council of Proprietors. The Proprietary government, after a time, was resumed, as was the case in East New Jersey. After the revolution in England Coxe claimed full governmental authority, but the people had become accustomed to exercise the right of self-government to a large extent. Coxe either became disheartened or was tempted by an offer, and in 1691 sold his entire interest in the province to the "West Jersey Society," which was a company of forty-eight persons. This society assumed the government of the province, and caused the appointment of Andrew Hamilton as Governor, and in this arrangement the people acquiesced. In 1692 the Assembly convened, and at this session the acts of the people in the establishment of counties was confirmed, with some alterations of limits, and the county of Cape May was erected.

In 1694 further enactments were made relative to the boundaries of the counties, the election of representatives in the Assembly was directed to be by counties instead of tenths, as before, and the number in each county was prescribed. County officers, including justices, clerk and recorder, attorney, sheriff, and coroner, were appointed by the Legislature. Oaths for those having conscientious scruples were

dispensed with on assuming the duties of office, and a declaration of fidelity and a profession of Christian faith was substituted.

The administration of Governor Hamilton in West New Jersey was successful, but in 1697 it was brought to a close, and Jeremiah Bassett was appointed by the concurrent action of the Proprietors in East and West New Jersey. Hamilton was in like manner reappointed in 1699.

Confusion, conflict of interest, and threatened conflict of authority in both the Jerseys made the Proprietors and the people quite willing to surrender the government of both provinces to the crown, and negotiations for that purpose were entered into. Pending these negotiations, and when they were near their consummation, King William died. The matter was resumed and perfected, however, soon after the accession of Queen Anne, and on the 15th of April, 1702, the Proprietors of East and West Jersey surrendered,

"and by these presents do surrender and yield up to our Sovereign Lady Anne, by the grace of God Queen of England, Scotland, and Ireland, defender of the faith, all the power, authorities, and privileges of or concerning the provinces aforesaid."

This surrender was, of course, made on such conditions as secured the civil interests and property of the Proprietors and people.

A constitution for the united province was prescribed in the instructions to Lord Cornbury, the first Governor. Of the government thus established, Mulford says, "The former Proprietary bodies had lost a claim to authority which they had been scarcely able, if greatly desirous, to retain and enforce; but they were now to be secured, under royal assurance and direction, in the enjoyment of property. The people generally gained nothing whatever, but were losers in many particulars. The government was far less favorable to popular interests and rights than those which had previously existed. The representative body, in regard to their meetings and sittings, were made wholly dependent upon the will of the Governor. The establishment of courts, and the determination of their respective powers, with the salaries and fees of the officers, were to be regulated by the Governor and Council; the people or their representatives were allowed scarcely any part or power in the institution and control of the judiciary department of government. The public revenues were to be raised and disposed of under strict accountability to the Governor and the authorities in England; the independent action of the popular representatives in matters of revenue extended little further than to fix and determine the amount of grants. The complete religious freedom formerly enjoyed was reduced to an imperfect toleration. Papists were wholly excepted from the grant of liberty of conscience, and the influence and patronage of government was to be given in favor of a particular church."

"The institution of slavery, which, though for-

merly existing, had not been fostered, was now urged upon the province by royal recommendation. As a still more decisive mark of the character and temper of the government a direction was given that, *forasmuch as great inconveniences may arise by the liberty of printing in our said province, you are to provide by all necessary orders that no person keep any press for printing, nor that any book, pamphlet, or other matters whatsoever be printed without your especial leave and license first obtained.*"

Lord Cornbury was the Governor at the same time of the provinces of New York and New Jersey. It was soon found that in his administration the rights and welfare of the people were disregarded, and the rights and interests of the Proprietaries were adroitly attacked; and in 1704 the Proprietaries of the western division addressed a memorial to the lords commissioners of trade, setting forth their grievances. The Council of Proprietors for the western division continued to meet and transact their business, but in 1706 the Governor interfered to prohibit them from further grants of lands.

In the Assembly of 1707 Samuel Jennings took an active part in opposing the action of the Governor, and was appointed to read to him the firm remonstrance of the Assembly against his oppressive acts. During the entire administration of this tyrannical and selfish Governor the antagonism between him and the people grew more intense, till, in 1709, his commission was superseded by the queen, and he was at once thrown into prison for debt. He was succeeded by John, Lord Lovelace, who entered on his duties in 1708, and Ingoldsby, the Lieutenant-Governor under Cornbury, was continued in office. His conciliatory course aroused high hopes of prosperity and quiet under his administration, which were suddenly terminated by his death. He was succeeded for a time by Ingoldsby, who was deservedly unpopular, and he for a short period by William Pinhorne, a member of the Council, who was equally so. In June, 1710, Col. Robert Hunter became Governor of New York and New Jersey. The administration of Governor Hunter was popular, but the harmony of the province was disturbed by the corrupt Council. In Western New Jersey the Quakers were in the majority of the population, and an act was passed by the Assembly to enable them to serve on juries, with a declaration or affirmation instead of an oath. Another more general act embracing this provision was passed, but both were defeated by the Council. Measures were initiated by the Assembly which resulted in the removal of the obnoxious members of the Council. On the death of Queen Anne, in 1741, Governor Hunter was recommissioned by George I., and continued in the exercise of his functions till 1719. He was a popular officer, and his administration was successful.

He was succeeded by William Burnet, Esq. His administration was characterized by strenuousness in

upholding the authority of the king himself, and opposition to every measure for the extension of popular privileges. He left in 1727, and was succeeded in 1728 by John Montgomerie, Esq. He died in July, 1731, and Lewis Morris, president of the Council, was acting Governor till August, 1732, when William Cosby, Esq., became Governor. His administration continued till his death, in 1736, when the government devolved on John Anderson, president of the Council. He died soon afterwards, and John Hamilton, Esq., next in order of seniority, became acting Governor, and continued nearly two years.

The historian, Grahame, says of New Jersey in 1733, "Nothing could be more tranquil and prosperous than the condition which New Jersey had now for many years enjoyed; but, if we would ascertain the fruits and particulars of this silent prosperity, we must look forward to the year 1738. At the close of the preceding century New Jersey possessed about 15,000 inhabitants; in the year 1738 it contained 41,367, of whom 3981 were slaves. The manufactures established in the province remained nearly stationary, but its trade had considerably increased. With the view of still further improving their condition, as well as from a sense of their increasing importance, the people were generally desirous of an alteration in the practice according to which the administration of their executive government was included in the commission of the Governor of New York; and in the year 1728 the Assembly petitioned the king that a separate Governor might be appointed for New Jersey. They complained of the hardship of being obliged to contribute a salary to a Governor who spent it in New York, and undertook to make a liberal provision for any Governor whom his majesty might appoint exclusively for themselves. Their petition met with little attention till 1736, when the lords of trade presented a report in its favor to the privy council, and two years after Lewis Morris was appointed."

At the commencement of his administration expectations were entertained by the people which were not realized. Like some of his predecessors, he seemed more disposed to maintain the arbitrary assumptions of the English crown than to defend the rights and interests of the colonists. He died in May, 1746, and was succeeded by John Hamilton, Esq., senior member of the Council. He died in 1747, and John Reading, Esq., next in order of seniority, became acting Governor; but in a short time Jonathan Belcher, Esq., was commissioned Governor of the province. On the 19th of January, 1748, an act was passed erecting the county of Cumberland from the southern portion of Salem County. As usual in such cases, the choice of members of the Assembly from the new county was suspended till the pleasure of the king should be made known, the freeholders meantime continuing to vote with Salem. The new county was named by Governor Belcher in honor of

the Duke of Cumberland. Governor Belcher died in August, 1757, and the government again devolved on John Reading. He was superseded in June, 1758, by Francis Bernard, Esq., and he, in 1760, by Thomas Boone. Both these Governors were transferred to other positions. In September, 1762, William Franklin, Esq., the son of Benjamin Franklin, was commissioned Governor.

A history of the causes which led to the French war, or a detail of events in that contest is not necessary here. In the prosecution of this war New Jersey was called on, in 1746, for five hundred men. In response to this call six hundred and sixty offered themselves for enlistment. There are no available means for learning how many of these were citizens of Southern New Jersey. Again, in 1755, the Assembly resolved to raise and equip a battalion of five hundred men, and an excess presented themselves for enlistment.

When the Indians overran and devastated the country west of the Delaware, and refugees flocked to New Jersey, troops were dispatched from all parts of the province to defend the western frontier, and the expenses were defrayed by the contributions of wealthy citizens. Not only were troops raised by authority of the provincial government, but recruiting parties from elsewhere enlisted men in New Jersey for defense against the savage foe. One thousand were sent from New Jersey after the surrender of Castle William, on the southern shore of Lake George, and three thousand more were put in readiness to march, should occasion require. During the years 1758, 1759, and 1760, New Jersey kept her full complement of one thousand men in the field, and in 1761 and 1762, six hundred, besides a company of sixty-four for garrison duty during the latter year. The annual expense to the colony of maintaining these troops was forty thousand pounds. In furnishing these troops and defraying this expense the southern counties bore their full share, but this portion of the province was never as seriously threatened with invasion as that farther north. The precise share of the burden borne by this part of the colony cannot now be ascertained.

the first important operations in this vicinity is taken mainly from Lossing's "Field-Book of the Revolution."

"In the summer of 1777, Sir William Howe, the British commander-in-chief, sailed from New York with a large land force, and with a naval armament under his brother Richard, Earl Howe, and landing at the head of Chesapeake Bay commenced a victorious march towards Philadelphia. Washington, informed of the movement, went out from Philadelphia to meet him, and had proceeded beyond the Brandywine, in the neighborhood of Wilmington, when the van of the enemy appeared at Kennet Square. The battle of Brandywine occurred soon afterward, in which the Americans were defeated and driven back towards Philadelphia. The enemy pushed steadily forward, and entered the city in triumph. In anticipation of the possibility of such an event the Americans had applied themselves diligently to the erection of obstructions in the Delaware to prevent the ascent of the British fleet, and also in rearing batteries upon the shores to cover them. Upon isolated marshes or low islands of mud, made green by reeds, a little below the mouth of the Schuylkill, they erected a strong redoubt, with quite extensive outworks, and called it Fort Mifflin. These islands were called Great and Little Mud Islands. The former, on which the redoubt and main works were erected, has been called Fort Island ever since that time. On the opposite shore of New Jersey a strong redoubt, called Fort Mercer, was also erected and well supplied with artillery. In the deep channels of the river, between and under cover of these batteries, they sunk ranges of strong frames with iron-pointed wooden spikes, called *chevaux-de-frise*, which formed almost invulnerable stockades. Three miles further down the river, at Billing's Point (now Billingsport), was a redoubt with extensive outworks covering strong stockades, which were sunk there in the navigable channel of the river between the main and Billing's Island. In addition to these works several armed galleys and floating batteries were stationed in the river, all forming strong barriers against the fleet of the enemy. This circumstance troubled the British general, for he foresaw the consequences of having his supplies by water cut off, and the danger to which his army would be exposed in Philadelphia if unsupported by the fleet."

To be secure in the possession of the city, and to be able to provide for the comfort of his army, he found it necessary to acquire the free navigation of the river which was thus impeded.

"Immediately after the battle at Brandywine Earl Howe sailed down the Chesapeake, and entered the lower Delaware with several light vessels, among which was the 'Roebuck,' commanded by Capt. Hammond. That officer represented to Gen. Howe that if a sufficient force could be sent to reduce the fortifications at Billingsport, he would take upon

CHAPTER VII.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.

Battle of Red Bank.—The difficulties which led to the Revolutionary war, and the conduct of that war, are matters of history. In this sketch it is proposed to notice only those events which transpired in, or in the immediate vicinity of Southern New Jersey, and especially in the counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland. The following account of

himself the task of opening a passage for the vessels through the *chevaux-de-frise*, or *stockades* at that point. Howe readily consented to attempt the important measure. Two regiments, under Col. Stirling, were dispatched from Chester, in Pennsylvania, for that purpose. They crossed the river a little below Billingsport, marched in the rear of the unfinished works, and made a furious assault upon the garrison. The Americans were dismayed at this unexpected attack, and, believing themselves incompetent to make a successful defense, they spiked their cannons, set fire to the barracks, and fled. The English remained long enough to demolish the works on the river front, when Hammond, by the great exertions of his men, made a passage way seven feet wide in the *chevaux-de-frise*, and with six vessels sailed through and anchored near Hog Island. Stirling returned to Chester, and with another detachment proceeded to camp as an escort of provisions, bearing to Gen. Howe the intelligence of his success.

"Howe now determined to make a general sweep of all the American works on the Delaware, and preparatory thereto he called in his outposts, and concentrated his whole army near to and within Philadelphia. Two Rhode Island regiments, belonging to Gen. Varnum's brigade, under Col. Christopher Greene, garrisoned the fort at Red Bank, and about the same number of the Maryland line, under Lieut.-Col. Samuel Smith, occupied Fort Mifflin, on Mud Island. The American fleet in the river, consisting chiefly of galleys and floating batteries, was commanded by Com. Hazelwood. It was quite as important to the Americans to maintain these forts, and defend the river obstructions, as it was to the British to destroy them. It was, therefore, determined to hold them to the last extremity, for it was evident that such continued possession would force Howe to evacuate Philadelphia.

"Count Donop, with four battalions consisting of twelve hundred picked Hessians, was sent by Howe to attack Fort Mercer at Red Bank. They crossed the Delaware and landed at Cooper's Ferry on the 21st of October, 1777. The same evening they marched to Haddonfield, in New Jersey, a little above Gloucester. As they approached Timber Creek, on their way down the river, the Americans took up the bridge, and the enemy were obliged to march four miles up the stream to a shallow ford. They arrived at the edge of a wood, within cannon shot of Fort Mercer, on the morning of the 22d. Their appearance, full armed for battle, was the first intimation the garrison had of their approach. Although informed that the number of Hessians was twenty-five hundred, the little garrison of four hundred men, in a feeble fort, and with only fourteen pieces of cannon, were not intimidated. They made immediate preparations for defense. While thus engaged a Hessian officer, who was permitted to approach the fort with a flag and a drummer, rode up and inso-

lently proclaimed, 'The King of England orders his rebellious subjects to lay down their arms, and they are warned that if they stand the battle nō quarters whatever will be given.' 'We ask no quarters, we will we give any,' was the prompt reply of Col. Greene. The Hessian and the drummer rode hast back to Donop, and the assailants began at once the erection of a battery within half cannon shot of the outworks of Fort Mercer. All was activity and eagerness for combat within the fort. The outworks were unfinished, but the redoubt was a citadel upon which the garrison placed much reliance. Skill and bravery were called to combat fierceness, discipline and overwhelming numbers.

"It was four o'clock in the afternoon when a brisk cannonade was opened from the Hessian battery, and at a quarter before five a battalion advanced to the attack on the north part of the fort, near a morass that covered it. Finding the first advanced post and the outworks abandoned, but not destroyed, the enemy imagined that they had frightened the Americans away. Filled with this idea they raised the shout of victory, and, with the drummer just mentioned beating a lively march, rushed toward the redoubt where not a man was to be seen. They were about to ascend the rampart to plant the flag of conquest upon a merlon, when from the embrasures in front, and from a half-masked battery upon their left flank, formed by an angle of an old embankment, a shower of grape-shot and musket balls poured upon them with terrible effect, driving them back to the remote intrenchments. Another division of the enemy, under the immediate command of the brave Donop, attacked the fort on the south side at the same time, passed the *abatis*, traversed the fosse or ditch, and some actually leaped the pickets and mounted the parapet of the redoubt, but the fire of the Americans was so heavy and continuous that they were soon forced back and driven out with great loss. They retreated precipitately to Haddonfield, under Lieut.-Col. Linsing (Donop and Mingerode, his second in command, being wounded), leaving between three and four hundred of their comrades behind. They were considerably galled, when first retreating, by the American galleys and floating batteries in the river. The conflict was short but severe. The precise loss of the enemy is not known. Marshall estimates it at four hundred in killed and wounded. Col. Donop, the commander of the expedition, fell mortally wounded at the first fire. After the engagement, while Manduit, the French engineer who directed the American artillery on the occasion, was out with a detachment fixing the palisades, he heard a voice among the slain, saying, 'Whoever you are, draw me hence.' It was the voice of Count Donop." Manduit had him conveyed into the fort. Here the soldiers, remembering the threats of a few hours before, exclaimed, "Is it determined to give no quarter?" "I am in your hands," said the count.

"You may revenge yourselves." M. de Manduit imposed silence, and cared for the wounded man. Donop perceived that Manduit spoke bad English, and said, "You appear to me a foreigner, sir. Who are you?" "A French officer," replied Manduit. "*Je suis content,*" said Donop, speaking in French. "*Je meurs entre les mains de l'honneur même*" [I am content; I die in the hands of honor itself]. He was removed to Whitall's house, and three days later, when told that death was near, he said to Manduit, "It is finishing a noble career early" (he was thirty-seven), "but I die the victim of my ambition and of the avarice of my sovereign."

"The loss of the Americans within the fort was eight men killed, twenty-nine wounded, and a captain taken prisoner while reconnoitering. The number killed by the bursting of a canon is not known. So close was the combat at one time that several Hessians were pierced by the gun-wads of the Americans.

"The conduct of Lieut.-Col. Greene on this occasion was highly applauded, and Congress ordered the board of war to present him with an elegant sword. This tribute was given to his family at the close of the contest, when Col. Greene was no longer living to receive it. He had been basely murdered in his quarters near Croton River, in Westchester County, in New York, by a band of Tories consisting of about one hundred and fifty dragoons, under Col. Delancy, who surprised his post. Col. Greene fell after his single arm had slain several of his assailants. They attempted to carry him off, but he died upon the road. Maj. Flagg, a meritorious officer, was killed at the same time; also two subalterns and twenty-seven men were killed or wounded.

"In commemoration of the battle of Red Bank and the valor of Col. Greene, a monument of blue-veined marble, about fifteen feet high, was erected (in 1829) just within the northern line of the outworks of Fort Mercer and within a few feet of the margin of the Delaware. This tribute to the memory of valor and patriotism was made by some New Jersey and Pennsylvania volunteers."

The following is a copy of the inscription on this monument:

South Side.

"This monument was erected on the 22d Octo., 1829, to transmit to posterity a grateful remembrance of the Patriotism and Gallantry of Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTOPHER GREENE, who, with 400 men, conquered the Hessian Army of 2000 troops then in the British service, at Red Bank, on the 22d Octo., 1777. Among the slain was found their commander, Count Donop, whose body lies interred near the spot where he fell."

West Side.

"A number of the NEW JERSEY and PENNSYLVANIA volunteers, being desirous to perpetuate the memory of the distinguished officer and soldiers who fought and bled in the glorious struggle for INDEPENDENCE, have erected this monument, on the 22d of October, A.D. 1829."

"While it is a testimony of one of the noblest traits in human character, it bears another of the existence of the most detestable. In the inscription were the words NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA

in a single prominent line. Some Jersey scoundrel almost obliterated the word PENNSYLVANIA, and afterwards some Pennsylvania vandal, in the fierceness of his retaliatory zeal for the credit of his State, disgraced it so far as insignificance could do it by obliterating the words NEW JERSEY. The whole line is destroyed, and that marble shaft perpetuates a remembrance of barbarians as well as of honored patriots.

"The firing of the first gun from the Hessian battery upon Fort Mercer was the signal for the British vessels to approach and attack Fort Mifflin. They had already made their way through the lower barrier at Billingsport, and the 'Augusta,' a sixty-four-gun ship, and several smaller vessels were anchored just above it, waiting for flood tide. As soon as Fort Mercer was attacked the 'Augusta,' with the 'Roebuck,' of forty-four guns, two frigates, the 'Merlin,' of eighteen guns, and a galley came up, but were kept at bay by the American galleys and floating batteries. These galleys did good execution, not only upon the British vessels but by flanking the assailants at Red Bank. The attack upon Fort Mifflin was deferred until next morning, when, the Hessians being driven from Fort Mercer, the whole power of the American flotilla was brought to bear upon the British fleet. A heavy cannonade was opened upon Fort Mifflin, and attempts were made to get floating batteries in the channel in the rear of Mud Island. Lieut.-Col. Smith, the commandant at Fort Mifflin, who was vigilant and brave, thwarted every attempt thus to outflank him (if the term may be used in reference to a garrison in a fort), and by a gallant defense essentially aided the American flotilla in repulsing the enemy. The fire was so fierce and incessant that the British ships endeavored to fall down the river. A shot struck and set fire to the 'Angusta,' and at noon, while lying aground on a mud-bank near the Jersey shore, she blew up. The engagement continued with the other vessels until three o'clock in the afternoon, when the 'Merlin' also took fire and blew up near the mouth of Mud Creek. The conflict now ceased; the 'Roebuck' dropped down the river and passed below the *chevaux-de-frise* at Billingsport, and the Americans remained masters of the Delaware forts for a short season.

"It was indeed but a short season that quiet possession of the river was vouchsafed the patriots. Although repulsed, his ships beaten back, his mercenary allies decimated, Howe was not disengaged, and he labored eagerly and hopefully to dislodge the Americans from their strong posts upon the only avenue through which his army could receive food and clothing and his magazine supplies for the winter. A timely reinforcement from New York enabled him to act with energy. He took possession of Province Island, lying between Fort Mifflin and the main, and at different points works were thrown up to strengthen his power and annoy the patriots. This was on the 1st of November, and from that time never was a

garrison more harassed than that at Fort Mifflin, and never was patience and true courage more nobly exhibited than was then shown by Lieut.-Col. Smith and his compatriots.

"Old Fort Mifflin was upon the lower end of Mud (now Fort) Island, having its principal fortification in front, for the purpose of repelling ships that might come up the river. On the side toward Province Island (a low mud bank, nearly covered at high water, and separated from Mud Island by a narrow channel) the fort had only a wet ditch without ravelin or abatis. This part was flanked by a block-house at each of its angles. These were not strong. When the Americans saw the enemy take possession of Province Island, and begin the planting of batteries to bruise their weakest points, they were sensible that Fort Mifflin would be untenable if the British completed their works. Such, too, was the painful conviction of Washington, and from his camp at Whitemarsh, he put forth all his energies to prevent the evil. But, weak in numbers and deficient in everything which constitutes the strength of an army, he was obliged to see the enemy, day after day rearing his battle works, without being able to interpose. He had sent anxious requests to Gen. Gates to forward reinforcements from the north, Burgoyne's invading army being captured, and no other formidable enemy requiring a large force in that quarter; but that officer, doubtless willing to see his rival unsuccessful, gave no heed to his orders until longer non-compliance would have been positive disobedience. To break up the encampment at Whitemarsh and move the army to the west side of the Schuylkill would be to leave depositories of stores and hospitals for the sick within the reach of the enemy. It would also leave the fords of the Schuylkill in the custody of the royal troops, and render a junction of the expected northern forces with the main army difficult, if not impossible. Furthermore, it might bring on a general engagement, which, with his weakened forces, the commander-in-chief knew might be fatal. Thus situated, Washington viewed the progress of the enemy in his designs upon Fort Mifflin with intense anxiety.

"The British erected five batteries on Province Island, of eighteen-, twenty-four-, and thirty-two-pounders, within five hundred yards of Fort Mifflin. They also brought up by the new channel made between Hog Island and the main by the changing of the current by the *chevaux-de-frise*, a large floating battery, mounting twenty-two twenty-four-pounders, within forty yards of an angle of the fort. They also brought to bear upon the fort four sixty-four-gun ships within nine hundred yards, and two forty-gun ships. Altogether the enemy had fourteen strong redoubts, and these were well manned and furnished with heavy artillery. On the 10th of November (1777), the enemy opened their batteries on land and water, and for six consecutive days poured a storm of bombs and round-shot upon the devoted fortification.

With consummate skill and courage Lieut.-Col. Smith directed the responses from the ordnance of the fort. The artillery, drawn chiefly from Col. Lamb's regiment, were commanded by Lieut. Treat, who was killed on the first day of the siege by the bursting of a bomb. On that day the barracks alone suffered, but on the morning of the 11th the direction of the enemy's fire was changed, a dozen of the strong palisades were demolished, and a cannon in an embrasure was disabled. The firing did not cease until midnight, and many of the garrison were killed or wounded. Col. Smith, the commander, had a narrow escape. He had just gone into the barracks to write a letter to Gen. Varnum, when a ball passed through a chimney. He was struck by the scattered bricks, and for a time lay senseless. He was taken across to Red Bank, and the command devolved on Lieut.-Col. Russel, of the Connecticut line. That officer was disabled by fatigue and ill health, and Maj. Thayer, of the Rhode Island line, volunteered to take his place. Maj. Henry, who sent daily reports to Washington of the progress of the siege, was also wounded on the 11th, but he continued with the garrison. On the 12th a two-gun battery of the Americans was destroyed, the northwest block-house and laboratory were blown up, and the garrison were obliged to seek shelter within the fort. The enemy continued to throw shells at night, and fearful indeed was the scene. At sunrise on the 13th thirty armed boats made their appearance, and during that night the heavy floating battery was brought to bear on the fort. It opened with terrible effect on the morning of the 14th, yet that little garrison of only three hundred men managed to silence it before noon. Hitherto the enemy did not know the real weakness of the garrison; on that day a deserter in a boat carried information of the fact to the British, who were seriously thinking of abandoning the siege, for they had suffered much. Hope was revived, and preparations were made for a general and more vigorous assault. At daylight on the 15th the 'Iris' and 'Somerset,' men-of-war, passed up the east channel to attack the fort on Mud Island in front. Several frigates were brought to bear on Fort Mercer, and the 'Vigilant,' an East Indiaman of twenty twenty-four-pounders, and a hulk with three twenty-four-pounders made their way through a narrow channel on the western side, and gained a position to act in concert with the batteries on Province Island in enfilading the American works. At ten o'clock, whilst all was silent, a signal bugle sent forth its summons to action, and instantly the land-batteries and the shipping poured forth a terrible storm of missiles upon Fort Mifflin. The little garrison sustained the shock with astonishing intrepidity, and far into the gloom of the evening an incessant cannonade was kept up. Within an hour the only two cannons in the fort that had not been dismounted shared the fate of the others. Every man who appeared upon the platform was killed by the

muskeeteers in the tops of the ships, whose yards almost hung over the American battery. Long before night not a palisade was left, the embrasures were ruined, the whole parapet leveled, the block-houses were already destroyed. Early in the evening Maj. Thayer sent all the remnant of the garrison to Red Bank, excepting forty men, with whom he remained. Among these was the brave Capt. (afterward Commodore) Talbot, of the Rhode Island line, who was wounded in the hip, having fought for hours with his wrist shattered by a musket-ball. At midnight, every defense and every shelter being swept away, Thayer and his men set fire to the remains of the barracks, evacuated the fort, and escaped in safety to Red Bank. Altogether it was one of the most gallant and obstinate defenses made during the war. In the course of the last day more than a thousand discharges of cannon, from twelve- to thirty-two-pounders, were made against the works on Mud Island. Nearly two hundred and fifty men of the garrison were killed and wounded. The loss of the British was great, the number was not certainly known.

"Fort Mercer was still in possession of the Continental troops. Howe determined to dislodge them, for while they remained the obstructions in the river could not with safety be removed. While a portion of his force was beating down Fort Mifflin, he was busy in fortifying Philadelphia. He had extended intrenchments across from the Delaware to the Schuylkill. Having received more reinforcements from New York, he sent Cornwallis to fall upon Fort Mercer in the rear. That officer, with a detachment of about two thousand men, crossed the Delaware from Chester to Billingsport (Nov. 18, 1777), where he was joined by some troops just arrived from New York. Washington had been apprised of this movement, and had detached Gen. Huntington's brigade to join that of Varnum in New Jersey. He also ordered Maj.-Gen. Greene to proceed with his division to the relief of the garrison, and to oppose Cornwallis. That able officer, accompanied by Lafayette, who had not yet quite recovered from a wound received in the battle on the Brandywine, crossed the Delaware at Burlington, and marched with considerable force toward Red Bank. He expected to be reinforced by Glover's brigade, then on its march through New Jersey, but was disappointed. Ascertaining that the force of Cornwallis was greatly superior to his own in numbers Gen. Greene abandoned the idea of giving him battle, and filed off toward Haddonfield. Col. Greene, deprived of all hope of succor, evacuated Fort Mercer (November 20th), leaving the artillery, with a considerable quantity of cannon-balls and stores, in the hands of the enemy. Cornwallis dismantled the fort and demolished the works. His army was augmented by reinforcements, and with about five thousand men he took post at and fortified Gloucester Point, whence he might have a supervision of affairs in Lower Jersey. Morgan's rifle corps joined Gen.

Greene, but the Americans were not strong enough to venture a regular attack on Cornwallis. A detachment of one hundred and fifty riflemen under Lieut.-Col. Butler, and an equal number of militia under Lafayette, attacked a picket of the enemy three hundred strong, killed between twenty and thirty of them, drove the remainder into the camp at Gloucester, and returned without losing a man. Gen. Greene soon afterward withdrew from New Jersey and joined Washington, and Cornwallis returned to Philadelphia. The American fleet, no longer supported by the forts, sought other places of safety. On a dark night (Nov. 21, 1777), the galleys, one brig, and two sloops crept cautiously along the Jersey shore, past Philadelphia, and escaped to Burlington. Seventeen other vessels, unable to escape, were abandoned by their crews and burned, at Gloucester. The American defenses on the Delaware were now scattered to the winds; the obstructions in the river were removed, the enemy had full possession of Philadelphia, Congress had fled to the interior, and the broken battalions of the patriot army sought winter quarters on the banks of the Schuylkill, at Valley Forge."

More than a century has elapsed since the battle of Red Bank, but the embankments and trenches of Fort Mercer are still plainly discernible. A forest of young pines protects them from being leveled by the plow, and they are likely long to remain. The washing away of the bank by the river has, from time to time, exposed the remains of the soldiers who were buried there in boxes after the battle.

Between the fort and the Whitall house was the grave of Count Donop, marked by a modest stone, but the crumbling of the bank exposed his remains, and in 1874 Mr. Murray, the occupant of the Whitall house, humanely removed them to another place of interment.

The old Whitall house still stands, a short distance south from the fort, and close to the river-bank. It is a brick structure, and it is now one hundred and thirty-four years old, as appears from the date of its erection on the north end, where the characters "J. A. W." (James and Anna Whitall), "1748," may still be seen.

Lossing, who wrote in 1851, said, "The Whitalls were Quakers, and of course, though Whigs, took no part in the war. This fact made some suspect the old man of Toryism. I was informed by the present owner that when the attack was made upon the fort, and his grandmother was urged to flee from the house, she refused, saying, 'God's arm is strong and will protect me. I may do good by staying.' She was left alone in the house, and while the battle was raging, and cannon-balls were driving like sleet against and around her dwelling, she calmly plied her spinning-wheel in a room in the second story. At length a twelve-pound ball from a British vessel in the river, grazing the American flag-staff (a walnut-tree) at the fort, passed through the heavy brick wall on the north

gable, and, with a terrible crash, perforated a partition at the head of the stairs, crossed a recess, and lodged in another partition near where the old lady was sitting. Conceiving Divine protection a little more certain elsewhere after this manifestation of the power of gunpowder, the industrious dame gathered up her implements, and, with a step quite as agile as in youth, she retreated to the cellar, where she continued her spinning until called to attend the wounded and dying who were brought into her house at the close of the battle. She did, indeed, do good by remaining, for, like an angel of mercy, she went among the maimed, unmindful whether they were friend or foe, and administered every relief to their sufferings in her power. She scolded the Hessians for coming to America to butcher the people. At the same time she bound up their wounds tenderly, and gave them food and water."

On the green between the Whitall house and the river formerly lay the cannon which burst and killed several of the Americans during the action. This relic was removed by the government ten years since. A tract of one hundred acres of ground here was purchased by the government in 1872, and the march of improvement is not likely further to obliterate the few remaining traces of the battle of Red Bank.

CHAPTER VIII.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.—(*Continued.*)

Operations in Salem and Cumberland Counties.—While the Americans were encamped at Valley Forge, and the British held possession of Philadelphia, the latter at various times sent out parties to raid the country, plunder the people, and break up the feeble American posts. Among the most active troops in these enterprises were the Queen's Rangers, a corps of American Loyalists, or Tories, that had been enlisted mostly in Connecticut and the vicinity of New York. They were, as their name implies, designed for active service, and at one time they numbered about four hundred men. They had become reduced in numbers, but in the autumn of 1777 Maj. Simcoe, a young and efficient officer of the British army, was placed in command of them. By his zeal and military ability he soon made this corps a model of its kind. About the 20th of February, 1778, an expedition of this kind was sent out from Philadelphia, under the command of Col. Abercrombie, of the Fifty-second Regiment. It consisted of about five hundred men, and included the Rangers. They went to Salem by water, and remained several days, reconnoitering to ascertain the position of Wayne, who was then in New Jersey collecting horses and provisions for the American army. They also helped

themselves to whatever they wished without ceremony.

On the 17th of March, in the same year, a British force, composed mostly of Scotchmen from the Seventeenth and Forty-fourth Regiments in Philadelphia, twelve or fifteen hundred strong, under the command of Col. Mawhood and Maj. Simcoe and Sims, marched to Salem. They sought to surprise Col. Anthony Wayne, but that vigilant officer made good his retreat without loss. They were joined by about three hundred Tories, who were placed under the command of British officers, and who wore a uniform of green faced with white, and cocked hats with broad white bands to distinguish them from the British troops whose uniform was red. From these Tories Col. Mawhood learned that about three hundred militia, under command of Col. Benjamin Holme, were posted on the south side of Alloway's Creek, at Quinton's bridge, three miles from Salem. He determined, therefore, to dislodge them, and, as he openly declared, "chastise the insolent rebels who dared to resist his majesty's arms." He sent out parties to collect horses among the inhabitants, and on these he mounted some of his best men for the expedition. Meantime Col. Holme was on the alert. He threw out vedettes towards various points, to watch the movements of the enemy and prevent surprise by a passage of the stream elsewhere, while he prepared to dispute the passage of the bridge.

On the morning of the 18th Col. Mawhood dispatched Maj. Simcoe with his rangers, and before daylight they had secreted themselves within half a mile of the bridge, in a deep ravine and a tangled, bushy swamp. They also took possession of a two-story brick house, occupied at that time by Benjamin Wetherby, and drove the family into the cellar. The main road to Salem ran between this house and the barn, and the swamp with its thicket of bushes was near by. In this house, barn, and swamp the British were secreted.

After daybreak a small portion of the enemy showed themselves, and manoeuvred for the purpose of drawing the Americans across the bridge into the ambush. In this they were finally successful, for the most excitable of the patriots became too anxious to be restrained by the more prudent officers present. Capt. Smith, the senior officer present, determined to cross the bridge and attack the enemy. He led the way, and in a confused, unmilitary manner, they crossed without—as prudent, vigilant men should do—examining to learn whether or not there were concealed foes. The decoying party feigned a flight, and Capt. Smith calling out; "We will have them before they get to Mill Hollow!" pursued. After passing some yards beyond Wetherby's house the patriots found themselves in the midst of the enemy that opened on them from the house, barn, swamp, and fences a galling and destructive fire. They retreated towards the bridge confusedly, fighting bravely in squads. The horsemen

were not able to charge on them effectively, for the unbroken horses became frightened and unmanageable. Though thus surprised, and attacked in front, flank, and rear, they made their retreat across the bridge, at the loss of between thirty and forty, many of whom were drowned in the creek. During this skirmish and retreat Capt. Smith had a part of his cue shot away, and was grazed by a bullet in his loins. His horse was twice shot, but took his rider over the bridge, then fell dead.

Col. Hand, of the Cumberland militia, had been informed of the presence of the enemy, and hastened to join the force at Quinton's bridge. He arrived with two pieces of cannon just at the moment when the Americans commenced their retreat, and at once placed his men in the trenches that had just been vacated by the patriots, and opened on the pursuing enemy such a severe fire as to check their pursuit. When the retreating patriots had recrossed the creek the draw of the bridge was cut away. This was done by a man named Andrew Bacon, who seized an axe, and worked while volleys were fired at him. He finished his work, and rendered the bridge impassable, but on retiring to the trenches he received a wound which crippled him for life, though he lived to the age of more than eighty years.

The failure of Maj. Simcoe, with his fine battalion, to drive the Americans from their trenches greatly exasperated Col. Mawhood, and he determined on an attack the next day with his full force. In anticipation of this, the militia employed themselves during the remainder of the day, not only in burying their dead and caring for their wounded, but in strengthening their position, so as to be able to repel the expected attack. It is said that on that night they entered into a solemn compact that "no British soldier should eat bread or set his foot on that side of Alloway's Creek while there was a man left to defend it."

At about ten the next morning, as was anticipated, the whole British force appeared, and, with martial music sounding, advanced to the foot of the causeway that led to the bridge, and formed their lines at the edge of the marsh. The creek there ran in a semi-circular direction, and Cols. Holme and Hand had placed their men in their intrenchments, both up and down the stream, within musket range, so that the front and both flanks of the enemy were exposed to the fire of the patriots. Thus were they situated when the militia opened on them with cannon and small-arms in front, and with musketry on their flanks, as they sought to reach the bridge by the causeway. They were thus thrown into confusion, and compelled to retreat to Salem.

An expedition was sent the next day to the head of Nivelwater on the creek near Allowaystown, but it returned without crossing.

Maj. (afterward lieutenant-colonel) Simcoe in his journal gave the following account of his operations at this time in the vicinity of Salem. This is proba-

bly the most reliable source of information concerning the affair at Hancock's Bridge, which immediately succeeded the fight at Quinton's bridge. What has been handed down by tradition concerning it must be received with the allowance which should always be made for that uncertain source of information.

"An expedition was formed under the command of the late Col. Mawhood, consisting of the Twenty-seventh and Forty-sixth Regiments, the Queen's Rangers, and New Jersey Volunteers, they embarked the 12th of March, and fell down the Delaware. On the 17th the Queen's Rangers landed, at three o'clock in the morning, about six miles from Salem, the Huzzars carrying their accoutrements and swords. Maj. Simcoe was directed to seize horses, to mount the cavalry and the staff, and to join Col. Mawhood at Salem. This was accordingly executed. Maj. Simcoe, making a circuit and passing over Lambstone's bridge, arrived at Salem, near which Col. Mawhood landed. The Huzzars were tolerably well mounted, and sufficient horses procured for the other exigencies of the service. Col. Mawhood had given the strictest charge against plundering; and Maj. Simcoe, in taking the horses, had assured the inhabitants that they should be returned, or paid for, if they did not appear in arms, in a very few days; and none but officers entering the house, they received no other injury. The Queen's Rangers Infantry were about two hundred and seventy, rank and file, and thirty cavalry. Col. Mawhood gave directions for the forage to take place on the 18th. The town of Salem lies upon a creek of that name which falls into the Delaware nearly opposite Reedy Island. The Aloes or Alloways (Alloways) Creek, runs almost parallel to the Salem Creek, and falls into the Delaware to the southward of it; over this creek there were three bridges: Hancock's was the lower one, Quintin's that in the centre, and Thompson's the upper one. Between these creeks the foraging was to commence; the neck or peninsula formed by them was at its greatest distance seven, and at its least, four miles wide. The rebel militia was posted at Hancock's and Quintin's, the nearest bridges, which they had taken up and defended by breastworks. Col. Mawhood made detachments to mask these bridges and foraged in their rear. The officer who commanded the detachment, consisting of seventy of the Seventeenth Infantry, at Quintin's bridge, sent information that the enemy were assembled in great numbers at the bridge, and indicated as if they meant to pass over whenever he should quit it, in which case his party would be in great danger. Col. Mawhood marched with the Queen's Rangers to his assistance. He made a circuit so as to fall in upon the road that led from Thompson's to Quintin's bridge, to deceive any patrol which he might meet on his march, and to make them believe that he directed it to Thompson's, not Quintin's bridge. Approaching the bridge the Rangers halted

in the wood, and Col. Mawhood and Maj. Simcoe went to the party of the Seventeenth, but in such a manner as to give no suspicion that they were part of a reinforcement; the ground was high till within two hundred yards of the bridge, where it became marshy; immediately beyond the bridge the banks were steep, and on them the enemy had thrown up breastworks; there was a public-house very near the road, at the edge of its declivity into the marsh, on the Salem side. Col. Mawhood asked Maj. Simcoe whether he thought, if he left a party in the house, the enemy would pass by it or not? who replied that he thought they would be too cowardly to do it, but at any rate the attempt could do no harm, and if he pleased, he would try. Col. Mawhood directed Maj. Simcoe to do so, who accordingly profiting by the broken ground of the orchard which was behind it, and the clothing of his men, brought Capt. Stephenson and his company into the house undiscovered; the front windows were opened and the back ones were shut, so that no thorough light could be seen; the women of the house were put in the cellar, and ordered to be silent; the door was left open, and Lieut. McKay stood behind it with a bayonet, ready to seize the first person whose curiosity might prompt him to enter; the Queen's Rangers were brought into the wood near to that part where it ended in clear ground, and two companies, under Capt. Saunders, were advanced to the fences at the very edge of it, where they lay flat. Col. Mawhood then gave orders for the detachment of the Seventeenth, who were posted near the house, to call in their sentinels and retreat up the road in full view of the enemy. This party had scarcely moved when the enemy laid the bridge and passed it; a detachment of them went immediately across the marsh to the heights on the left, but the principal party, about two hundred, in two divisions, proceeded up the road. Capt. Stephenson, as they approached the house, could hear them say, 'Let us go into the house,' etc., but they were prevented both by words and by action by the officer who was at their head; he was on horseback, and spurring forward, quitted the road to go into the field on the right, through a vacancy made by the rails being taken for fires; his party still proceeded up the road, and the first division passed the house; the officer, his sight still fixed on the red clothes of the Seventeenth, approached close up to the fence, where Capt. Saunders lay; he did not immediately observe the Rangers, and, it is probable, might not, had he not heard one of the men stifling a laugh; looking down he saw them, and galloped off; he was fired at, wounded, and taken. The division that had passed the house attempted to return. Capt. Stephenson rallied, drove them across the fields; Capt. Saunders pursued them; the Huzzars were let loose, and afterward the battalion, Col. Mawhood leading them, Maj. Simcoe directed the Seventeenth back to the house, with the Grenadiers and Highlanders of the

Rangers, ready to force the bridge, if ordered. The enemy for a moment quitted it. Col. Mawhood thought it useless to pass it. Some of the division who passed the house were taken prisoners, but the greater part were drowned in Aloes Creek. The officer who was taken proved to be a Frenchman. The Rangers had one Huzzar mortally wounded, and, what was unfortunate, he was wounded by a man whom, in the eagerness of the pursuit, he had passed, given quarters to, and not disarmed; the villain, or coward, was killed by another Huzzar. The corps returned to Salem.

"The rebels still occupying the posts at Quintin's and Hancock's bridges, and probably accumulating, Col. Mawhood determined to attack them at the latter, where, from all reports, they were assembled to nearly four hundred men. He intrusted the enterprise to Maj. Simcoe, and went with him and a patrol opposite to the place. The major ascended a tree and made a rough sketch of the buildings, which, by conversing with the guides, he improved into a tolerable plan of the place, and formed his mode of attack accordingly. He embarked on the 20th, at night, on board the flat-boats. He was to be landed at an inlet seven miles below Aloes Creek, when the boats were to be immediately returned, and by a private road he was to reach Hancock's bridge, opposite to which Maj. Mitchell was detached with the Twenty-seventh Regiment, to co-operate with him. Maj. Simcoe foresaw the difficulties and dangers, but he kept them to himself; everything depended on surprise. The enemy were nearly double his numbers, and his retreat, by the *absolute orders* to send back the boats, was cut off, but he had just confidence in the silence, attention, and spirit of the corps. By some strange error in the naval department, when the boats arrived off Aloes Creek, the tide set so strong against them that, in the opinion of the officer of the navy, they could not reach the place of their destination till midday. Maj. Simcoe determined not to return, but to land on the marshes at the mouth of Aloes Creek. There were good guides with him. They found out a landing-place, and after a march of two miles through the marshes, up to their knees in mud and water, labors rendered more fatiguing by the carriage of the first wooden planks they met with to form bridges with them over the ditches, they at length arrived at a wood upon dry land. Here the corps was formed for the attack. There was no public road which led to Hancock's bridge but that which the Rangers were now in possession of. A bank on which there was a footway led from Hancock's to Quintin's bridge. Hancock's house was a large brick house; there were many storehouses round it, and some few cottages. Capt. Saunders was detached to ambuscade the dike that led to Quintin's bridge, about half a mile from the quarters, and to take up a small bridge which was upon it, as the enemy would probably fly that way, and if not pursued too closely,

ould be more easily defeated. Capt. Dunlop was attached to the rear of Hancock's house, in which it was presumed the officers were quartered, directed to see it, occupy and barricade it, as it commanded the passage of the bridge. Different detachments were allotted to the houses supposed to be the enemy's quarters, which, having mastered, they were ordered to assemble at Hancock's. A party was appointed to relay the bridge. On approaching the place two sentries were discovered; two men of the light infantry followed them, and as they turned about bayoneted them. The companies rushed in, and each, with proper guides, forced the quarters allotted to it. No resistance being made, the light infantry, who were in reserve, reached Hancock's house by the road, and forced the front door, at the same time that Capt. Dunlop, by a more difficult way, entered the back door. As it was very dark, these companies had nearly attacked each other. The surprise was complete, and would have been so had the whole of the enemy's force been present, but, fortunately for them, they had quitted it the evening before, leaving a detachment of twenty or thirty men, all of whom were killed. Some very unfortunate circumstances happened here. Among the killed was a friend of the government, then a prisoner among the rebels. Old Hancock, the owner of the house, and his brother, Maj. Simcoe had made particular inquiry, and was informed that he did not live at home since the rebels had occupied the bridge. The information was partly true; he was not there in the daytime, but unfortunately returned home at night. Events like these are the real miseries of war. The roads which led to the country were immediately ambuscaded, and Lieut. Whitlock was detached to surprise a patrol of seven men who had been sent down the creek. This he effected completely. On their refusal to surrender, he fired on them. Only one escaped. This firing gave the first notice of the success of the enterprise to the Twenty-seventh Regiment, with so much silence it had hitherto been conducted. The bridge was now laid, and Maj. Simcoe communicated to Col. Mitchell that the enemy were at Quintin's bridge, that he had good guides to conduct him thither by a private road, and that the possession of Hancock's house secured a retreat. Lieut.-Col. Mitchell said that his regiment was much fatigued by the cold, and that he would return to Salem as soon as the troops joined. The ambuscaders were of course withdrawn, and the Queen's Rangers were forming to pass the bridge, when a rebel patrol passed where an ambuscade had been, and discovering the corps, galloped back. Lieut.-Col. Mitchell, finding his men in high spirits, had returned, purposing to march to Quintin's bridge; but being informed of the enemy's patrol, it was thought best to return. Col. Mawhood, in public order, 'returned his best thanks to Maj. Simcoe and his corps for their spirited and good conduct in the surprise of the rebel posts.' Two days after, the

Queen's Rangers patrolled to Thompson's bridge. The enemy, who had been posted there, were alarmed at the approach of a cow the night before, fired at it, wounded it, and then fled. They also abandoned Quintin's bridge and retired to a creek sixteen miles from Aloes Creek. Maj. Simcoe, making a patrol with the Huzzars, took a circuit towards the rear of one of the parties sent out to protect the foragers; a party of the enemy had been watching them the whole day, and unluckily, the forage being completed, the detachment had just left its ground, and was moving off; the enemy doing the like, met the patrol, were pursued, and escaped by the passage which the foragers had just left open. Only one was taken, being pursued into a bog, which the Hussars attempted in vain to cross, and were much mortified to see a dozen of the enemy who had passed round it in safety within a few yards. They consisted of all the field-officers and committee-men of the district. The prisoner was their adjutant. The enemy, who were assembled at Cohansey, might easily have been surprised, but Col. Mawhood judged that having completed his forage with success, his business was to return, which he effected. The troops embarked without any accident, and sailed for Philadelphia."

The following, relating to the massacre at Hancock's Bridge, is from Johnson's "History of Salem:"

"That night, the murdering party being selected, went, as directed, in boats, down Salem Creek to the river, thence to Alloway's Creek, thence up the same to a suitable distance from Hancock's Bridge where they were to land, and being favored by the darkness of the night, were to attack the picket in the house in which they were stationed as their headquarters, and put every man to death they found there. In that house, the property of Judge Hancock, were Mr. Charles Fogg, a very aged man, Joseph Thompson, and — Bacon, all Quakers. A few others besides the guard, composed of a full company of men, were those persons in that house on that ill-fated night, all wrapt in sleep, worn down with watching, nature exhausted, and many of them doomed to sleep the long sleep of death. The hellish mandate was issued at headquarters, 'Go—spare no one—put all to death—give no quarters.' These refugees, only to be associated with their brethren, the imps of the infernal regions, did their best, and glutted their worse than savage passions in the innocent blood of their offending neighbors. They killed and desperately mangled, with fiendish ferocity, such whom they saw writhing under the severity of their wounds, and thus destroyed more than two-thirds of all who were within that house.

"It was currently reported, and that report believed to be true, that a negro man, who went by the name of Nicholson's Frank, and a man from Gloucester County, called Jonathan Ballanger, were the two persons who attended this murdering party as pilots.

"Ballanger came to the house of John Steward (a farmer near Hancock's Bridge), armed, that very same night, some time before day. Steward said that he soon discovered from the looks and conversation of Ballanger that some evil was about to be done. With some persuasion he prevailed on him to go into the room and lie down. When he went in he turned the key in the door, nor did he open it until about daylight in the morning. When Ballanger came out of the room he stayed but a few minutes and went away, carrying with him his musket. A short time after he had left the house the report of a gun was heard in the direction in which Ballanger had walked, and by the side of the fence along which he had gone a few moments before was found Reuben Sayers, mortally wounded, being a distance of not more than one-fourth of a mile from Steward's house."

Ballanger was not seen by any person after he left Steward's, until several years afterward. The suspicion of the murder of Sayers could be fixed upon no one but him. Immediately after the massacre of the picket and private citizens, the refugees returned to Salem over the bridge, the draw of which they laid. Ballanger and the negro, no doubt, returned by water with the boatmen. It could have been none of the refugees who were at Hancock's. The circumstantial evidence against Ballanger was most assuredly of the very strongest kind, amounting pretty near to positive. Public opinion was decidedly against him, for he was known to be a rank Tory, from the very hotbed of Toryism, of those who secretly traded with the British while they occupied Philadelphia. It was but a short mile from Hancock's Bridge to where Sayers was found weltering in his blood. He had escaped thus far towards the woods or marshes in his flight from the murdering refugees. Not a single individual of the enemy was seen anywhere near to the field where Sayers was found. The murderer was always believed to be none other than Jonathan Ballanger.¹

"A few names of some of the desperate villains, the refugees, which I here mention, ought never to be forgotten. One fellow, who usually bore the name of Proud Harry, a plasterer by trade, an insolent, swaggering scoundrel, a braggadocio. Another, by name Jo Daniels. Another, if possible, worse than Satan himself,—his name was John Hanks. This fellow was brought up from a boy in the family of Morris Beesley. The son of Morris, whose name was Walker, belonged to that company of militia,

Hanks, with another villian, rushed upon young Beesley to kill him. He begged of Hanks in the most pitiable manner to protect him and spare his life. He urged upon him their friendship and intimacy, their having grown up from boys together. All his entreaties were in vain. The murderer heard his pleas, and then very sternly told him that for their former intimacy alone he was determined to kill him, and then stabbed him and left him. The poor youth lived long enough to tell his tale of woe to those people who came to take care of the dead and wounded.

"Another instance I will mention of a militia man whose name was Darius Dailey, who, escaping from the house, was pursued by two of the refugees; while running he saw an English soldier; he made towards him as fast as he could, calling out to him at the same time to save him; crying out, 'Oh, save me! save me, soldier! I am your countryman! Save me, save me! I am a Scotchman! I am your countryman!' The very name of countryman, even coming from the mouth of an enemy, and in the midst of slaughter, struck the tender fibres of the stern soldier's heart. He immediately put himself in an attitude of defence, and stopped the pursuing refugees, and told them that he should protect the man at all hazards; that he surrendered himself to him, and that he was his prisoner. When his flurry had in some measure subsided, Dailey gave his name to the soldier, the soldier his name to Dailey. They were both struck almost speechless with astonishment; they now found that they had been bosom friends and schoolmates together, when boys, in Scotland. Dailey was conducted a prisoner, with a few others, to Salem, whose lives had been spared by the English soldiers.

"The names of the officers of that unfortunate company of militia who were so dreadfully cut to pieces on that dreadful night were Carleton Shepard, captain; Benjamin Curlis, first lieutenant; Andrew Lowder, second lieutenant; William Bresby, ensign."

After the affairs at Quinton's Bridge and Hancock's Bridge, Col. Mawhood sent foraging parties to plunder the farmers of their hay, grain, horses, cattle, and everything that could be useful to the British. All the teams that could be obtained were pressed into his service to transport that which was thus taken to the vessels that had been sent to convey this plunder to Philadelphia. A larger fleet was in the creek for that purpose than has been seen there before or since. Foraging parties were sent to explore Elsinborough, Lower Mannington, and Salem, where it was certain no resistance could be made. A strong guard was sent with the foragers into the township of Lower Penn's Neck.

Barber says, "Capt. Andrew Sinnickson lived at that time in Penn's Neck, and being notified of the party approaching, hastily collected together as many

¹ Some years after this a son of Sayers, master of a small vessel navigating the Delaware River, in bringing his vessel up to a wharf below Philadelphia, in a very dark evening, being a little intoxicated, accidentally fell overboard, but was humbly rescued by a person who happened to be on the wharf. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered he discovered in the face of his deliverer a son of Ballanger, the murderer of his father. He awoke he would not owe his life to such a d—rascal, immediately threw himself into the river, and it was with no little difficulty and risk that his life was a second time saved.

of his men as could be mustered, came upon the guard and their foragers (in what was then called Long Lane), and after a severe contest the enemy was routed; and in the melee the commanding officer lost his hat and cloak, and was obliged to flee to Salem without them. The next day Capt. Sinnickson sent a flag into the town, with the hat and cloak belonging to the officer, with something like this laconic message, "That he had to regret the sudden departure of the officer, the owner of these articles, but hoped if he intended another visit into that township he might have the pleasure of detaining him till they became better acquainted."

The following letters between the commanding officers of the British and American forces were exchanged shortly after the affair at Quinton's Bridge:

COLONEL MAWHOO, commanding a detachment of the British army at Salem, induced by motives of humanity, proposes to the militia at Quinton's Bridge and the neighborhood, as well officers as private men, to lay down their arms and depart, each man to his own home. On that condition he solemnly promises to re-embark his troops without delay, doing no further damage to the country; and he will cause his commissaries to pay for the cattle, hay, and corn that have been taken, in sterling money.

If, on the contrary, the militia should be so far deluded and blind to their true interest and happiness, he will put the arms which he has brought with him into the hands of the inhabitants well affected, called Tories; and will attack all such of the militia as remain in arms, burn and destroy their houses and other property, and reduce them, their unfortunate wives and children, to beggary and distress; and to convince them that these are not vain threats he has subjoined a list of the names of such as will be the first objects to feed the vengeance of the British nation.

— Given under my hand, at headquarters, at Salem, the twenty-first day of March, 1778.

"C. Mawhood, Colonel.

EDMUND KEASBY, Thomas Sinnickson, Samuel Dick, Whiten Cripps, Ebenezer Howell, Edward Hall, John Bowen, Thomas Thompson, George Trenchard, Elisha Cattell, Andrew Sinnickson, Nicholas Keasby, Jacob Huffy, Benjamin Holme, William Shute, Anthony Sharp, and Abner Penton."

REPLY OF COL. HAND.

SIR: I have been favored with what you say humanity has induced you to propose. It would have given me much pleasure to have found that humanity had been the line of conduct to your troops since you came to Salem. Not denying quarters, but butchering our men who surrendered themselves prisoners in the skirmish at Quinton's Bridge last Thursday, and bayoneting, yesterday morning, at Hancock's Bridge, in the most cruel manner, in cold blood, men who were taken by surprise, in a situation in which they neither could nor did attempt to make any resistance, and some of whom were not fighting men, are instances too shocking for me to relate, and, I hope, for you to hear. The brave are ever generous and humane. After expressing your sentiments of humanity, you proceed to make a request, which I think you would despise us if complied with. Your proposal that we should lay down our arms we absolutely reject. We have taken them up to maintain rights which are dearer to us than our lives, and will not lay them down till either success has crowned our arms with victory, or, like many ancient worthies contending for liberty, we meet with an honorable death. You mention that if we reject your proposal you will put arms in the hands of the Tories against us. We have no objection to the measure, for it would be a very good one to fill our arsenals with arms. Your threats to wantonly burn and destroy our houses and other property, and reduce our wives and children to beggary and distress is a sentiment which my humanity almost forbids me to recite, and induces me to imagine that I am reading the cruel order of a barbarous tribe, and not of a gentleman, brave, generous, and polished, with a genteel European education. To wantonly destroy will injure your cause more than ours; it will increase your enemies and our army. To devote to destruction the property of our most distinguished men, as you have done in your proposals, is, in my opinion, unworthy a gener-

ous foe, and more like a rancorous feud between two contending barons than a war carried on by one of the greatest powers on earth against a people nobly struggling for liberty. A line of honor would mark out that these men should share the fate of their country. If your arms should be crowned with victory (which God forbid!) they and their property will be entirely at the disposal of your sovereign. The loss of their property, while their persons are out of your power, will only render them desperate, and, as I said before, increase your foes and our army, and retaliation upon Tories and their property is not entirely out of our power. Be assured that these are the sentiments and determined resolution, not of myself only, but of all the officers and privates under me.

"My prayer is, sir, that this may reach you in health and great happiness.

"Given at headquarters at Quinton's Bridge, the 22d day of March, 1778.

"ELIJAH HAND, Colou.-L."

CHAPTER IX.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.—(Continued.)

Minor Operations in Gloucester County.—In the histories of the different townships in Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland Counties accounts are given of minor affairs which occurred during the Revolution. The region immediately surrounding these counties was, during that war, the scene of many raids and conflicts of more or less importance, brief sketches of which will not be destitute of interest. In his "Reminiscences of Old Gloucester," Isaac Mickle, Esq., has given accounts of many of these, some of which are reproduced here.

Near Gloucester.—On the evening of Nov. 25, 1777, a lively affair occurred between Big and Little Timber Creeks, on the king's road. Lord Cornwallis, who was encamped at the point with about four thousand men and a large quantity of military stores, was about to move across the Delaware, and Gen. Greene, with a body of Americans, was at Haddonfield watching his movements. Lafayette, who was still suffering from a wound received some time previously, volunteered to reconnoiter the enemy, and attack them if he found it advisable. In making his reconnaissance he went very near to the enemy's lines on the sandy peninsula south from the outlet of Timber Creek, where he was discovered, and a detachment of dragoons was sent to intercept him. Seeing this, his guide pointed out a back path, which took him beyond the reach of his pursuers before they arrived at the bridge. He passed within musket-shot of an outpost, and reached his detachment in safety.

Lafayette reported,—

"After having spent the most part of the day in making myself well acquainted with the certainty of the enemy's motions, I came pretty late into the Gloucester road between the two creeks. I had ten light horses, almost one hundred and fifty riflemen, and two picquets of militia. Col. Arnaud, Col. Laumay, and Chevalier Duplessis and Gimat were the Frenchmen with me. A scout of my men under Duplessis went to ascertain how near to Gloucester were the enemy's first pickets, and they found, at the distance of two miles and a half from that place, a strong post of three hundred and fifty Hessians, with fixed pieces, and they engaged immediately. As my little reconnoitering party were in

fine spirits I supported them. We pushed the Hessians more than half a mile from the place where their main body had been, and we made them run very fast. British reinforcements came twice to them, but very far from recovering their ground they always retreated. The darkness of the night prevented us from pursuing our advantage. After standing on the ground we had gained, I ordered them to return, very slowly, to Haddonfield. I take great pleasure in letting you know that the conduct of our soldiers was above all praise. I never saw men so merry, so sprited, and so desirous to go on to the enemy, whatever force they might have, as that little party in this little fight."

Of Morgan's riflemen he said, "I found them even above their reputation." In this affair the Americans had one killed and six wounded. The British had twenty killed, many more wounded, and twenty prisoners.

In February, 1778, while Mad Anthony, as Gen. Wayne was called, was at Haddonfield some of his men went to Gloucester to reconnoiter the British. They were pursued, and a running fight took place, lasting nearly to the American cordon, with the greatest loss to the British. Col. Ellis, of the Gloucester County militia, was prominent in this fight. Soon afterward the whole British force at Gloucester moved on Wayne at Haddonfield, by night, but found only his empty quarters. On this occasion Miles Sage was caught, as elsewhere related.

While the British occupied Gloucester many degradations were committed on the people in the township. On one occasion some Englishmen came to the house of Col. Joseph Hugg, and engaged in the amusement of throwing a hatchet at the poultry in the yard. Mrs. Hugg said to them, "Do you call yourselves officers, and come thus to rob undefended premises? I have sons who are in Washington's army. They are gentlemen, and not such puppies as you." The house was soon afterwards burned by Col. Abercrombie.

Egg Harbor was, during the Revolution, a part of old Gloucester County. Mickle says of it, "In the Revolution the refugees of South Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland were continually passing to and from New York and other Northern points by way of Egg Harbor. These troublesome strangers did infinite mischief to the property of the shoremen, who were generally good Whigs, but on some occasions the tables were turned, and the refugees got their full deserts. Early in September, 1782, Capt. Douglas, with some of the Gloucester militia, attacked a boat containing eighteen refugees, of whom fourteen were killed. Several other equally severe retaliations are recorded.

"Towards the close of the war some people at Egg Harbor, and others further up in the interior, got to carrying on a considerable trade with the British in New York. The refugees often came there in large bodies, and committed great depredations on the people; and the troops taken at the capture of Lord Cornwallis, who were cantoned in Virginia, frequently escaped in small parties, and by concealing themselves in the woods in the day, and traveling only at night, by the assistance of guides and friends whom they

found on their way, got to Egg Harbor, and from thence to New York. To prevent all this Capt. John Davis was sent with a company of men to Egg Harbor. On one occasion his lieutenant, Benjamin Bates, with Richard Powell, a private, called at a house where Davis had been informed over night that two refugee officers were lodging. Bates got to the house before any of the family had risen, except two girls who were making a fire in the kitchen. He inquired if there were any persons in the house beside the family, and was answered, 'None except two men from up in the country.' He bade the girls show him where they were, which they did. In passing through a room separating the kitchen from the bedroom he saw two pistols lying on a table. Knocking at the door, he was at first refused admittance, but finding him determined to enter the two refugees finally let him in. They refused to tell their names, but were afterwards found to be William Giberson and Henry Lane, refugee lieutenants, the former a notorious rascal, who had committed many outrages and killed one or two Americans in cold blood. On their way to the quarters of Davis' company, Giberson called attention to something he pretended to see at a distance, and while Bates was looking in that direction started in another, and being a very fast runner, although Bates fired his musket at him, he made his escape. Davis, on being informed of what had happened, told Bates to try again the next night. Accordingly, the next night he went to the same house. While in the act of opening the door he heard the click of a musket-cock behind a large tree within a few feet of him, and turning around saw Giberson just taking aim at him. He dropped on his knees, and the ball cut the rim of his hat. Giberson started to run, but before he had got many rods Bates gave him a load of buckshot, which broke his leg. He was well guarded till he could be removed with Lane to Burlington jail, from which, however, he soon made his escape, and went to New York.

"About the time of Giberson's capture, Davis was informed of a party of twenty-one British troops, who had escaped from the cantonment in Virginia, and arrived upon the Egg Harbor shore. Knowing where they would embark he secreted himself, with nineteen men, near where the boat lay that was to take them off to the vessel, and there waited their approach. When they came a very warm contest ensued, hand to hand and foot to foot. Davis and his men were completely victorious, having killed or taken prisoner every Englishman."

Many Revolutionary incidents have passed to oblivion, and on those that have been rescued from that fate by oral tradition, many times repeated and finally recorded, it is well to look with many grains of allowance, for at every repetition such traditions are liable to receive accessions.

Waterford.—In Waterford the people were stanch Whigs during the Revolution, and of course were ob-

xious to the British. During the occupation of Haddonfield by the latter, in 1778, many of the houses north from Cooper's Creek were visited by foragers, who were not scrupulous concerning rights of property. On one of these occasions a British officer called at the residence of the Champions, and demanded their best horse. A fine unbroken animal was brought out and saddled, and the officer mounted and rode away. On arriving at a pond a short distance away, the colt became restive and threw his rider into the muddy pool. In revenge the officer ordered his men to rob the house, and rode away on a plow horse.

One worthy gentleman had a large amount of specie which he desired to prevent the Hessians, who also had their rendezvous at Haddonfield, from plundering. He therefore took his treasure at midnight to a secluded place, and by the light of a lantern buried it. On passing the spot the next morning he discovered that his gold was gone. His lantern had betrayed him to spies who were lurking around, and they removed his treasure as soon as he left the place of concealment.

In sharp dealing, however, the Yankees were usually fully equal to the enemy. On one occasion a Waterford man learned that the enemy at Mount Holly were in want of flour. He took ten well-filled bags to the commissary there, who opened each sack, and, finding good flour, paid the man a liberal price; as the man started away the officer said to him, "Stop! you're leaving your bags?" "You need not empty them," said he, "I'll throw the bags in for the sake of the cause!" On examination there was found a small quantity of flour at the top of each bag; the rest was —awdust.

Haddonfield.—Several interesting incidents occurred at Haddonfield during the Revolution, one of which was the almost miraculous escape of Miles Sage, a brave dragoon, who belonged to Ellis' regiment. On one occasion, while his regiment was at Haddonfield, he and a comrade, named Ben Haines, were ordered to reconnoiter the enemy near Gloucester Point. He lost his companion, and on reaching the point learned that the British had already moved for Haddonfield, intending to surprise the Americans. He turned his fleet steed, and dashed through the darkness with the utmost speed for his camp. On arriving at the village he dismounted at Col. Ellis' quarters to give the alarm, but found that the house was filled with British officers. He re-mounted without being discovered, and galloped off in search of his retreating comrades. The enemy were drawn up near the eastern extremity of the town in three ranks. Through two of these he charged successfully, but his mare fell at the third, and he was at the mercy of his foes, who surrounded him, and inflicted on him thirteen bayonet wounds. A Scotch officer interposed in his behalf, and had him taken to the inn of the village and placed in the care

of some women, one of whom was the mother of Governor Stratton. One of the women besought him to turn his thoughts heavenward, and he replied, "Martha, I mean to give the enemy thirteen rounds yet." He lived to do so, and to relate this adventure to his grandchildren.

Col. Stirling, and the Queen's Rangers under Maj. Simcoe, were at Haddonfield in the latter part of February, 1778, for the purpose of annoying Gen. Wayne, who was collecting supplies of cattle, etc. Simcoe, in his journal, says, "A circumstance happened here, which, though not unusual in America and in the rebel mode of warfare, it is presumed is singular elsewhere." As Maj. Simcoe was near the outposts, on horseback, in conversation with Lieut. Whitlock, they heard the report of a rifle, and a bullet passed between them. They were on high ground, and were able to see the man who fired running away. He was pursued and captured by Lieut. Whitlock and the guard. On being questioned why he had fired thus, he answered that he had often fired at the Hessians, who were there some time before, and thought he would do so again. Maj. Simcoe continues, "As he lived within half a mile of the spot, had he not been taken and the patrols pushed, the next day they would have found him, it is probable, employed in his household matters, and strenuously denying that he either possessed or had fired a gun. He was sent prisoner to Philadelphia." Maj. Simcoe doubled his guards, and enjoined particular watchfulness after this specimen of *rebel effrontery*, for he never felt safe among the Gloucester boys after that.

The Forty-second and the Rangers remained some days at Haddonfield, during which time they made valiant assaults on some tar-barrels in Timber Creek, and some rum-casks on the Egg Harbor road. On learning that Mad Anthony was on his way from Mount Holly to attack the forces at Haddonfield, Simcoe wished, as he represented, to secure the inhabitants of the village, by advancing to a favorable position two miles from the village, and lying in ambush. Stirling, however, saw fit to retire within the lines at Cooper's Ferry, and Simcoe led the retreat thither, notwithstanding his professed eagerness to fight. He says, "The night was uncommonly severe, and a cold sleet fell the whole way from Haddonfield to the ferry, where the troops arrived late, and the ground being occupied by barns and forage they were necessitated to pass the coldest night they ever felt without fire."

The next day fifty men, picked from the Forty-second and the Rangers, were sent three or four miles towards Haddonfield for some remaining forage; but were met by Wayne's cavalry, and driven back to the ferry. The Americans pursued them to the cordon of the enemy, where they found the British forces drawn up, the Forty-second on the right, Col. Markham in the centre, and the Queen's Rangers on the

left, and resting their left flank on Cooper's Creek. Some of the British troops were embarking for Philadelphia, and, as it appeared to be only a reconnaissance on the part of the Americans, Col. Markham's detachment, with the horses, also embarked. Just at that time a barn within the cordon was fired, and Simcoe supposed the Americans regarded this as an evidence that only a few stragglers were left of the British, they attacked and drove in the British pickets. Whereupon the Forty-second and the Rangers, with some sailors drawing some three-pounders, moved forward. In the vicinity of the academy and the Hicksite Friends' meeting-house the Forty-second maintained a heavy fire on the main body of the Americans in the woods on the Haddonfield road, while the Rangers were only opposed to a few cavalry that were reconnoitering on the left. As Simcoe advanced "to gain an eminence in front, which he conceived to be a strong advantageous position," probably the ridge at Dogwoodtown, half-way between Sixth Street, in Camden, and the creek, the cavalry fell back to the woods, except one officer, who faced the Rangers, and slowly waved his sword for his attendants to retreat. When the English light infantry had come within fifty yards of him, one of them called out, "You are a brave fellow, but you must go away!" He gave no heed to the warning, and a soldier fired at him, wounding the horse but doing no harm to the rider, who joined his comrades in the woods. This daring rider was Count Pulaski, the Pole, who had left his native land, and volunteered to fight for the advancement of the cause of universal liberty.

From the eminence which Simcoe had occupied the English sailors kept up a cannonade on some Americans who were removing the planks from Cooper's bridge, but this proved to be a harmless amusement, for none of the Americans were wounded. The English outnumbered the Americans ten to one in this affray, but the loss fell on the side of the former. Several of the rangers were wounded, and one grenadier was killed. This affair occurred on the 1st of March, 1778.

Cooper's Point was a British outpost during the occupation of Philadelphia. The enemy's lines extended from the point down the Delaware to near Market Street, and thence around to Cooper's Creek. Outside of these lines the people were continually plundered by the Hessians, several regiments of which were stationed here.

After the British occupation of Philadelphia batteries were placed along the river, and from these shot were sent after American militiamen who were seen loitering. One of these struck a rain-water cask from which a lady was taking water. On the arrival of the British fleet the men-of-war took position in the west channel, and the convoys and tenders, to the number of a hundred or more, anchored in the eastern channel, between Windmill Island and

the New Jersey shore. The guns on the men-of-war were frequently exercised with full cartridges; a shot, which were doubtless thus thrown away, having been found at distances of one or two miles from the river, in Newton township.

The Americans frequently annoyed the enemy while they lay at the point. Soon after the retreat of Simcoe from Haddonfield, in March, 1778, Pulaski with a body of Continental cavalry, approached close to the British lines to reconnoiter. An ambuscade had been placed on both sides of the road from the bridge to the middle ferry, and as Pulaski came on advance of his men a Whig, named William Wessprang on a log and signaled to him to retreat. He did so, and thus his men were saved from destruction. At about the same time a severe fight occurred at Cooper's bridge, where a party of militiamen were surprised by the English, a portion were killed, a portion captured and marched to Fort Washington, where they were taken on board of the Jersey prissip, from which few lived to return. The minutemen who annoyed the British here were very young men. They were brave, and the lives of those who fell were dearly sold.

John Stokes and David Kinsey, or Taph Benning as he was commonly called, were rangers who distinguished themselves by their daring exploits. They hung on the lines of the enemy, and many an Englishman fell, pierced by their bullets, when they little dreamed of an enemy being near them. Their names were well known to those who were encamped at Camden, and the mention of Jack and Taph would arouse in the Hessians lively visions of the world to come.

CHAPTER X. .

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.—(*Continued.*)

Troops furnished by Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland Counties.¹—The first Continental troops of the "Jersey Line" were raised under a resolution of Congress adopted Oct. 9, 1775. This resolution asked for two battalions of eight companies each, at each company to consist of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals and sixty-four privates. The privates were to

¹ The historian has made free use of Adj.-Gen. Stryker's "Official Register of the officers and men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary war," in this account of the troops furnished by the State of New Jersey. In the preparation of this "Register," Gen. Stryker examined and compared the pension-lists of the government, the minutes of the Congress of the United States, and of the Legislature and Council of State; records of the War Department, as well as original manuscripts, diaries of companies of Continental troops, diaries of officers, paymaster-memoranda, quartermasters' reports, treasurers' receipts, returns to the commander-in-chief, etc. It is the only extensive and well-authenticated "Record" of the kind that has been published.

enlisted for one year, at five dollars per month, and were to be allowed, instead of bounty, "a felt hat, a pair of yarn-stockings, and a pair of shoes;" but were to furnish their own arms. These battalions were first designated the Eastern and Western, and subsequently the First and Second Battalions. The First was commanded by William Alexander (Lord Stirling), and after his promotion to the rank of brigadier-general by Lieut.-Col. William Winds, who was promoted to the colonelcy; the Second by Col. William Maxwell. November 10th of the same year six companies of these battalions, all that were then full, were sent to do garrison duty in the fort on the Highlands of the Hudson; and on the 27th of the same month the balance of the two battalions went into barracks at New York. The battalions were mustered in December, and on the 10th of January, 1776, three companies of the First Battalion were ordered to Queens County, N. Y., to aid in arresting Tories. The rest of the battalion were stationed at Perth Amboy and Elizabethtown till May 3, 1776, when they left to join an expedition to Canada. They participated in the operations before Quebec, then went into barracks at Ticonderoga, where they remained till Nov. 5, 1776, when they were sent to New Jersey for discharge. On the 8th of January, 1776, the Second Battalion was ordered to Albany to report to Gen. Schuyler.

Authority for the formation of a third battalion, on the same terms, was given by Congress, Jan. 10, 1776. Of this Elias Dayton was made the colonel. Four companies of this battalion were first stationed at Staten Island, and the other four at Amboy.

The data for the following brief history of the seventh company in this battalion are taken from the diary of Ebenezer Elmer, who was commissioned an ensign on the 8th of February, 1775, and promoted to a lieutenancy in this company in the following April.

Recruiting for this company was commenced on the 19th of February, 1775, and on the 1st of March following the company was full. It remained in Cumberland County, preparing for its future campaign, till the 27th of that month, when it marched for its place of rendezvous. Under this date the diary says, "Marched up to where Daniel Stretch abused us (Whig Lane, Salem County), for which we gave him a new coat of tar and feathers, made him give three hearty cheers and beg our pardon, then proceeded on to the death of the fox that night, very tired."

They went into barracks at Elizabethtown on the 2d of April, and on the 16th of the same month proceeded to Amboy, where they went into barracks with three other companies of the same battalion. On the 24th of April they all left, and, with the four other companies that had been on Staten Island, proceeded, by way of Elizabethtown, to New York, where they arrived the next day. On the 2d of May they were demustered by the muster-master-general, and were

pronounced by Gen. Washington "the flower of all the North American forces."

The following is the muster-roll of the company, as appears from the diary and from a manuscript copy made at the time, and now in the possession of C. E. Sheppard, Esq., of Bridgeton:

Commissioned Officers.

Captain Joseph Bloomfield; First Lieutenant, William Gifford; Second Lieutenant, Ebenezer Elmer; Ensign, William Norcross.

Cadets.

Edmund D. Thomas.

Sergeants.

David Dare.	Recompence Lake.
Preston Hannah.	Street Maskell.

Corporals.

Jonathan Lummis.	John Reeves.
Thomas Parker.	Caroll Whittaker.

Musicians.

Joseph Riley, drummer.	Lewis James, fifer.
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Privates.

John Barret.	John Jones.
Ephraim Bennet.	David Ketcham.
Peter Birney.	Davis Langley.
David Bivens.	Elnathan Langley.
Charles Bowen.	Daniel Lawrence.
Henry Bragg.	James Logan.
Ezekiel Brayman.	John Major.
Henry Buck.	David Martin.
James Burch.	Benjamin Massey.
Richard Burch.	Uriah Maul.
James Bureau.	Charles McDade.
John Burroughs.	William McGee.
John Casperson.	William McGrath.
Azariah Casto.	Daniel Moore.
Charles Cosgrove.	Elijah Moore.
Jonathan Davis.	John Mutten.
Abraham Dorchester.	Benjamin Ogden.
Samuel Dowdney.	Samuel Potter.
Glover Fithian.	James Ray.
Abraham Garrison.	Clement Remington.
Bennet Garrison.	Daniel Rice.
Joel Garrison.	James Riley.
Joseph Garrison.	John Royal.
Matthias Garrison.	Edward Russel.
Thomas Gibson.	Ananias Sayer.
Philip Goggan.	Oliver Shaw.
Robert Griggs.	Peter Shepard.
John Hayes.	Philip Shappard.
William Haynes.	Reed Shepard.
Aloham Hazleton.	Benjamin Simpkins.
Ivan Hazleton.	Seelye Simpkins.
John Henry.	William Smith.
Daniel Ireland.	Lewis Thompson.
Samuel Jackson.	Moses Tullis.
Tuley Jenkins.	William Tullis.
Erick Johnson.	Elijah Wheaton.
Othniel Johnson.	Ebenezer Woodruff.
Alexander Jones.	

Absent.

Sick, John Shaw.

Deserters.

Edward Christian.	Daniel O. Ryan.
John McGlaskey.	

On the 3d of May the Third and First Battalions embarked on sloops for Albany, where they arrived on the morning of the 8th. The following is a description of the city given in Mr. Elmer's diary :

The town consists of a large number of houses, mostly old Dutch buildings; it stands in the valley on the west side of North River; the hill on the back of the town is as high as the tallest houses. It is the value of half a mile long up the river, and about forty perches from the water up. There are no streets that lead straight up from the water, and those which run parallel with the river, which are only two, have several windings in their course. The land is very clayey and slippery in wet weather. In the hilly part of the town is very fine meadow ground. Some distance from the town, on the S. W. side, upon the brink of the hill, stands Gen. Schuyler's house, which is a very stately building, with fine meadows before his door. The land in general, especially on the east side of the river, is pine woods and very hilly. There is, however, some very good land on the west side, in the vales. The city has a mayor and aldermen in it, tho' the mayor is a rank Tory, and so are many of the inhabitants, though a great many are staunch Whigs."

Such was the capital of the State of New York in 1776.

It was intended that these battalions of New Jersey troops should form a part of an expedition to Canada, but intelligence from Quebec induced a change of plan, and on the 1st of June the Third Battalion marched for Johnstown, in the Mohawk Valley, where it arrived on the 4th.

On the 6th Capt. Bloomfield's company, with others, was sent to German Flats, where an attack from the enemy was feared. On the 18th the rest of the battalion marched for the same place. They arrived at Fort Herkimer on the 20th, and received orders to fortify there. On the 12th of July the battalion, except two companies, one of which was Capt. Bloomfield's, marched for Fort Stanwix.

On the 14th news was received of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress, and on the 15th

"an assembly was beat for the men to parade in order to receive a treat and to drink the States' health, when, having made a barrel of grog, the Declaration was read, and the following toast given by Parson Caldwell: 'Harmony, Virtue, Honor, and all propriety to the free and independent United States of America. Wise Legislatures, brave and victorious armies, both by sea and land, to the American States;' when three hearty cheers were given, and the grog flew round amain. The parole for the day was '*The Free and Independent States of America.*'"

Thus did these patriots celebrate their first "independence" on the banks of the Mohawk, and wake with their cheers the echoes from the forest-covered hillsides.

On the 21st of August the fort on which the command had labored at German Flats was completed, and christened Fort Dayton. The occasion was celebrated, says the diary, after firing a volley from the port-holes, by

"drinking, scouting round the fort, hurring, swinging of hats, and hawbucking about for an hour, when they were drawn up in a square and the captain gave them a smart preaching, putting off his hat and beginning with '*friends, countrymen, and fellow-citizens,*' little did I think that I should address you to-day, but after making merry our hearts upon this occasion I feel an impulse of mine to speak to you which I am not able to withstand. Many of you, my Cumberland lads, have traveled with me from your native homes, 500 miles, into this wilderness in this glorious cause of liberty,' etc., etc."

In September the company joined their comrades at Fort Schuyler.

On the 12th of October Lieut. Elmer was ordered

to go with twenty men to look after a scouting-party that had been sent to Oswego, but pending preparations for their departure the party returned. On the 17th Col. Elmer arrived at Fort Schuyler with several companies of his regiment. On the 19th an express arrived from Gen. Schuyler announcing a battle on the lake, between Gen. Arnold and the king's troops, and requesting the regiment to come forward with an expedition, and on the 20th it took up its march. The journal gives the marches for each day, and the camping at each night till the 25th of October, when Schenectady was reached. Thence the march was continued, as the journal states, through a swampy uninhabited country, for a portion of the distance till, on the 1st of November, they arrived at Ticonderoga. Here they were at first apprehensive of an attack from the enemy, whose morning and evening guns they could distinctly hear till the 7th, when they ceased to be heard, and it was believed that the force had evacuated Crown Point, and that the fleet in the lake had retired. The regiment remained engaged in ordinary garrison duty, till December 20th, when it crossed to Mount Independence. Here it remained during the intensely cold winter of 1776-77, discharging garrison duty, and frequently parading and drilling on the ice.

During the summer which they passed in the Mohawk Valley, at Johnstown, German Flats, Fort Dayton, and Fort Schuyler, they were engaged in erecting fortifications, protecting the inhabitants, and preventing the incursions of hostile Indians. At Ticonderoga and Mount Independence their duties were not less arduous, and by reason of the severity of the winter their sufferings were great. It was not their fortune, during their period of service, to be engaged on the battle-field, but in the discharge of the duties which devolved on them they acquitted themselves with honor, and contributed their share toward the accomplishment of the final grand result of the war.

On the 2d of March, 1777, the battalion started on its march homeward. It arrived at Morristown on the 18th, and was there discharged on the 23d. The diary states,—

"On Sunday, the 23d, we set out for home, and I arrived at Bridgeton the Friday following, being the 28th of March, having been from then a year and a day."

Sept. 16, 1776, a second establishment of troops was made by the Congress of the United Colonies. Under this eighty-eight battalions were to be enlisted, to serve during the war, and of these the "Jersey Line" consisted of four. The sum of twenty dollars was offered as bounty to each non-commissioned officer and soldier, and bounty lands, at the close of the war, to each officer and soldier, or to his representatives in case of his death in the service, as follows: Five hundred acres to each colonel, four hundred and fifty acres to each lieutenant-colonel, four hundred to each major, three hundred to each captain, two hundred to each lieutenant, one hundred and fifty to each en-

sign, and to each non-commissioned officer and soldier one hundred.

It was also

Resolved, That for the further encouragement of the non-commissioned officer and soldier who shall engage in the service during the war a suit of clothes be annually given each of the said officers and soldiers, to consist, for the present year, of two lined hunting-shirts, two pairs of overalls, a leather or woollen waistcoat, with sleeves, one pair of breeches, a hat or leather cap, two shirts, two pair of hose, and two pair of shoes, amounting in the whole to the value of twenty dollars, or that sum to be paid to each soldier who shall procure those articles for himself and produce a certificate therefrom from the captain of the company to which he belongs to the paymaster of the regiment."

Arrangements were made by the General Assembly of New Jersey to carry into effect this arrangement, and to provide for the re-enlistment of those already in the service. The organization of the First Battalion, Col. Silas Newcomb, was completed in December, 1776; the Second, Col. Israel Shreve, in February, 1777; the Fourth, Col. Ephraim Martin, during the same month; and the Third, Col. Elias Dayton, in April of that year. Col. Maxwell was made a brigadier-general in October, 1776, and was assigned to the command of these battalions, which were called "Maxwell's brigade."

In May, 1777, this brigade was placed in Gen. Stephens' division, and was encamped at Elizabethtown, Bound Brook, and Spanktown (Rahway). This division, during the summer of 1777, marched through Pennsylvania and Delaware, and a portion of the "New Jersey Line" opened the battle of Brandywine, on the morning of September 11th. They continued actively engaged through the fight, and afterwards skirmished with the enemy, arriving at Germantown, where they encamped. In the battle at this place, October 4th, Maxwell's brigade formed the *corps de reserve* and left wing of the American army, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Lord Stirling. The brigade distinguished itself in this battle, especially the First Battalion, which lost heavily in men and officers.

The winter of 1777-78 was passed by this brigade, with the rest of the army, at Valley Forge. On the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, in June, 1778, this brigade was detached from the main army, and, with other troops, was placed under the command of Gen. Lafayette, to harass and impede Gen. Clinton's force. June 28, 1778, the Jersey Line, as well as the militia under the command of Maj.-Gen. Philemon Dickinson, took part in the battle of Monmouth.

Most of the winter of 1778-79 was passed by the brigade at Elizabethtown, though a detachment of the Second Battalion was at Newark, and a portion of the Fourth at Spanktown (Rahway). In May, 1779, Maxwell's brigade was ordered with the army of Gen. Sullivan to march up the Susquehanna River and lay waste the settlements of the Seneca Indians, and in October of the same year it returned to New Jersey.

May 27, 1778, Congress made a new arrangement, or *third establishment*, of the troops, under which the

constitution of the different battalions was changed; and by an act, March 9, 1779, the number of battalions in the Jersey Line was changed to three. A bounty of two hundred dollars was offered, and provision was made for enlisting three hundred and sixty-five volunteers.

On the 9th of February, 1780, New Jersey was called on for sixteen hundred and twenty men, to fill the "Jersey Line." Volunteers were called for, and a bounty of one thousand dollars was offered for each recruit. "Muster-masters" were appointed in the different counties, the one for Gloucester being Col. Joseph Ellis; Salem, Maj. Edward Hall; and Cumberland, Lieut.-Col. Abijah Holmes. In June, 1781, more troops were called for, and the quota under this call was for Gloucester, fifty-one; Salem, fifty-one; and Cumberland, thirty. The recruiting officers were,—for Gloucester, Capt. John Davis; Salem, Capt. John Kelly; and Cumberland, Capt. Amos Woodruff. The bounty paid under this requisition was twelve pounds, in gold or silver, for each recruit. The regiments of the Jersey Line, thus reorganized, were commanded by Cols. Matthias Ogden, Isaac Shreve, and Elias Dayton. Each regiment had six companies, commanded as follows:

First Regiment.—Captains, Jonathan Forman, John Flahaven, Giles Mead, Alexander Mitchell, Peter V. Voorhees, and John Holmes.

Second Regiment.—Captains, John Hollinshead, John N. Cumming, Samuel Reading, Nathan Bowman, Jonathan Phillips, and William Helms.

Third Regiment.—Captains, John Ross, William Gifford, Richard Cox, Jeremiah Ballard, Joseph T. Anderson, and Bateman Lloyd.

Gen. Maxwell continued in command of the Jersey Brigade till his resignation, in July, 1780, when he was succeeded by the senior officer, Col. Elias Dayton, who continued in command till the close of the war.

In September, 1781, the three regiments went to James River, Va., where they were employed in all the labor of the siege, and were present at the surrender of Yorktown, October 19th, of that year.

Early in the war many men from New Jersey enlisted in regiments of other States, or in those raised by direct authority of the Continental Congress.

The news of the cessation of hostilities was announced in the camp of the brigade, April 19, 1783, and the Jersey Line was discharged November 3d, of that year.

State Troops.—At various times during the war New Jersey, by reason of its position on the coast and between cities in possession of the enemy, was exposed to the incursions of the British and the ravages of refugees and Indians. It was therefore found necessary to embody, as occasion required, a certain quota of volunteers from the militia of the different counties. These men were held liable for duty in this and in adjoining States when necessary, and the organizations were known as "New Jersey Levies," "Five Months' Levies," or, more generally, as "State Troops."

The first of these troops organized was under the authority of the Provincial Congress, Feb. 13, 1776, and consisted of two artillery companies, one to be stationed in the eastern and one in the western division of the State. These batteries took part in the battles of Trenton, Assumpink, Princeton, and Monmouth.

Frederick Frelinghuysen was appointed captain of the eastern company. The officers of the western company were

Samuel Hugg, captain; Thomas Newark, captain; John Wescott, first lieutenant; Joseph Dayton, second lieutenant.

Captain-Lieutenant, Thomas Newark, resigned.

First Lieutenant, John Wescott, promoted captain-lieutenant, afterwards captain.

Second Lieutenant, Joseph Dayton, resigned.

Seth Bowen, appointed first lieutenant, afterwards captain-lieutenant; resigned.

Benjamin Whitall, appointed second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and afterwards captain-lieutenant.

Eli Elmer, appointed second lieutenant.

Nov. 27, 1776, the Provincial Congress passed the first act for the organization of the infantry branch of the State troops. This act provided for the organization, by voluntary enlistment, of four battalions of eight companies each. Of these battalions, one was raised in the counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland, consisting of three companies from Gloucester, three from Salem, and two from Cumberland. Of this battalion, David Potter was appointed colonel, Whittom Cripps lieutenant-colonel, and William Ellis major.

Oct. 9, 1779, four thousand volunteers were called for, to serve till Dec. 20, 1779. Of these the quota of Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May Counties was one regiment of eight companies, each company numbering one hundred and two men. Of this regiment, Nicholas Stilwell was appointed colonel, Robert Brown lieutenant-colonel, and Anthony Sharp major.

Dec. 29, 1781, a call was made for four hundred and twenty-two men, to serve till Dec. 15, 1782. Under this call the company from Gloucester County was commanded by Capt. Simon Lucas, that from Salem by Capt. Nicholas Keen, and that from Cumberland by Capt. Charles Allen. These companies were ordered to do "duty on land or water."

Calls were also made June 7 and 14, 1780, for four hundred and twenty men, each to serve till Jan. 1, 1782.

Militia.—On the 3d of June, 1775, the Provincial Congress of New Jersey passed an act providing a "plan for regulating the militia of the colony." This act set forth that

"The Congress, taking into consideration the cruel and arbitrary measures adopted and pursued by the British Parliament and present ministry for the purpose of subjugating the American colonies to the most abject servitude, and being apprehensive that all pacific measures for the redress of our grievances will prove ineffectual, do think it highly necessary that the inhabitants of this province be forthwith properly armed and disciplined for defending the cause of American freedom."

The plan was still further considered and amended Aug. 16, 1775. After that date all officers were ordered to be commissioned by the Provincial Congress or the Committee of Safety. In the assignment then made Gloucester had three battalions, Salem one regiment and Cumberland two battalions.

"Minute-men" having been raised in some other counties, in compliance with the recommendation of the Continental Congress, the Provincial Congress, by this ordinance, ordered the several counties to furnish them, ranging from one to eight companies each. The assignment for Gloucester was four companies, Salem three, and Cumberland three. These companies of minute-men were "held in readiness on the shortest notice to march to any place where assistance might be required for the defense of this or any neighboring colony." They were to continue in service four months. Their uniform was a hunting-frock, similar to that of the riflemen in the Continental service.

On the 3d of June, 1776, the Continental Congress called for thirteen thousand eight hundred militia to reinforce the army at New York. The quota for New Jersey under this call was three thousand three hundred, of which Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland Counties furnished each two companies. The field and staff officers of this command were:

Colonel, Silas Newcomb; Lieutenant-Colonel, Bowes Read; Maj. William Ellis; Quartermaster, Abijah Holmes; Surgeon, Thos. Ewing; Surgeon's Mate, Robert Patterson; and Chaplain, Philo Vickers Fithian.

The last died of a fever at Fort Washington, on the Hudson, Oct. 8, 1776.

July 16, 1776, the Continental Congress requested the Convention of New Jersey to supply with militia the places of two thousand men of Gen. Washington's army that had been ordered into New Jersey to form the flying camp. Of the thirty companies of sixty-four men each sent under this call, Gloucester furnished three companies, and Cumberland one, which, with three companies from Burlington, were under Col. Charles Read, Lieut.-Col. Josiah Hillman, Maj. William Ellis, and Surgeon Bodo Otto, Jr. Salem supplied two companies, which, with three each from Middlesex and Monmouth, formed a battalion that was officered by Col. Samuel Forman, Lieut.-Col. Whittom Cripps, and Maj. John Dunn.

Aug. 11, 1776, one-half of the militia was ordered to be detached for immediate service, to be relieved by the other half every month. On this basis of monthly classes, in active service alternate months, the militia were held during the war.

April 14, 1778, the militia of the State was formed into two brigades, and Jan. 8, 1781, into three. During the war companies of artillery and troops of horse were organized in different localities. Stryker says,—

"The good service performed by the militia of this State is fully recorded in history. At the fights at Quinton's Bridge, Harscoek, Three Rivers, Connecticut Farms, and Van Nestes' Mills, they bore an active part; while at the battles of Long Island, Trenton, Assumpink,

Somers, Germantown, Springfield, and Monmouth they performed excellent service in supporting the Continental Line."

The field and staff officers of the militia regiments in the counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland were as follows:

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

First Battalion.—Colonel, Israel Shreve; Colonel, Robert Taylor, pro. from capt. and maj.; Colonel, Bodo Otto; Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel Tonkins; Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel Shreve, pro. from capt.; Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert Brown, pro. from capt.; Major, Samuel Flanningham.

Second Battalion (Western Battalion)—Colonel, Joseph Ellis; Lieutenant-Colonel, Elijah Clark; Major, William Ellis.

Third Battalion—Colonel, Richard Somers; First Major, Richard Westcott; First Major, George Payne, pro. from capt.; Second Major, Jeremiah Smith, pro. from capt.; Adjutant, William Smith; Paymaster, John Little; Surgeon, Thomas Hendry.

SALEM COUNTY.

First Battalion (Western Battalion)—Colonel, Samuel Dick; Colonel, Whitten Cripps, pro. from lieut.-col.; First Major, William Mecum; Second Major, Edward H. Hall; Quartermaster, Thomas Carpenter.

Second Battalion (Eastern Battalion)—Colonel, John Holme; Colonel, Benjamin Holme, pro. from lieut.-col.; Colonel, William Shute, pro. from lieut.-col.; First Major, Thomas Mecum; First Major, Anthony Sharp; Second Major, John Kelly, pro. from capt.; Second Major, Henry Sparks, Jr.; Adjutant, John Smith; Quartermaster, Andrew Yorke; Chaplain, William Worth.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

First Battalion.—Colonel, Silas Newcomb; Colonel, Isaac Preston; Colonel, Elijah Hand, pro. from lieut.-col.; Lieutenant-Colonel, Enos Seeley; Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel Ogden, pro. from capt. and 1st maj.; First Major, Timothy Elmer; First Major, Derrick Peterson; Second Major, Ezekiel Foster, pro. from capt.; Second Major, Ephraim Lummes, pro. from capt.; Adjutant, Fithian Stratton; Quartermaster, Josiah Seeley.

Second Battalion.—Colonel, David Potter; Lieutenant-Colonel, Abijah Holmes; First Major, Thomas Ewing; Second Major, Daniel Massken, pro. from capt.; Quartermaster, John Dowdney.

The following is a list of those from Gloucester County who served either in the Continental army, State troops, or militia during the Revolutionary war:¹

Brigadier-General.

Joseph Ellis, col. 2d Batt., Gloucester; brig.-gen. militia, Feb. 15, 1777; declined Feb. 21, 1777.

Colonels.

Bodo Otto, col. 1st Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 16, 1777; died Jan. 20, 1782.

Israel Shreve, col. 1st Batt., Gloucester; also col. Continental army.

Richard Somers, col. 3d Batt., Gloucester; col. batt. State troops.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Robert Brown, capt. 1st Batt., Gloucester; lieut.-col. 1st Batt., Gloucester, June 19, 1779; lieut.-col. Col. Stilwell's regt. State troops, Oct. 9, 1779.

Elijah Clark, lieut.-col. 2d Batt., Gloucester; res. Nov. 6, 1777, to become member of Assembly.

Samuel Shreve, capt. 1st Batt., Gloucester; lieut.-col. 1st Batt., Gloucester, Feb. 5, 1777; res. Oct. 2, 1778.

Samuel Tonkin, lieut.-col. 1st Batt., Gloucester; res. Feb. 5, 1777.

Majors.

William Ellis, capt. Col. Newcomb's batt., Heard's brig., June 14, 1776; maj. Col. Newcomb's batt., Heard's brig.; maj. Col. Read's batt., Detached Militia, July 18, 1776; maj. Col. Potter's batt., State troops, Nov. 27, 1776; maj. 2d Batt., Gloucester; taken prisoner April 5, 1778; exchanged Dec. 26, 1783.

Samuel Flanningham (or Flanagan), maj. 1st Batt., Gloucester, June 10, 1778; also capt. Continental army.

George Payne, capt. 3d Batt., Gloucester, Nov. 14, 1777; 1st maj. 3d Batt., Gloucester, March 31, 1778.

Jeremiah Smith, capt. 3d Batt., Gloucester, Nov. 14, 1777; 2d maj. ditto, Dec. 12, 1778.

Richard Westcott, 1st maj. 3d Batt., Gloucester; res. March 31, 1778.

Paymasters.

Thomas Carpenter, paymaster, Salem and Gloucester, March 19, 1777 (see also quartermasters).

John Little, paymaster, 3d Batt., Gloucester.

Surgeons.

Thomas Hendry, surgeon brigade militia, superintendent hospital, April 3, 1777; surgeon 3d Batt., Gloucester.

Captains.

John Baker, capt. 3d Batt., Gloucester; capt. State troops.

Andrew Barnes, capt. Gloucester; prisoner of war in September, 1780.

Jacob Browning, capt. 2d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 22, 1777.

Richard Cheeseman, capt. 1st Batt., Gloucester.

Joseph Covernon, capt. 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 12, 1777.

John Cozens, capt. 1st Batt., Gloucester; prisoner of war; exchanged Dec. 8, 1780; capt. State troops.

John Davis, capt. 1st Batt., Gloucester.

— Douglas, capt., Gloucester.

Joseph Elwell, capt. 3d Batt., Gloucester.

Sawtell Elwell, lieut. 2d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 3, 1776; capt. 1st Batt., ditto.

Joseph Estell, capt. 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.

Felix Fisher, capt., Gloucester.

John Hampton, lieut. 3d Batt., Gloucester; capt. ditto.

William Harrison, capt. 2d Batt., Gloucester.

Richard Higbee, 2d lieut. Capt. Payne's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Nov. 14, 1777; 1st lieut. ditto.

James Holmes, capt., Gloucester; capt. batt. "Heard's brigade," June 16, 1776; also capt. Continental army.

John Inskip, lieut. 2d Batt., Gloucester; capt. ditto.

Simon Lucas, capt., Gloucester; capt. Maj. Hayes' Batt., State troops.

Archibald Maffit, capt. 1st Batt., Gloucester; resigned.

William Maffit, 1st lieut. Capt. Pierce's company, 1st Batt., Gloucester, June 2, 1777; capt. ditto.

John Patten, capt. 2d Batt., Gloucester.

David Paul, lieut. 3d Batt., Gloucester; capt. ditto; capt. Col. Newcomb's Batt., "Heard's brigade," June 14, 1776; capt. 2d Batt., Gloucester.

George Pierce, capt. 1st Batt., Gloucester, June 2, 1777.

William Price, capt. 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.

George Purvis, capt. 2d Batt., Gloucester.

Christopher Rape, capt. 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.

Henry Shute, capt. 1st Batt., Gloucester.

William Smith, adjt. 3d Batt., Gloucester; capt. ditto.

Robert Snell, 1st lieut. Capt. Samuel Snell's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester; capt. ditto. (See naval service.)

Samuel Snell, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777 (see naval service).

James Somers, 1st lieut. Capt. Price's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777; capt. 2d Batt. ditto.

John Somers, capt., Gloucester.

Zephaniah Steelman, capt. 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.

John Stokes, capt. 2d Batt., Gloucester.

Richard Stonebanks, capt. 1st Batt., Gloucester, Oct. 5, 1778.

James Tallman, capt. Troop Light Horse, Gloucester, May 3, 1777.

Joseph Thorne, capt. 2d Batt., Gloucester, Aug. 10, 1776.

William Watson, 1st lieut. 1st Batt., Gloucester; capt. ditto.

David Weatherly, capt. 3d Batt., Gloucester.

John Wood, capt. Col. Holmes' regt., State troops; capt. 1st Batt., Gloucester.

John Wood, capt., Gloucester.

Lieutenants.

David Baker, private, Gloucester; lieut. ditto.

John Carter, lieut., Gloucester.

John Chatham, lieut. 1st Batt., Gloucester.

Enoch Leeds, lieut., Gloucester.

Joseph McCullough, lieut. 3d Batt., Gloucester.

John Parsons, lieut., Gloucester; prisoner of war in September, 1780.

Ward Pierce, lieut. Capt. Stonebank's company, 1st Batt., Gloucester, Oct. 5, 1778.

¹ Compiled from Stryker's Official Register.

Benjamin Weatherby, Bent. 3d Batt., Gloucester, Lieut.-Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.

First Lieutenants.

Joseph Ingersoll, 1st lieut. Capt. Jeremiah Smith's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Nov. 14, 1777.

Edward Ireland, 1st lieut. 3d Batt., Gloucester, Nov. 14, 1777.

Jeremiah Leeds, 1st lieut. Capt. Covenover's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.

Samuel Matlack, 1st lieut. Capt. Thorne's company, 2d Batt., Gloucester, Aug. 10, 1776.

Alexander Mitchell, 1st lieut., Gloucester; 1st lieut. "Hazard's brigade," June 14, 1776; also capt. Continental army.

Nehemiah Morse, 1st lieut. Capt. Payne's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Nov. 14, 1777.

Samuel Springer, 1st lieut. Capt. Rape's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.

Arthur Westcott, 1st lieut. Capt. Estell's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.

Second Lieutenants.

Aaron Chew, 2d lieut. 2d Batt., Gloucester; prisoner of war in September, 1780; exchanged.

Peter Covenhoven, 2d lieut., Gloucester, Nov. 14, 1777.

Jacob Endicott, 2d lieut. Capt. Snell's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.

William Finch, 2d lieut. Capt. Rape's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.

John Lucas, 2d lieut. Capt. Estell's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.

Samuel McFarland, 2d lieut. 1st Batt., Gloucester.

Abraham Parsons (or Passanti), 2d lieut. Capt. Browning's company, 2d Batt., Gloucester; taken prisoner; exchanged.

Jeremiah Risley, 2d lieut. Capt. Covenover's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.

Henry Rowe, 2d lieut. Capt. Pierce's company, 1st Batt., Gloucester, June 2, 1777.

John Scull, 2d lieut. Capt. Price's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.

Elijah Townsend, 2d lieut. Capt. Jeremiah Smith's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Nov. 14, 1777.

Ensigns.

John Adams, ensign Capt. Payne's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Nov. 14, 1777.

Joseph Avis, ensign 3d Batt., Gloucester.

Eliah Barret, ensign Capt. Samuel Snell's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.

Japhet Clark, ensign Capt. Price's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.

John Dinkes, ensign Capt. Pierce's company, 1st Batt., Gloucester, June 2, 1777.

Ebenezer Extell, ensign Capt. Estell's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.

Daniel Frazer, ensign 3d Batt., Gloucester, Nov. 14, 1777.

Daniel Hooper, ensign Capt. Taylor's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester.

Benjamin Luskape, ensign Capt. Browning's company, 2d Batt., Gloucester, Dec. 2, 1777.

Cornelius McCollum, ensign, Gloucester.

Joseph Morelli, ensign Capt. Thorne's company, 2d Batt., Gloucester, June 2, 1777.

Nathaniel Sipple, ensign Capt. Covenover's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Sept. 18, 1777.

David Stillwell, ensign Capt. Jeremiah Smith's company, 3d Batt., Gloucester, Nov. 14, 1777.

John Tilton, private 3d Batt., Gloucester; sergt. ditto; ensign ditto, Nov. 14, 1777.

Sergeants.

Abraham Bennet, private 3d Batt., Gloucester; sergt. ditto.

William Campbell, sergt. Capt. Davis' company, 1st Batt., Gloucester. **Patrick McCollum**, sergt., Gloucester.

John Reed, sergt., Gloucester; also private Continental army.

Richard Sayera, private, Gloucester; sergt. ditto.

Jacob Spencer, sergt., Gloucester.

James Tonblin, private, Gloucester; corp. ditto; sergt. ditto.

Corporal.

Leonard Fisher, Gloucester.

Wagoners.

Philip Dare, 1st Batt., Gloucester.

Privates.

Jeptha Abbot, 3d Batt.

John Abel, 2d Batt.; also State troops, also Continental army.

Daniel Ackley.

Hezekiah Ackley.

James Ackley.

John Ackley.

Silas Ackley.

James Adair, 3d Batt.

Andrew Adams.

David Adams.

Elijah Adams.

Jeremiah Adams.

Jesse Adams.

Jonas Adams.

Jonathan Adams.

Richard Adams, 3d Batt.

Henry Anderson, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.

Isaac Armstrong.

Gilson Ashcroft.

James Ashcroft.

Jacob Aspit, 3d Batt.

Conner Atherton, 3d Batt.

Abijah Ayers, 3d Batt.

John Baley, militia; also Continental army.

Jonathan Baley.

Joseph Baley.

Benjamin Balken, 3d Batt.

Jonathan Barton, militia; also Continental army.

William Bates, 3d Batt.

Thomas Beavin, 3d Batt.

Jonathan Belsey, 3d Batt.

James Belange.

Nicholas Belange.

Samuel Belange.

Robert Bell.

William Bell.

Jonathan Benly, 3d Batt.

Alexander Bennet, 3d Batt.

John Bennet.

Jonathan Bennet.

John Berry, 3d Batt.

Patrick Brady, militia; also Continental army.

George Bright, 3d Batt.

Abs Brown, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.

Matthew Brown.

George Browne, 3d Batt.

Thomas Bryant, militia; also Continental army.

Elijah Buck, 3d Batt.

Joshua Budd.

John Bud.

David Bulangey, 3d Batt.

Joshua Bulangey, 3d Batt.

Robin Bunting, 3d Batt.

Aaron F. Cole, Capt. Paul's company, 3d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.

John Cain, 3d Batt.

Samuel Cain, 3d Batt.

Ezekiel Camp Jr.

James Camp.

David Campbell, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.

William Campbell, Capt. Fisher's company; also Continental army.

William Campen, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.

John Cann.

George Caranna, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.

Jacob Carpenter.

George Carter, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.

James Cartherus, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.

John Casey, 3d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.

Benjamin Casker.

Tobias Casperon, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.

William Cattell.

George Cavener, 3d Batt.

Thomas Chamberlain.

Daniel Champion.

John Champion.

Thomas Champion.

GENERAL HISTORY.

43

John Chatton, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.	Samuel Dunaway.	James Dunlap.
Thomas Cheesman, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.	Thomas Dunaway.	Joseph Eastall.
John Chester, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.	John Edwards, 2d Batt.; also State troops.	John Edwards.
George Chew, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.	John Edwards.	also Continental army.
Abiel Clark.	Benjamin Clark.	Joseph Edwards.
Abiel Clark.	Reuben Clark.	Ebenezer Grinton, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Abiel Clark.	Thomas Clark.	William Elbridge, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Abiel Clark.	Thomas Clark.	Jeremiah Elway.
Abiel Clements, militia; also Continental army.	George Clifton.	Mrs. English.
Abiel Clement.	George Clifton.	Joseph English.
William Clifton.		Thomas English.
John Clegg, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		Joseph Ervin, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Cobb, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		John Evans, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Thomas Cobb, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		Almer Ewing, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Cobb, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		Abraham Ewing, 3d Batt.
Joseph Conklin.	Meziah Conover.	Daniel Farker.
Percy Connally.	Peter Conover.	John Farrel, militia; also Continental army.
David Conover.	Peter B. Conover.	Abraham Farrow, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Jesse Conover.	John Cook.	John Farrow, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Patterson Cook, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		Mark Farrow, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Cook, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		George Feathers, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Conoy.		Peter Fell, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Abel Corson.		William Fell, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Simon Coshier.		Abraham Fenimore, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Benjamin Cosier, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		Daniel Fenimore, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Simon Cosier, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		Nathan Ferew, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
James Costa, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		James Ferril, militia; also Continental army.
Isaac Course.	Isaac Covenvoven.	Jacob Fetter, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
William Course.	John Covenvoven.	Thomas Field, Capt. Fisler's company; also Continental army.
Joseph Covenvoven.		Jacob Fisher.
Andrew Cox, militia; also Continental army.		John Fisler
Jacob Cox, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		Jacob Fister.
John Cozens, Capt. Stoneybank's company, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.		George Fithian, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Samuel Crager, 31 Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		William Fithian, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Levi Crandell, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		William Fletcher, militia; also Continental army.
William Cranmore, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		Uriah Forbes, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Cornelius Cullom, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		William Ford.
Can Dair, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		William Fort, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Dair, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		George Fowler.
John Dair, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		Isaac Fowler, militia; also Continental army.
Samuel Dallas, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		Andrew Franks.
John Danielson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		Nicholas Franks.
Kid Daniels, 3d Batt.	William Daniels.	John Franklin, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Joel Davis, militia; also Continental army.		Daniel Frazier.
Andrew Davis, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		William Fry.
Sam Davis, 3d Batt.	Earl Davis.	Samuel French.
Curtis Davis.	Richard Davis.	Daniel Furman, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Charles Day, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		William Furman, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Samuel Day, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		Calvin Gamble, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Thomas Day, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		Edward Gandy.
Fras. Deal, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		Elias Gaudy.
James Deal.		John Gandy.
Samuel Deal.		James Gant.
James Deckley, 2d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		Robert Garret, militia; also Continental army.
Edward Deefel, 3d Batt.		Cornelius Garrison, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Deifer, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.		Elijah Garrison, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Samuel Denick.	David Dennis.	Reuben Garrison.
Samuel Denick, Jr.	Matthew Dennis.	Samuel Garwood, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
Gibson Denny.		Bosse Gee.
James Denny, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		William Gentry, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Thos. Denny.		James Gibson.
Andrew Derrickson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		Benjamin Gifford.
John Dickinson.	William Dickinson.	Job Gibeson.
Samuel Dilkes, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops; also Continental army.		James Gifford.
Frankton Dill, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		John Gifford.
John Dillett.	Jesse Dormant.	Daniel Giffen.
Samuel Dillie, 3d Batt.	Edward Dougherty.	James Gillingham, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
John Doran.	Abel Doughtry.	Reese Given, Sr.
Sam Durear.	Abbie Doughtry.	Reese Given, Jr.
Abner Doughtry.	Thomas Doughtry.	William Given.
Abbie Doughtry.	Edward Dowan.	Richard Graham, 2d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Jonathan Doughtry.	John Dower.	William Graham, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Abbie Doughtry.	Benjamin Drummond.	Joshua Greates.
John Drummond.		James Gronley, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
Edward Duffel, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.		Benjamin Guild, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.

- Moses Harris, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Reuben Harris, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 William Harris, 3d Batt.
 George Hawkins.
 David Hays, Capt. Covenover's company, 3d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
 Peter Held, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 David Heind, 3d Batt.
 Leonard Hotel, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Hance Helmes, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Helmes, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Robert Hemphill, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Jacob Henns, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 George Henry.
 Michael Hess, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Hesler, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 William Hewes.
 Benjamin Hewett, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Caleb Hewett, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Moses Hewett, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Samuel Hewett, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Thomas Hewett.
 William Hewett, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Isaac Hickman. Thomas Hickman.
 James Hickman. Absalom Highley.
 Edward Higby, Capt. Steelman's company, 3d Batt.
 Isaac Highley.
 Richard Highley, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Uriah Hill, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Daniel Hillman. John Hillman, 3d Batt.
 Samuel Hillman, infantry, artillery, light horse.
 Samuel A. Hillman. Seth Hillman.
 Michael Hiss, 3d Batt.
 John Hitman, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Benjamin Hoffman, militia; also Continental army.
 Jacob Hoffman.
 Thomas Hollingsworth, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Andrew Homan. David Homan.
 Daniel Homan. John Hugg.
 John Huskey, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Hulings, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Thomas Humphrey.
 David Hund, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Lewis Hund, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Hurley. Andrew Hurst.
 Abraham Hutchinson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Ezekiel Hutchinson.
 Peter Hutsinger, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Jacob Idle.
 George Innetner, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Daniel Ingelson. David Ireland.
 Isaac Ingelson. Edmund Ireland.
 Benjamin Ingersoll. George Ireland.
 Ebenezer Ingersoll. Japhet Ireland.
 John Ingersoll. Jonathan Ireland.
 Joseph Ingersoll, Jr. Joseph Ireland.
 Amos Ireland. Beuben Ireland.
 Thomas Ireland.
 Thomas Ireland, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Ireland, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Thomas Ireland, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 James Jeffries.
 John Jeffries, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Jonathan Jerry, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Samuel Jess, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Isaac Johnson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Joseph Johnson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Lawrence Johnson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Lewis Johnson, 3d Batt. Michael Johnson.
 Nathaniel Johnson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Richard Johnson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Isaac Johnston, Capt. Covenover's company, 3d Batt.; also Continental army. William Johnston.
 Abraham Jones, militia; also Continental army.
 Abram Jones.
 Daniel Jones, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Hugh Jones, wounded. Isaac Jones.
- Jonas Jones, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Lawrence Jones, 3d Batt.
 Samuel Jones, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Knight, Capt. Higbee's company, 3d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
 Reuben Keen.
 Thomas Kohela, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 David Keison, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Patrick Kelly, 3d Batt.; also Continental army.
 Uriah Kelly, 3d Batt.
 William Kelly, militia; also Continental army.
 James Kendle, 3d Batt.
 John Kerrey, Capt. Steelman's company, 3d Batt., also State troops; also Continental army.
 John Kester, 3d Batt.
 Daniel Kidd, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Peter Kidd, 3d Batt.
 John Killey, Capt. Steelman's company, 3d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
 Joseph Kindle, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Andrew King.
 Cornelius Lacy, 3d Batt.
 John Lafferty, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Andrew Lake. Daniel Lake.
 Joseph Lake, Capt. Steelman's company, 3d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
 Nathan Lake. Mack Lamor.
 William Lake. George Land.
 James Land, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Nathan Leah, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Nathaniel Leake, 3d Batt.
 William Leake, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Godfrey Leaman, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 David Lee.
 Joseph Lee, Capt. Pierce's company, 1st Batt.; also Continental army.
 Walter Lee, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Daniel Leeds. Nehemiah Leeds.
 Felix Leeds. Thomas Leeds.
 James Leeds.
 William Leeds, militia; also Continental army.
 Azariah Leonard, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops; also Continental army.
 Francis Lewis, 3d Batt.
 Jeremiah Lewis, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Linwood, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Daniel Lippencott, 3d Batt.
 John Lippencott, Capt. Rape's company, 3d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
 John Little, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Little, Sr. John Lock.
 John Little, Jr. Jonathan Lock.
 Cornelius Lacy, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Lodge, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Ansey Long, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Moses Long, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Silas Long. Abram Loper.
 Asa Lord, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Lord, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Jonathan Lord, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Richard Low, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Israel Luck, militia; also Continental army.
 Abram Manary. George Marical.
 David Mancy. Joseph Marshall.
 Benjamin Manley. William Marshall.
 Edmund Mapes. Andrew Mart.
 Andrew Mason, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 David Mason.
 Benjamin Massey, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Joseph Masters, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 David Mattacks. John McClairner.
 Jesse Mattacks.
 Michael McCleary, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John McCollum. Adam McConnell.
 Abraham McCullough, militia; also Continental army.
 James McFadden, Capt. Snell's company, 3d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
 John McFadden, 3d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.

- Samuel McFarland, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Daniel McIver, militia; also Continental army.
 George McGomgad, militia; also Continental army.
 Charles McHenry, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 William M. Kay, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 William McMurry.
 Hector McNeil, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops; also quartermaster-surgeon, Continental army.
 George Meare, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Charles Meyers.
 Benjamin Miller, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Samuel Miller, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Stephen Miller, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Samuel Mintear, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 George Mires, 3d Batt.
 John Mitchell, militia; also Continental army.
 Andrew Moore.
 Daniel Moore, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Thomas Morris, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Jonas Morse. Joshua Morse.
 Nicholas Morse.
 George Moses, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Sharon Moslander, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Ezekiel Mulford.
 Furman Mulford, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Jonathan Mulford, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Samuel Mulford, 3d Batt. John Mullaky.
 Dave Muney (or Murray), 3d Batt.
 John Munson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 William Murphy.
 John Musbrook, militia; also Continental army.
 Thomas Neaves, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
 Davis Nelson, 3d Batt.
 Gabriel Nelson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 James Nelson.
 Joseph Nelson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Nehemiah Nelson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Richard Newgen, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Newman, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Reuben Newman, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Silas Newton, militia; also sergt., Continental army.
 Cornelius Nichols. Jacob Nichols.
 Thomas Nichols, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
 Wilson Nickles, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Nickleson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 David Nielsen, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Davis Nielsen, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Gabriel Nielsen, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Benjamin Nile.
 Benjamin Norcross, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 James Norcross, 3d Batt.
 Joseph Norcross, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Caleb Norton. James Norton.
 Jonathan Norton, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Thomas Nukler, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Wilson Nuckles.
 John Orr (or Orth), 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Daniel Osborn, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 David Padgett, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Thomas Padgett, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Joseph Parker, Sr. Joseph Parker, Jr.
 Samuel Parker, Sr. Samuel Parker Jr.
 Daniel Parkes.
 Joseph Parkes, Capt. Pierce's company, 1st Batt.; also Continental army.
 Noah Parkes. John Parry, 3d Batt.
 Paul Parkes. Israel Parshall.
 John Patterson (1), 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops; also Continental army.
 John Patterson (2d), 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Joseph Paul, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Robert Pawpe. David Peirson, 3d Batt.
 Samuel Peckin, 3d Batt.
 Stephen Peirson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 James Penton, militia; also corp. Continental army.
 Joseph Penyard, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Samuel Penyard, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Samuel Perkins, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Daniel Perry, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Perry, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Joseph Perry.
 Moses Perry, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Philip Peters, 3d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
 Abram Peterson.
 David Peterson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Jacob Peterson, Capt. Smith's company, 3d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
 Samuel Peterson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Thomas Peterson.
 Joseph Pett, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 George Pierce. Ward Pierce.
 Joseph Platt, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Samuel Platt, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Thomas Poarch, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Lawrence Pouleson, militia; also Continental army.
 John Powell, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Richard Powell. Richard Price.
 Jacob Price. Thomas Price.
 Levi Price.
 Thompson Price, Capt. Somers' company.
 William Pridmore, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 William Prigmore, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 William Quicksel, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Rain, Capt. Fisler's company; also Continental army.
 Jonathan Reed. Obidiah Reed.
 William Reed, 3d Batt.; also Continental army.
 John Reeves.
 Joshua Reeves, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Thomas Reeves, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Thomas Rennard.
 Samuel Reynolds, 3d Regt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Michael Rice, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.
 Joseph Rich, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Richard Richerson, 3d Batt.
 Richard Richman, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Daniel Richmond.
 Jacob Riley, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Patrick Riley. Morris Riley.
 Aun Riley. Nathaniel Riley.
 David Riley. Samuel Riley.
 Joseph Riley. Thomas Riley.
 John Robieus, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 James Roberts.
 Joseph Roberts, 3d Regt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 George Robertson. Isaac Robertson.
 Caleb Robeson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Jeremiah Robeson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Joseph Robeson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Thomas Robeson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Jeremiah Robinson.
 William Rockhill, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops; also sergt. Continental army.
 Andrew Ross, 1st Batt.; wounded Oct. 29, 1777; ditto May 19, 1778.
 Stephen Ross. John Rossell.
 Enoch Rudnow, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Enoch Rudrow, 3d Batt.
 John Salmon, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Salbury. Joseph Sawings.
 David Sayers.
 Thomas Scott, Capt. Paul's company, 3d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
 Abel Scull.
 David Scull, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Joseph Scull. Peter Scull.
 David Sealey, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Jacob Seeldens.
 Benjamin Seeds, militia; also Continental army.
 John Seeley, militia; also Continental army.
 David Seers, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 William Seeler, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Seivy, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 William Senker, 3d Batt.
 John Shawe.
 Henry Sharp, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.

- Benben Shaw, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Richard Shaw, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 David Sheeff, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Lawrence Shepherd, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Nathaniel Shepherd, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Owen Shepherd, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Frederick Shinfelt.
- Edward Shroppear, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Shuley, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Samuel Shute, Capt. Fisher's company; also Continental army.
 Henry Sight, militia; also Continental army.
 John Sill, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Silvey, 3d Batt. George Simpkins.
 James Simpkins.
 Jesse Siner, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 William Sinker, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 David Skeoff, 3d Batt. John Shawler.
 Philip Slife, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 James Smallwood.
 John Smallwood, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
 Elias Smith. Henry Smith.
 Elijah Smith, Jr. Isaac Smith.
 Felix Smith. James Smith.
 Jesse Smith, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Smith, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Joseph Smith, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Joshua Smith. Micha Smith.
 Nathan Smith, Capt. Smith's company, 3d Batt. also Continental army.
 Noah Smith.
 Thomas Smith, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 William Smith (1), 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 William Smith (2), 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Zeno Smith, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
 Daniel Smalbaker, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Philip Smalbaker, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 George Smalbaker, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.
 David Snell, 3d Batt.
 Robert Snell, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Joseph Soey. David Sommers.
 Nicholas Soey. Enoch Sommers.
 Samuel Soey. Isaac Sommers.
 John Somers, Capt. Pierce's company, 1st Batt.; also Continental army.
 Richard Sommers. Thomas Springer.
 Thomas Sommers. Jeremiah Sprong.
 Joseph Sparks. John Sprong.
 Robert Sparks. John Starkey.
 John Spire.
 Richard Stedman, 2d Batt.
 Andrew Steelman. Frederick Steelman.
 Daniel Steelman. George Steelman.
 David Steelman. James Steelman, Sr.
 Ebenezer Steelman. James Steelman.
 John Steelman; also State troops. Jonathan Steelman, Jr.
 Jonas Steelman.
 Jonathan Steelman, Sr.
 Richard Steelman, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 David Stephens.
 Ezekiel Stewart, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Joseph Stewart, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Alexander Stewart. Joel Stewart.
 John Stewart, Sc., Capt. Fisher's company; also State troops.
 John Stewart, Jr., Capt. Fisher's company; also State troops; also Continental army.
 Stephen Stewart. David Stilwell.
 Ebenezer Stubbins. Samuel Stoddard.
 Thomas Stoneybank, Capt. Stoneybank's company, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
 Joel Stord.
 Thomas Stothem, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops; also Capt. Allen's company, State troops.
 Samuel Strickland.
 John Strumble, militia; also Continental army.
 Glede Stull, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 James Summers (or Somers), 2d Batt.; also Continental army.
 John Stutman.
 Abraham Swain, 3d Regt.
- Judeth Swain, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Jesse Swan, 3d Batt.
 Isaac Swander.
 Valentine Sweeny, 3d Batt.
 Valentine Swing, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Isaac Taylor.
 Robert Taylor, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 William Tennen, militia; also Continental army.
 Isaac Terrepin, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Uriah Terrepin, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Jonathan Terry. James Thomas.
 John Thackry.
 John Thomas, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Richard Thomas.
 William Thomson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Oliver Thorpe, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Tiee. Daniel Tilton.
 Peter Till, 3d Batt.
 Joseph Tilton, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Jacob Timberman.
 Elijah Tomlin, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Jacob Tomlin, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Jonathan Tomlin, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 William Tomlin, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Lewis Tonson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Redlack Tourain (or Tournier), 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Towne. James Townsend.
 Daniel Townsend. John Townsend.
 Reddick Townsend, Capt. Smith's company; also Continental army.
 Daniel Truney, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Vanaman, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 David Vernon, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 George Waggoner, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Walker, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 George Wall, Capt. Fisher's company; also Continental army.
 John Wallace, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Wallis, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Benjamin Weatherby, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 David Weatherby, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 George Weatherby, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Weeks. Zephaniah Weeks.
 Seth Welden, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Thomas Weldron. Jacob Wence.
 Peter Wells.
 Israel West, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Uriah West, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Porter Wheaton.
 Robert Wheaton, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Silas Wheaton. Samuel Whitacre.
 Uriah Wheaton.
 Jennings White, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John White, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Whitlock, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Wild, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Daniel Willes, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 James Wiley. David Williams, 3d Batt.
 Edward Williams, Capt. Fisher's company; also Continental army.
 George Williams, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Williams. William Williams.
 David Williamson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Wilsey. Elijah Wilson.
 William Wilson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Samuel Woodruff, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 John Woodson, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Samuel Worwick.
 John Wright, militia; also Continental army.
 Hance Young, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Uriah Young, 3d Batt.; also Col. Somers' Batt., State troops.
 Jacob Zimmerman.

SALEM COUNTY.

Cadets.

- Whiton Cripps, Heut.-col. 1st Batt., Salem, June 20, 1775; Heut.-col. Col. Samuel Forman's Batt., "Detached Militia," July 18, 1776;
 Heut.-col. Col. Potter's Batt., State troops, Nov. 27, 1776; col. 1st
 Batt., Salem.

Samuel Dick, col. 1st Batt., Salem, June 20, 1776; resigned to become a member of the General Assembly.
 Benjamin Holme, lieut.-col. 2d Batt., Salem; col. ditto, May 27, 1777; resigned Nov. 6, 1778.
 John Holme, col. 2d Batt., Salem; resigned May 27, 1777, disability.
 William Shute, lieut.-col. 2d Batt., Salem, May 27, 1777; col. ditto; also assist.-com.-gen.

Majors.

Edward Hall, 2d maj. 1st Batt., Salem, June 20, 1776.
 John Kelly, capt. 2d Batt., Salem; 2d maj. ditto.
 Thomas Mecum, 1st maj. 2d Batt., Salem.
 William Mecum, 1st maj. 1st Batt., Salem, June 20, 1776.
 Anthony Sharp, 1st maj. 2d Batt., Salem, May 27, 1777; maj. Col. Stillwell's Regt., State troops, Oct. 9, 1779; also capt. Continental army.
 Henry Sparks, Jr., 2d maj. 2d Batt., Salem, May 27, 1777.

Adjutant.

John Smith, adjt. 2d Batt., Salem, May 27, 1777.

Quartermasters.

Thomas Carpenter, q.m. 1st Batt., Salem. (See also paymasters.)
 Jacob Hollingshead, q.m., Salem.
 James Steel, q.m. 1st Batt., Salem.
 Andrew Yorke, q.m. 2d Batt., Salem, Aug. 6, 1777.

Paymasters.

Andrew Sinickson, paymaster, Cape May, Cumberland, and Salem. (See also captains.)
 William Smith, paymaster, Salem.

Captains.

Elijah Cattell, capt. 1st Batt., Salem.
 Allen Congleton, capt., Salem; capt. Col. Newcomb's Batt., Heard's brigade, June 1776; capt. State troops.
 Benjamin Corlies, 1st lieut. Capt. Sheppard's company, 2d Batt., Salem; lieut. State troops; capt. ditto.
 Joshua Copeland, capt., Salem.
 Abraham Dubois, capt. 2d Batt., Salem, Nov. 1, 1779.
 Jacob Dubois, capt. 2d Batt., Salem; resigned.
 Peter Dubois, 1st lieut. Capt. Jacob Dubois' company, 2d Batt., Salem; capt. ditto.
 Joseph Heward, capt. 2d Batt., Salem.
 John Heward, 2d Batt., Salem.
 William Johnson, capt., Salem.
 Nicholas Keen, lieut. 1st Batt., Salem; capt. ditto, capt. Maj. Hayes' Batt., State troops. (See naval service.)
 Jonathan Kinsey, lieut., Salem; capt., ditto; capt. Batt. Heard's brigade June 16, 1776; also capt. Continental army.
 Bateman Lloyd, capt., Salem; foragermaster; also capt. Continental army.
 James Menley, sergt. 2d Batt., Salem; capt. ditto.
 William Miller, capt. 2d Batt., Salem; capt. 1st Batt., ditto.
 Cornelius Newkirk, capt. 2d Batt., Salem; also capt. 1st Batt., Gloucester.
 Abner Penton, capt. 2d Batt., Salem, Aug. 19, 1776.
 William Rice, capt., Salem; capt. 1st Batt., Gloucester. (See naval service.)

John Rowan, capt., Salem.

Charlton Sheppard, 1st Heut. Capt. Henry Sparks' company, 2d Batt., Salem; capt. ditto; wounded at Hancock's Bridge, N. J., March 21, 1778.

Andrew Sinickson, capt. 1st Batt., Salem. (See paymasters.)

Thomas Sinickson, capt. 2d Batt., Salem; elected naval officer, Western District, New Jersey, Dec. 12, 1778.

Thomas Smith, ensign Capt. Penton's company, 2d Batt., Salem; lieut. ditto; capt. ditto.

William Smith, capt. 2d Batt., Salem.

Henry Sparks, capt. 2d Batt., Salem.

Robert Sparks, capt. 2d Batt., Salem.

Newcomb Thompson, 2d Heut. Capt. Jacob Dubois' company, 2d Batt., Salem; capt. ditto, Jan. 3, 1782.

Thomas Thompson, capt. 2d Batt., Salem.

John Till, capt. 1st Batt., Salem.

George Trenchard, capt. 1st Batt., Salem.

— Vincent, capt., Salem.

Daniel Wentzel, Heut. 2d Batt., Salem; capt. ditto.

Lieutenants.

Jonathan Bilderack, Heut. Capt. Thomas Sinickson's company, 2d Batt., Salem; prisoner of war.

David Sithens, lieut. Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt., Salem.
 Henry Young, lieut., Salem.

First Lieutenants.

Eten Haywood, 1st lieut. Capt. Penton's company, 2d Batt., Salem. Au.z. 19, 1776.

James Wright, 1st lieut. Capt. Miller's company, 2d Batt., Salem.

Robert Walker, 1st lieut. Capt. Robert Sparks' company, 2d Batt., Salem.

Second Lieutenants.

Joseph Dickinson, 2d lieut. Capt. Robert Sparks' company, 2d Batt., Salem.

Benjamin Holme, Jr., 2d lieut. Capt. Henry Sparks' company, 2d Batt., Salem.

Jacob Houseman, 2d lieut. Capt. Penton's company, 2d Batt., Salem, Aug. 19, 1776.

Anthony Lowden, ensign Capt. Shepard's company, 2d Batt., Salem; 2d lieut. ditto; wounded at Hancock's Bridge, March 21, 1778.

John Sinickson, 2d lieut. Capt. Miller's company, 2d Batt., Salem.

Ensigns.

John Blair, ensign, Salem; ensign Heard's brigade, June 14, 1776; also lieut. Continental army.

William Bresby, ensign Capt. Charlton Sheppard's company, 2d Batt., Salem.

John Congleton, ensign Capt. Thomas Sinickson's company, 2d Batt., Salem.

William Conklin, ensign Capt. Jacob Dubois' company, 2d Batt., Salem. George McFarland, ensign, Salem; ensign Col. Newcomb's Batt., Heard's brigade, June 14, 1776; ensign Capt. Congleton's company, State troops; also ensign Continental army.

Joseph Stonebank, ensign Capt. Robert Sparks' company, 2d Batt., Salem.

Aaron Stretch, ensign Capt. Henry Sparks' company, 2d Batt., Salem.

Sergeants.

Aaron Brown, sergt. Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt., Salem.

Dennis Daley, sergt. Capt. Sheppard's company, 2d Batt., Salem; wounded at Hancock's Bridge March 21, 1778.

Thomas Graham, sergt. 1st Batt., Salem.

Joseph Haynes, sergt. 1st Batt., Salem.

Peter Jaquet, sergt. 1st Batt., Salem; sergt. Capt. Reen's company, State troops.

Robert Patterson, sergt. Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt., Salem.

Edward Siddon, sergt., Salem; taken prisoner Oct. 17, 1776.

Corporals.

Henry Congleton, corp. 1st Batt., Salem; corp. Capt. Keen's company, State troops.

George Fanver, corp. Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt., Salem.

Privates.

William Aaron, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.

Joshua Allen.

Thomas Allen, prisoner at Staten Island Oct. 17, 1776.

Phineas Ayers, 2d Batt.

Andrew Bacon, severely wounded at Quinton's Bridge, March 18, 1778.

David Barnes, militia; also State troops; also Continental army.

Thomas Barrell, militia; also Continental army.

— Barret.

Thomas Bee.

Bartholomew Beesley, Capt. Sheppard's company, 2d Batt.

David Bevens, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.

James Boles, militia; also Continental army.

Samuel Bowen, militia; also Continental army.

Job Brown, Capt. Sheppard's company, 2d Batt.; also State troops.

Joseph Brown, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.

Jacob Bryant.

Robert Campbell, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.

Lawrence Carney, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.

John Curtis.

Powell Carpenter, dangerously wounded at Hancock's Bridge March 17, 1778.

William Carpenter, 2d Batt.

William Cartt, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.

Obadiah Charlbers, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.

Joseph Charlbers, Capt. Trenchard's company, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also corp. Continental army.

- Francis Clark, 1st Batt.; also Lieut. Smith's company, Col. Newcomb's Batt., State troops; died Nov. 30, 1776.
- Ezekiel Colbert.
- William Collins, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- Timothy Conner, militia; also Continental army.
- Patrick Connor, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
- Alexander Cooper, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- Henry Corigan, militia; also Continental army.
- John Coopch, Capt. Smith's company, 2d Batt.; killed at Quinton's Bridge, March 18, 1778.
- Alexander Cowper, militia; also State troops.
- Enos Craig, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
- Adam Cronce, Capt. Fenton's company, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.
- William Cully, militia; also Continental army.
- John Cunningham, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- Samuel Curry, 2d Batt.; also State troops.
- Thomas Daniels.
- James Davis, militia; also Continental army.
- Ashbrook Dickinson, Capt. Catell's company, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- Samuel Dickinson, militia; also Continental army.
- Jacob Dirgs, militia; also State troops; also Continental army.
- Benjamin Dubois, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
- Cornelius Dubois, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
- David Dubois, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
- Jeremiah Dubois, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
- William Duff, Capt. Haywood's company; also State troops; also Continental army.
- Alexander Dunbar, militia; also Continental army.
- Nenian Duulap.
- Thomas Eastburn, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
- Francis Eastlack, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- Amariah Elwell, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- David Elwell, militia; also Continental army.
- John Elwell, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
- Samuel Elwell, militia; also sergt. Continental army.
- George Faruey, militia; also Continental army.
- James Finley, Capt. Sheppard's company, 2d Batt.; wounded at Hancock's Bridge, March 21, 1778.
- William Finley, Captain Sheppard's company, 2d Batt.; wounded at Hancock's Bridge, March 21, 1778.
- John Fitzgerald, militia; also Continental army.
- George Flint, militia; also State troops; also Continental army.
- Judah Foster, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
- Jacob Fox, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.
- Jacob Fox, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- John Francisco, militia; wounded.
- Calvin Gamble, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.
- David Garton.
- William Givens, militia; also Capt. Reen's company, State troops.
- Daniel Goulder, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
- John Green, 1st Batt.; also 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- William Griffiths, militia; also Continental army.
- John Grimes, 1st Regt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- Richard Grimes, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- Jacob Groves.
- Hugh Gunion, 1st Regt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- Jeremiah Hackett, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- Isaac Harris. Jacob Harris.
- Walter Harris, 1st Batt.; also 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- James Hill, militia; also Continental army.
- Philip Hogate.
- Daniel Holt, 1st Batt.; also 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- Jacob Huffy.
- John Hutton, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
- Henry Johnson, 2d Batt.
- James Johnson.
- Joseph Johnson, militia; also State troops; also Continental army.
- Thomas Jones. John Jorden.
- John Kelly, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- Michael Kelly, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- William Kelly, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- Thomas Kennedy, militia; also State troops; also Continental army.
- John Ketcham, 1st Regt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- John King, militia; also State troops; also Continental army.
- James Kinsey, militia; also Continental army.
- Dennis Lafferty, militia; also State troops; also Continental army.
- John Lawson, 1st Batt.; also 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- Paul Leppo.
- Edward Lewis.
- William Lewis, militia; also Continental army.
- Walter Linedy, militia; also State troops; also Continental army.
- Paul Lips.
- Jonathas Mains.
- David Mayhew, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
- John Mayhew, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
- John McCagh, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- John McLean, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.
- William McColister, militia; also Continental army.
- William McDale, militia; also Continental army.
- John McDonald, militia; also Continental army.
- John McElhaney.
- Abram McGee.
- Robert McGee, militia; also Continental army.
- James McQuillan, militia; also Continental army.
- Benjamin Miller, 1st Batt.; also State troops.
- Benjamin Miller, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.
- Joseph Miller, militia; also Continental army.
- Patrick Moore, Capt. Sheppard's company, 2d Batt.; wounded at Hancock's Bridge, March 21, 1778.
- William Moore, militia; also Continental army.
- John Murdock, militia; also Continental army.
- Daniel Murphy, 1st Batt.; also 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- John Nealy, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
- William Nealy, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
- Davis Nelson, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
- Gabriel Nelson, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
- Joseph Nelson.
- John Nestler, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- John Newkirk, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
- George Nixon, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- Robert Nixon, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- Thomas Noble, Capt. William Smith's company, 2d Batt.; killed.
- Lawrence Ogle, militia; also Continental army.
- Neal O'Neil, militia; also Continental army.
- Stephen Owens, militia; also Continental army.
- William Parker.
- Joseph Pentou.
- John Plummer, 1st Batt.; also State troops.
- John Prunner, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- William Founder, 1st Batt.; also 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- John Reardon, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- James Robertson, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- James Robeson, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- Thomas Rose, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
- Daniel Russel, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
- Abel Sayers, Capt. Sheppard's company, 2d Batt.; wounded at Hancock's Bridge, March 21, 1778.
- James Sayers, Capt. Sheppard's company, 2d Batt.; wounded at Hancock's Bridge, March 21, 1778.
- Daniel Shepherd.
- James Shepherd.
- John Smith, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.
- Nathan Solley, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- Henry Starts, Capt. Penton's company, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.
- Charles Stephens, militia; also Continental army.
- George Stouts, 1st Batt.; also 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- George Strope, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
- Jacob Stump.
- James Taylor, militia; also Continental army.
- Samuel Teal.
- Joshua Terry, Capt. Keen's company, 1st Batt., Salem.
- Joshua Thompson, militia; also Continental army.
- William Tindall, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.

Samuel Tomlinson.

John Tyre, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
 Abraham Vaneman, Capt. Tronchard's company, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
 Joseph Van Meter, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.
 John Walker, Capt. Simnick's company, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also sergt. Continental army.

Jacob Walter, militia; also State troops; also Continental army.

John Walter, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.

Bowman Watts, militia; also Continental army.

Anthony Weaver, 1st Batt.; also 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.

James Welch, 2d Batt.; also 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.

John Wellie.

Benjamin Wetherington, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.

David Wetherington.

Jacob White, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.

John White, militia; also State troops.

Nathan Williams, militia; also State troops; also Continental army. Giles Yourons, 1st Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.

Robert Wible, Capt. Newkirk's company, 2d Batt.; also Continental army.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Brigadier-Generals.

Silas Newcomb, col. 1st Batt., Cumberland; col. batt., "Heard's brigade," June 14, 1776; brig.-gen. militia, March 15, 1777; res. Dec. 4, 1777; also col. Continental army.

David Potter, col. 2d Batt., Cumberland; col. batt. State troops, Nov. 27, 1776; brig.-gen. militia, Feb. 21, 1777; declined March 15, 1777.

Colonels.

Elijah Hand, lieut.-col. State troops; lieut.-col. 1st Batt., Cumberland, Feb. 4, 1777; col. ditto, June 6, 1777.

Isaac Preston, col. 1st Batt., Cumberland, Feb. 4, 1777; res.; died at his quarters in camp at the Forks of the Raritan, March 5 or 6, 1777.

Enos Seelye, lieut.-col. 1st Batt., Cumberland; res. Feb. 4, 1777; disability; col. batt. State troops.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

John N. Cumming, 1st lieut. Capt. Howell's company, 2d Batt., First Establishment, Nov. 29, 1775; 1st heut. Capt. Lawrie's company, 2d Batt., Second Establishment, Nov. 29, 1776; capt. 2d Batt., ditto, Nov. 30, 1776; capt. 2d Regt.; maj. 1st Regt. April 16, 1780; lieut.-col. 2d Regt., Dec. 29, 1781; lieut.-col. commandant 3d Regt., Feb. 11, 1783; disch. at the close of the war.

Abrayah Holmes, lieut.-col. 2d Batt., Cumberland.

Samuel Ogden, capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland; capt. "Heard's brigade," June 14, 1776; capt. Col. Enos Seelye's Batt. State troops, Jan. 31, 1777; 1st maj. 1st Batt., Cumberland, Feb. 4, 1777; lieut.-col. ditto, June 6, 1777.

Majors.

Joseph Broomfield, maj.; also judge advocate, Northern army.

Timothy Elmer, capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland, Oct. 5, 1776; maj. Col. Enos Seelye's Batt., State troops, Feb. 1, 1777; 1st maj. 1st Batt., Cumberland.

Thomas Ewing, 1st maj. 2d Batt., Cumberland, Nov. 26, 1777.

Ezekiel Foster, capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland; 2d maj. ditto Feb. 4, 1777; res. June 10, 1779.

Richard Howell, capt. 2d Batt., First Establishment, Nov. 29, 1775; brig.-maj. Sept. 4, 1775; maj. 2d Batt., Second Establishment, Nov. 28, 1776; maj. 2d Regt.; res. April 7, 1779.

Jern.-n Reuben, 1st maj. Col. Enos Seelye's Batt., State troops.

Ephraim Summes, 1st heut. Capt. Ogden's company, Col. Enos Seelye's Batt., State troops; adjt. ditto; capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland; 2d maj. ditto, Oct. 5, 1779.

Daniel Maskell, capt. "Minute-men"; capt. 2d Batt., Cumberland; 2d maj. ditto, Nov. 26, 1777.

Derick Peterson, 1st maj. 1st Batt., Cumberland, June 6, 1777.

Robert Patterson, brig.-maj., staff Brig.-Gen. Newcomb.

John Smith, brig.-maj., staff Brig.-Gen. Newcomb.

Ladis Walling, capt. 2d Batt., Cumberland; 2d maj. Col. Enos Seelye's Batt., State troops.

Adjutants.

Richard Caruthers, adjt. 2d Batt., Cumberland; adjt. Col. Potter's Regt., State troops.

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GENERAL HISTORY.

Fithian Stratton, adjt. 1st Batt., Cumberland; adjt. Col. Enos Seelye's Batt., State troops.

Quartermasters.

John Dowdney, q.m. 2d Batt., Cumberland; q.m. Col. Potter's Batt., State troops.

Thomas Ewing, q.m. Col. Isaac Preston's regt. of militia.

Josiah Seeley, q.m. 1st Batt., Cumberland, July 10, 1777; also 1st lieut. Continental army.

Paymasters.

Elly Elmer, 2d lieut. "Western company art." State troops; paymaster Cumberland and Cape May.

James Ewing, paymaster militia; also capt. Deerfield's militia.

William Kelsey, paymaster, Cumberland. (See also Captains.)

Surgeons.

Thomas Ewing, surgeon's mate Col. Newcomb's Batt., Heard's brigade; surgeon ditto, June 19, 1776.

Ebenezer Elmer, ensign Capt. Bloomfield's company, 3d Batt., First Establishment, Feb. 9, 1776; 2d lieut. ditto, April 9, 1776; surgeon's mate 3d Batt., Second Establishment, Nov. 28, 1776; trans. to 2d Batt., ditto; surgeon 2d Batt., Second Establishment, July 5, 1778; surgeon 2d Regt. Sept. 26, 1780; disch. at the close of the war.

John Hampton, surgeon Col. Enos Seelye's Batt.

Isaac Harris, surgeon Gen. Newcomb's brig. de.

Lewis Howell, surgeon, 2d Batt., Second Establishment, Nov. 28, 1776; res. July 5, 1778.

Surgeon's Mates.

Moses G. Elmer, surgeon's mate 2d Batt., Second Establishment, Aug. 28, 1778; surgeon's mate 2d Regt., September, 1780; disch. at the close of the war.

Robert Patterson, surgeon's mate Col. Newcomb's Batt., "Heard's brigade," July 8, 1776.

Chaplain.

Andrew Hunter, chaplain 3d Batt., Second Establishment, June 1, 1777; chaplain to G. n. Maxwell's Dragoons June 15, 1777; chaplain 3d Regt. and Brigade Sept. 26, 1780; taken prisoner; disch. at the close of the war; also chaplain militia.

Captains.

Charles Allen, capt., Cumberland; capt. Maj. Hayes' Batt., State troops. (See Naval Service.)

John Barker, capt. 2d Batt., Cumberland.

Jonathan Beesley, 1st lieut. Capt. Whilldin's company, State troops, Dec. 25, 1776; capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland; wounded and taken prisoner near Huddifield, N. J.; died in the hands of the enemy June, 1778.

Jeremiah Bennet, capt., Cumberland; capt. Col. Enos Seelye's Batt., State troops.

John Bowers, lieut. Capt. David Pearson's company, 1st Batt., Cumberland; capt. ditto.

John Daniels, capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland, Sept. 15, 1777.

Elijah Davis, ensign Capt. Ogden's company, Col. Enos Seelye's Batt., State troops; capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland.

Joseph Dayton, capt. company of artillery militia.

Joshua Ewing, lieut. 2d Batt., Cumberland; capt. ditto.

Job Fithian, capt., Cumberland; capt. Col. Enos Seelye's Batt., State troops.

William Garrison, 2d lieut. Capt. Ogden's company, Col. Enos Seelye's Batt., State troops; capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland.

William Gifford, 2d lieut. Capt. Bloomfield's company, 3d Batt., First Establishment, Feb. 7, 1776; 1st lieut. ditto; capt. 3d Batt., Second Establishment, Nov. 29, 1776; capt. 3d Regt.; prisoner of war Jan. 30, 1780; resigned.

Job Glasby, ensign Capt. Peterson's company, Col. Enos Seelye's Batt., State troops, Jan. 31, 1777; capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland.

James Holling-head, capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland, Feb. 4, 1777.

William Kelsey, capt., Cumberland. (See also Paymaster.)

John Kerr, 1st lieut., Cumberland; capt. ditto; capt. State troops.

William Lowe, 1st lieut. Capt. Page's company, Col. Enos Seelye's Batt., State troops; capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland.

James McGee, capt., Cumberland.

George McGlaughlin, lieut. 1st Batt., Cumberland; capt. ditto; died.

Jeremiah Mills, lieut. 2d Batt., Cumberland; capt. ditto.

Azariah Moore, 1st lieut. Capt. Platt's company, 2d Batt., Cumberland, Nov. 3, 1777; capt. ditto.

Andrew Newcomb, capt., Cumberland.

Dayton Newcomb, 2d lieut. Capt. Page's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops; lieut. 1st Batt., Cumberland; capt. ditto.
James Ogden, capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland, Feb. 26, 1781.
David Page, capt., Cumberland; capt. Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops, Jan. 31, 1777.
Azel Pierson, capt. 2d Batt., Cumberland.
David Pierson, 1st lieut. Capt. Elmer's company, 1st Batt., Cumberland, Oct. 5, 1776; 1st lieut. Capt. Elwell's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops, Jan. 31, 1777; capt. ditto; capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland, July 1, 1780.
John Peterson, capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland; capt. Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops, Jan. 31, 1777.
John Peterson, capt. 2d Batt., Cumberland.
David Platt, capt. 2d Batt., Cumberland.
Levi Preston, capt. 1st Batt., May 3, 1779.
Jeremiah Sayre, capt., Cumberland; capt. Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops.
Jonathan Shepherd, 1st lieut. Capt. Faze's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops, Jan. 31, 1777; capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland.
Jonathan Smith, capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland.
Thomas Smith, lieut. 2d Batt., Cumberland; capt. 1st Batt., ditto.
Robert Taylor, capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland, Feb. 1, 1777.
Benjiah Thompson, capt. 1st Batt., Salem; Capt. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops.
Lawrence Van Hook, 1st lieut. Capt. Hollingshead's company 1st Batt., Cumberland, Feb. 4, 1777; capt. ditto; capt. State troops.
John Westcott, 1st lieut. Capt. Samuel Hugg's Western company Art., State troops, March 1, 1776; capt.-lieut. ditto; capt. ditto.
Samuel Westcott, capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland; res. May 3, 1779.
J. Wheaton, capt. 2d Batt., Cumberland.
Seth Whilden, capt. 1st Batt., Cumberland; capt. Col. Somers' Batt., State troops, Dec. 25, 1776.
Amos Woodruff, capt., Cumberland.

Captain-Lieutenants.

Seth Bowen, 2d lieut. Capt. Howell's company, 2d Batt., 1st Establishment, Nov. 29, 1775; 1st lieut. Capt. Yard's company, 2d Batt., 2d Establishment, Nov. 29, 1776; 1st lieut. Capt. Lawrie's company ditto, Feb. 5, 1777; declined; also capt.-lieut. militia.
Seth Bowen, 1st lieut. Capt. Samuel Hugg's Western company Art., State troops; capt.-lieut. ditto; res.; 1st lieut. army; also q.m. in Q.M.-Gen. Dept.

Lieutenants.

Joseph Buck, sergt. 2d Batt., 2d Establishment; ensign 2d Regt., Feb. 1, 1779; lieut. ditto, Jan. 1, 1781; disch. at the close of the war; capt. by brevet.
James Ewing, lieut. 2d Batt., Cumberland.
Ephraim Foster, ensign Capt. Ogden's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops, Jan. 31, 1777; lieut. 1st Batt., Cumberland.
James Giles, adjt. art. Continental army; lieut. ditto.
Benjamin Keen, lieut. Capt. Platt's company, 2d Batt., Cumberland, June 4, 1783.
Norton Ludlam, lieut., Cumberland, June 9, 1781.
David Moore, lieut. Western company of Art.
David Mulford, lieut. 2d Batt., Cumberland; killed Nov. 25, 1777.
Isaac Mulford, lieut., Cumberland; lieut. Capt. Fithian's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops.
Alexander Orr, lieut., Cumberland.
William Peterson, lieut. Capt. McGlaughlin's company, 1st Batt., Cumberland, Jan. 17, 1780.
Nathan Sheppard, lieut. 1st Batt., Cumberland.
Samuel Shute, ensign Capt. Dillon's company, 2d Batt., 1st Establishment, Aug. 26, 1776; ensign Capt. Shute's company, 2d Batt., 2d Establishment, Nov. 29, 1776; ensign Capt. Cummings' company, ditto, Feb. 5, 1777; 2d lieut. ditto, Jan. 1, 1778; ensign 2d Regt.; lieut. ditto, April 8, 1780; disch. at the close of the war; capt. by brevet.
Samuel Seeley, 2d lieut. 1st Batt., 2d Establishment, Oct. 4, 1777; 1st lieut. ditto, March 11, 1780; ensign 1st Regt.; lieut. ditto, March 11, 1780; disch. at the close of the war; capt. by brevet.
Ellis Smith, lieut. 1st Batt., Cumberland.
Edmund D., Thomas, private Capt. Bloomfield's company, 3d Batt., 1st Establishment; cadet ditto; ensign Capt. Dickerson's company, ditto, July 19, 1776; ensign Capt. Dickerson's company 3d Batt., 2d Establishment, Nov. 29, 1776; 1st lieut. ditto, Nov. 11, 1777; lieut. 3d Regt.; capt. by brevet; disch. at the close of the war.
Thomas Whitecar, lieut. 1st Batt., Cumberland, Oct. 12, 1782.

First Lieutenants.

John Bishop, 1st lieut. Capt. Platt's company, 2d Batt., Cumberland.
Thomas Brown, 1st lieut. Capt. Azel Peirson's company, 2d Batt., Cumberland.
Gideon Eaton, 1st lieut. Capt. Peterson's company, 1st Batt., Cumberland, Jan. 31, 1777.
James Howell, 1st lieut., Cumberland; 1st lieut. Capt. Sayer's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops.
William Norcross, ensign Capt. Bloomfield's company, 3d Batt., 1st Establishment; q.m. ditto, Feb. 10, 1776; 2d lieut. Capt. Mott's company, 3d Batt., 2d Establishment, Nov. 29, 1776; 1st lieut. ditto; retired Sept. 26, 1780.
Daniel Reed, 1st lieut. Capt. David Pierson's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops, Jan. 31, 1777.
Josiah Seeley, 1st lieut. Capt. Bloomfield's company, 3d Batt., 1st Establishment, Feb. 9, 1776; res. Feb. 24, 1776.
James Tomlinson, 1st lieut., Cumberland; 1st lieut. Capt. Benet's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops.

Second Lieutenants.

William Biggs, 2d lieut. Capt. Platt's company, 2d Batt., Cumberland.
John Burgin, 2d lieut. Capt. Platt's company, 2d Batt., Cumberland, Nov. 3, 1777.
Job Davis, 2d lieut. Capt. Whilden's company, Col. Somers' Batt., State troops, Dec. 25, 1776.
Eli Elmer, 2d lieut. Western company of Art.
Amariah Harris, 2d lieut., Cumberland; 2d lieut. Capt. Sayer's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops.
Thomas Heaton, 2d lieut. Capt. John Peterson's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops, Jan. 31, 1777.
Elkanah Powell, 2d lieut. Capt. Elmer's company, 1st Batt., Cumberland, Oct. 5, 1776; 2d lieut. State troops.
Daniel Reed, 2d lieut. Capt. Peterson's company, 1st Batt., Cumberland, Jan. 31, 1777.
Elias Smyth, 2d lieut. Capt. Elwell's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops, Jan. 31, 1777.
Adam Teuril, 2d lieut. Capt. Samuel Ogden's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., Jan. 31, 1777.
Isaac Wheaton, 2d lieut. Capt. Azel Peirson's company, 2d Batt., Cumberland.

Easjons.

Almerin Brooks, sergt. 2d Batt., 2d Establishment, June 9, 1777; ensign ditto, June 17, 1780; ensign 2d Regt.; disch. at the close of the war.
David Dare, sergt. Capt. Bloomfield's company, 3d Batt., 1st Establishment, Feb. 7, 1776; ensign Capt. Gordon's company, 3d Batt., 2d Establishment, Nov. 29, 1776; retired Sept. 26, 1780.
Maskell Ewing, Jr., ensign, Cumberland; ensign Capt. Benet's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops.
Glover Fithian, ensign Capt. Longstreet's company, 1st Batt., 2d Establishment, Nov. 29, 1776; retired Sept. 26, 1780.
Jonathan Fithian, ensign, Cumberland, June 9, 1781.
Jonathan Hand, ensign, Cumberland.
James Harris, ensign Capt. Elmer's company, 1st Batt., Cumberland, Oct. 5, 1776; en-sign state troops.
Charles Howell, ensign Cumberland; ensign Capt. Sayer's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops.
James Johnson, sergt. Capt. Howell's company, 2d Batt., 1st Establishment; ensign Capt. Dillon's company, 2d Batt., 2d Establishment, Feb. 5, 1777; res. November, 1777.
Israel Miller, ensign Capt. Azel Peirson's company, 2d Batt., Cumberland, June, 1780.
William Miller, ensign Capt. Platt's company, 2d Batt., Cumberland.
Samuel Negley, ensign Continental army.
Jedediah Osgood, ensign Capt. Elwell's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops, Jan. 31, 1777.
Stephen Pierson, ensign Capt. Whilden's company, Col. Somers' Batt., State troops, Dec. 25, 1776.
Reuben Powell, ensign Capt. David Pierson's company, 1st Batt., Cumberland, April 7, 1783.
John Reeves, corp. Capt. Bloomfield's company, 3d Batt., 1st Establishment; sergt. ditto; ensign Capt. Shaw's company, 2d Batt., 2d Establishment, Nov. 29, 1776; retired Feb. 5, 1777.
Furman Shepherd, private, Cumberland; ensign ditto.
Peter Van Horn, Jr., ensign, Cumberland; ensign Capt. Page's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops.
John Worthington, ensign, Cumberland; ensign Capt. Jo-e'l Fithian's company, Col. Enos Seeley's Batt., State troops.

Richard Swelen, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
 Jonah Terry, Capt. Garrison's company, 1st Batt.
 Josiah Terry, militia; also Capt. Keen's company, State troops; killed April, 1782.
 Jeremiah Towson.
 Jonas Van Aman, Continental army.
 William Vaneman. John Welch.
 Stephen Wey, militia; also Capt. Allen's company, State troops.
 El Nathaniel Whittaker, 2d Batt.; also State troops; also Continental army.
 John Wood, Continental army.
 David Woodruff, militia; also Capt. Allen's company, State troops.
 Jesse Woodruff.
 Jonathan Woodruff, Continental army.

Express Rider.

Benoni Dare.

Naval Service.

Charles Allen, capt. armed boat "Gibraltar;" also capt. commanding boatmen on frontiers of Cumberland and Cape May; also capt. militia.
 Nichols Keen, capt. armed boat "Friend-ship;" also capt. commanding boatman on frontiers of Cumberland and Cape May; also capt. militia.

Boatmen on the Frontiers of Cumberland and Cape May; also Militiamen.
 Jeremiah Buck. Jeffrey Parvin.
 Israel David. Abraham Philpot.
 George Ewing. Abijah Preston.
 Ephraim Husted. Isaac Preston.
 Joseph Lummis. James Simpson.
 David Parvin.

CHAPTER XI.

WAR OF 1812 AND MEXICAN WAR.

In the second war with Great Britain, commonly known as the war of 1812, Southern New Jersey was not the theatre of active military operations, though the State bore her full share with other portions of the Union in furnishing men and means for the common defense. As in the war of the Revolution, her coast on the Delaware River was vulnerable, but the enemy did not, as in that case, undertake any important operations there. Elmer says:

"During the war with Great Britain, in 1814, a brigade of the militia of South Jersey was drafted, and encamped at Billingsport, for the defense of Philadelphia, under the command of Gen. Ebenezer Elmer, then the brigadier-general of the Cumberland brigade. During the summer of that year the 'Patriots,' an English ship of the line, under the command of Sir John Beresford, lying in Delaware Bay, succeeded in breaking up the navigation as high up as the Cohansay. No serious engagement, however, took place between the hostile forces."

The inhabitants of Bridgeton suffered a terrible fright, which, alarming enough at first, in the end partook more of the ludicrous than the serious. To prevent boats from the enemy's ship coming up the river in the night and plundering the town, a nightly

guard was detailed and posted at a point on the river two or three miles from the town, but more than twice that distance by water. All the vessels and boats passing the guard-house during the night were hailed and required to give an account of themselves. If an enemy appeared a messenger was to be sent to a prudent officer at the town, who was intrusted with the duty, if needful, of giving the alarm by firing a cannon and ringing the court-house bell, that being then the only bell in the place. About two o'clock of a midsummer night the gun was fired and the bell rang with great animation. The scene that ensued may be imagined but cannot be described, and great was the consternation. No one doubted that an enemy was close at hand. One or two persons threw their silver down the well. The militia, except some who, as usual, were among the missing, were assembled, and an attempt made to organize them for action. Happily, however, their prowess was not tested. The alarm, although not sounded till all doubt of its necessity seemed to be removed, turned out to be a false one, originating in the fright of a family near the guard-house, the head of which was absent, and in the foolhardiness of the skipper of a small sloop, who took it into his head to pass the guard without answering their challenge, and who succeeded in bringing on himself and his crew a volley of musketry, and running the risk of being killed by a ball which passed directly over his head."

An expedition fitted out from Billingsport, during the encampment of the troops there, against a British tender, which had frequently been seen in the bay, was the subject of much merriment among these soldiers. A schooner was manned with forty or fifty raw landsmen, and a sea-captain in the dragoons was selected as commander, with instructions to drive away the saucy tender. When the schooner reached the bay the rough weather drove all the men, except the captain and two or three other initiated sailors, beneath the hatches, where they soon became too sick to return. With the crew in this condition the captain sighted the tender, and with genuine Yankee audacity gave chase. The tender crowded canvas and put to sea, though she could easily have taken the schooner.

At the annual meetings of the board of freeholders in the county of Salem, in May, 1813 and 1814, it was resolved:

"WHEREAS, there is at this time some apprehension of an invasion from the British, therefore it is ordered, by this board, that the clerk of the county of Salem to arrange the papers in his office in such a manner that the speedy removal of them can be effected, in case of serious apprehensions of an invasion from the enemy. And it is recommended to the surrogate of the county to take like measures with the papers under his charge, and that the clerk of this board serve a copy of this minute on the said county clerk and surrogate."

Mexican War.--In the office of the adjutant-general in Trenton are found the following names of volunteers in the Mexican war, all from Salem County :

COMPANY E, 10TH REGIMENT, U. S. INFANTRY.

Jesus C. Moore, enl. July 21, 1847; disch. Aug. 22, 1848.
 Edward Ryan, enl. Aug. 25, 1847; disch. Aug. 22, 1848.

COMPANY H, 10TH REGIMENT, U. S. INFANTRY.

William Bacon, enl. May 11, 1847; disch. Aug. 24, 1848.
 James Deal, enl. May 10, 1847; disch. Aug. 24, 1848.
 Charles Emory, enl. May 12, 1847; disch. Aug. 24, 1848.
 James W. Mayhew, enl. July 10, 1847; disch. Aug. 24, 1848.
 Samuel F. Treadway, enl. May 11, 1847; disch. Aug. 24, 1848.
 Lemuel Vaneman, enl. May 11, 1847; disch. Aug. 24, 1848.
 Joseph Smith, enl. June 29, 1847; disch. July 8, 1848.

CHAPTER XII.

GLOUCESTER, SALEM, AND CUMBERLAND COUNTIES
IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Regimental Histories and Rosters.¹—The part taken by the counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland in the war of 1861-65, for the suppression of the Rebellion and the preservation of the Union, was, like that of the other counties in the State, highly creditable to the patriotism of the inhabitants. On the receipt of the intelligence of the attack on Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, there were in these counties the same outbursts of patriotism, the same demonstrations of loyalty to the Union, the same patriotic meetings, the same eagerness of young men to volunteer, and the same readiness of others to encourage and aid them in doing so, as were found everywhere in the other counties of the patriotic State of New Jersey. And when the Union armies melted away in the heat of battle, and call after call was made for men to take the place of those who had fallen, there was shown here the same determination to stand by the government at whatever cost; and the people and the local authorities, with the same alacrity, voted the sums of money which were called for to accomplish the desired end.

From the time when the first call for men was made till the time when the death of the great Rebellion made further calls unnecessary, the people of these counties responded to each appeal with a patriotic devotion not excelled in any part of the State or of the Union. The names of these soldiers are found on the rolls of a large number of regiments of this and other States, and such regiments as were most

noticeable for the number of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland County men who served in their ranks are especially mentioned in the following pages, in historical sketches of their organization and services in the great war for the Union.

Although those who took their lives in their hands, and went forth to encounter the stern realities of grim-visaged war in defense of the institutions under which they had been prosperous and happy, to breathe the pestilential miasms of Southern swamps, to languish in sickness in distant hospitals, "with no hand of kindred to smooth their lone pillows," to pour out their blood and yield up their lives on battle-fields, and to fill lonely graves, far from their homes, or to return, battle-scarred and shattered in health, are worthy of all the gratitude and honor that their countrymen have lavished on them, it must not be forgotten that great sacrifices were made by others. The heroic fortitude with which parents, sisters, wives, and children bade adieu to their loved ones who thus went forth, and the patriotic zeal with which all labored for the comfort of those in the field should ever be remembered, and in these respects the people of Southern New Jersey were not excelled by those of any other region.

Three Months' Troops.—On the 17th of April, 1862, Governor Olden issued a proclamation calling for the quota of New Jersey under the first call for seventy-five thousand troops to serve three months. This quota was four regiments, aggregating three thousand one hundred and twenty-three men. Such was the alacrity with which the people responded to this call that the quota was filled and the regiments stood ready to march on the 30th of the same month.

These regiments, which included a just proportion of representatives from Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland Counties, were formed into a brigade, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Runyon, with Maj. Alexander V. Bonnel as brigade-inspector, and Capt. James B. Mulligan as aide-de-camp. Such was the embarrassment of the government at that time that the State was obliged to arm and equip these troops, and furnish the first supply of ammunition.

They were sent to Washington *via* Annapolis, and the brigade was reported to Gen. Scott on the 6th of May. It went into camp at Meridian Hill, where it remained till the 22d, when it was ordered to Alexandria. Here the troops remained for a time, engaged in fatigue duty. Just previous to the battle of Bull Run they were ordered forward, and they formed a portion of the reserve, which did not become engaged in that battle. During the stampede of the Union troops the regiments of the brigade did good service in arresting the flight of fugitives, and endeavoring to bring something like order out of the chaos that prevailed.

Soon after this battle the term of service of these regiments expired, and on the 24th and 25th of July they were ordered to Washington, where they were

¹ STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
TRENTON, Nov. 22, 1882.

I desire to state, for the information of all interested in the subject, that the roster of men credited to the counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland, N. J., in the civil war (1861-65) has been taken from the records of this office by Dr. Thomas Cushing, and I believe from the amount of care and patient labor which he has bestowed upon it that it will be found to be correct. I only refrain from certifying to its entire correctness by the simple fact that the work was not done by my own assistants, and so I am not called upon to make it official.

WILLIAM S. SHYRKE,
Adjutant-General of New Jersey.

formally discharged, and departed by rail for the State from which they went forth in the hour of the nation's sudden peril.

First Brigade, First, Second, Third, and Fourth Regiments.—On the 17th of April, 1861, Governor Olden issued a proclamation calling for troops to serve three months. Nearly ten thousand men responded to this call, of which number only four regiments could be accepted. Of the large number that remained, many, being anxious to enter the service, proceeded to New York, Philadelphia, and other points outside the limits of New Jersey, and enlisted in regiments of other States. Of the large number who enlisted in this manner—estimated by the adjutant-general at five thousand from the State—no record can be given.

It was not long before it became apparent to the authorities at Washington that it would be necessary to call into the field a larger number of regiments, to be made up of men enlisted for a longer term of service, and the President issued a call for thirty-nine additional regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry, to be enlisted for three years or during the continuance of the war. Under this call the quota of New Jersey was fixed at three full regiments, and a requisition for these was received by Governor Olden on the 17th of May. No difficulty was experienced in furnishing them, for a sufficient number of companies had been already raised and organized, and were anxiously waiting to be mustered into the service. From these companies there were at once organized the First, Second, and Third Regiments, which were mustered into the service of the United States for three years, being uniformed and furnished with camp and garrison equipage by the State of New Jersey, but armed by the general government. Such was the alacrity of the response to this call that Governor Olden was enabled to announce, on the day following the receipt of the requisition, that the regiments were ready to be mustered into the service, and that twice as many more could be furnished, if necessary. The three regiments left Trenton on the 28th of June, and were reported to Gen. Scott, at Washington, on the following day.

The Second Regiment was mustered under the following field and staff officers:

Colonel, George W. McLean; Lieutenant-Colonel, Isaac M. Tucker; Major, Samuel L. Buck; Adjutant, Joseph W. Plume; Quartermaster, William E. Sturges; Surgeon, Gabriel Grant; Assistant Surgeon, Lewis W. Oakley; Chaplain, Robert E. Proudfit.

The Third Regiment was officered as follows:

Colonel, George W. Taylor; Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry W. Brown; Major, Mark W. Collitt; Adjutant, Robert T. Dunham; Quartermaster, Francis Sayre; Surgeon, Lorenzo Lewis Cox; Assistant Surgeon, Edward L. Welling; Chaplain, George R. Darrow.

The field and staff officers of the Fourth Regiment were:

Colonel, James H. Simpson; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. L. Kirby Smith; Major, William B. Hatch; Adjutant, Joseph S. Stuhlfeld; Quar-

termaster, Samuel C. Harbert; Surgeon, Alexander N. Dougherty; Assistant Surgeon, Joseph D. Osborne; Chaplain, Norman W. Cano, D.D.

The Fourth Regiment reached Washington on the 21st of August, and, with the First, Second, and Third, constituted the First Brigade of New Jersey Volunteers.

Soon after their arrival in Washington, the First, Second, and Third Regiments were ordered across the Potomac, and assigned to duty in the New Jersey brigade, under command of Gen. Runyon. A few days before the commencement of the first advance toward Manassas, but after the movement had been determined on, the Third was ordered forward to perform the duty of guarding and repairing the railroad to Fairfax Station, at which point the regiment was stationed as a part of the reserve force during the progress of the battle of Bull Run, therefore taking no part in that engagement, but doing good service, nevertheless, in rallying fugitives from the field, and helping to restore something like order among a part, at least, of the flying and panic-stricken troops that were pressing on in disorder and rout towards Washington in the evening of that disastrous day, the 21st of July. Immediately after the battle the Third was moved to the neighborhood of Alexandria, and there encamped, with the other regiments of the New Jersey brigade, which, early in August, received as its commander Brig.-Gen. Philip Kearney, one of the bravest and best soldiers that ever drew a sabre, and one whom the veterans of New Jersey will ever remember with love and admiration.

The Third Regiment was first under hostile fire on the 29th of August, when, in making a reconnaissance in the vicinity of Cloud's Mills, it fell into an ambuscade of the enemy, and in the skirmish which followed lost two men killed and four wounded. On the same day a skirmish took place between a body of the enemy and a company of the Second Regiment, resulting in a loss to the rebels of twelve men. A month later (September 29th) a reconnaissance in force was made by Gen. Kearney, with his entire brigade, one company of Kentucky cavalry, and a light battery under the command of Capt. Hexamer, the object of the expedition being to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy at Mason's Hill,—a point which he was reported to be fortifying, in front of the Union lines. The object was accomplished without loss. After a summer and autumn spent in camp and picket duty, varied by the events above mentioned, and some other minor affairs of similar nature, the brigade went into winter quarters near Alexandria.

On the 7th of March, 1862, the brigade left camp, and moved forward to Burke's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, as a guard to a working-party, and on the 8th made an extended reconnaissance of the country, which developed the fact that the Confederate forces were preparing to evacuate

their strong position at Manassas. Upon this, Gen. Kearney, without further orders from the division commander, pressed on with vigor, driving the scattered pickets of the enemy before him, and on the 9th reached Sangster's Station, where the Second and Third Regiments surprised a detachment of rebel cavalry, killing several, and taking twelve prisoners. On the 10th the brigade occupied the abandoned position at Manassas, eight companies of the Third Regiment being the first force to enter and hoist the Union flag on the works.

On the opening of the spring campaign in 1862 the brigade, which then formed part of the First Division of the First Army Corps, moved forward to Catlett's Station, two miles from Warrenton, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad; the object of the movement being to divert the attention of the Confederate commander while Gen. McClellan was moving the Army of the Potomac to Fortress Monroe and Newport News for the commencement of the movement towards Richmond by way of the Virginia peninsula. It does not appear that Gen. Lee was greatly deceived by this movement to Catlett's, and on the 11th of April (six days after the army had arrived in front of Yorktown), the division moved back to Alexandria, where, on the 17th, the brigade was embarked on steamers bound for the peninsula, to join the army. It landed at York Point on the York River, whence, on the 5th of May (the day of the battle of Williamsburg), it was moved by steamer up the river to West Point. It was then under the command of Col. Taylor, Gen. Kearney having been advanced to the command of the division.

At West Point, during the night and day following the disembarkation of the troops, a brisk skirmish, amounting almost to a battle, was fought with the Fifth Alabama and other Confederate regiments, but the New Jersey brigade, being held in reserve, sustained no loss. On the 15th the First Division joined the main body of the Army of the Potomac at White House, and marched thence, with the grand column, to the Chickahominy River.

In the fighting which subsequently occurred along the shores of that ill-omened stream, the brigade took no active part until, in the afternoon of the 27th of June, it moved from the camp on the south side of the Chickahominy across that river to its north bank, and there plunged into the fire and carnage of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

Foster, in his "New Jersey and the Rebellion," says, "The brigade was at once formed into two lines, the Third and Fourth Regiments in front, and the First and Second in the second line, and in this order advanced to the brow of a hill in front, where the Third Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Brown, was ordered into the woods to relieve Newton's brigade, which was sorely pressed by the enemy. At this point the woods, some four hundred yards in front of our line of battle, swarmed with rebels, who fought with

the greatest desperation and ferocity, handling their artillery especially in the most effective manner, and doing fearful execution in our ranks. The gallant Third, however, bravely stood its ground, opening a galling fire on the enemy, and remaining in the woods until the close of the action."

The Second and Fourth Regiments were sent into a belt of woods on the right of the Third, and thus the three were in the action in dangerous parts of the field. The loss in four companies of the Second was fifteen killed, forty-eight wounded, and forty-one missing. The Third had thirty-four killed, one hundred and thirty-six wounded, and forty-five missing. The Fourth lost, besides prisoners, thirty-eight killed, and one hundred and eleven wounded. The loss of the Third Regiment in the battle of Gaines' Mill was one hundred and seventy killed and wounded, and forty-five missing.

At eleven o'clock in the night succeeding the battle the New Jersey regiments recrossed to the south side of the Chickahominy, and remained quietly there, in the woods, until midnight of the 28th, when they moved silently out, taking the road to Savage Station, and thence to White Oak Swamp, on the retreat to the James River. A brisk engagement took place near the crossing of White Oak Creek, but the brigade did not take part in it, though it occupied a position of peril between the batteries of the contending forces, where the shells of both passed over the men as they lay on the ground for comparative security. From this point the brigade moved on by way of Malvern Hill (passing that position on the 1st of July, but taking no part in the bloody battle of that day) to Harrison's Landing, which it reached on the morning of the 2d, in the midst of a drenching rain, and encamped in a wheat-field of several hundred acres in extent.

The regiment remained in the vicinity of the landing for about six weeks, at the end of which time it marched with the army down the Peninsula, and was transported thence by steamer up the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River to Alexandria, where it arrived on the 24th, and was moved from that place to Cloud's Mills, on its way to reinforce the army of Gen. Pope, who was in the neighborhood of Manassas, and sorely pressed by the Confederates under "Stonewall" Jackson. On the 27th it moved forward by rail from Cloud's Mills to Bull Run bridge, and from there moved to the old battle-field, where it became engaged with the enemy's infantry and fought bravely for more than an hour, sustaining severe loss from the musketry and artillery fire. It was at last compelled to give way before the overwhelming force of the Confederates, but retreated in good order to Fairfax Station and thence to Cloud's Mills, which latter point was reached at noon on the 28th. In the engagement at Bull Run Gen. Taylor was severely wounded in the leg, and died at Alexandria, on the 1st of September, from the effects of amputation.

After defeating Pope's army in Virginia, the Confederate forces moved rapidly to the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry and other points, and crossed into Maryland. The Union army pursued and overtook them at South Mountain, where a severe battle was fought on the 14th of September. In that battle the First New Jersey Brigade (then under command of Col. Torbert) was engaged at the point known as Crampton's Gap, and fought with its usual gallantry. In the great battle of Antietam, which occurred three days later, the brigade stood in position for forty-two hours, and during six hours of the time was under a very severe artillery fire, but was not ordered into action. After the battle it remained in Maryland more than two weeks, and finally, on the 2d of October, crossed the Potomac at Berlin, and after a number of tedious movements in Virginia reached Stafford Court-House on the 18th, and remained there in camp until Gen. Burnside ordered the forward movement against Fredericksburg.

In that movement the brigade marched from its camp to the Rappahannock, which it reached on the 11th of December, and crossed to the south shore at daylight of the following morning. It remained at rest until two o'clock in the afternoon, when it advanced rapidly across a plateau, under a heavy fire of artillery, until it reached the shelter of a ravine, through which flow the waters of Deep Run, and in this ravine it remained until the morning of the 13th. It was not till three in the afternoon that the brigade was ordered forward into the fight. The loss of the brigade was one hundred and seventy-two killed, wounded, and missing. After the battle the army recrossed to the north side of the river, and the First New Jersey Brigade went into winter quarters near White Oak Church.

In the movement across the Rappahannock, in the spring of 1863, known as the campaign of Chancellorsville, the First Brigade, then commanded by Col. Brown in place of Col. Torbert, who was sick, crossed the river, with the Sixth Corps, at Franklin's Crossing, below Fredericksburg, on the 29th of April, but remained occupying the old rifle-pits until morning of the 3d of May, when it was put in motion, and moving up the river through Fredericksburg, about three miles on the road to Chancellorsville, came to Salem Church, where the enemy was found in strong force, and advantageously posted in thick woods, with earthworks on both sides of the road. The brigade advanced and attacked this position, and the battle raged with great fury till night, the enemy being driven a short distance, with severe loss, until he occupied another line of rifle-pits. The loss of the New Jersey brigade was heavy, but its reputation for bravery was fully sustained. It remained on the field during the following day, but was not again engaged, except as a support to the batteries. In the early morning of the 5th of May it marched back to its old camp-ground at White Oak Church.

Moving northward with the Army of the Potomac in pursuit of Lee, who was then marching towards Pennsylvania, the First Brigade (then in Wright's division of the Sixth Corps) crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry on the 27th of June, and reached Gettysburg on the 2d of July, its last day's march being thirty-six miles. It immediately went into position, and remained without change until the following morning, when it was advanced to the front line, but it did not become engaged, except slightly on the picket-line, where it lost eleven men wounded. In the pursuit of Lee's army it was again slightly engaged at Fairfield, Pa., and at Hagerstown, Md. It crossed the Potomac on the 19th at Berlin, and on the 25th of July reached Warrenton, where it remained till the 15th of September. During the remainder of the fall it participated in a number of minor movements, and early in December encamped near Brandy Station, where it remained in winter quarters till the latter part of April, 1864.

The First Brigade commenced its last campaign on the 4th of May, when it crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford, and moved southward into the labyrinths of the Virginia wilderness. In the month which succeeded, its movements, battles, and skirmishes were too numerous to be recorded in detail. On the day following the crossing it became heavily engaged with the enemy, fighting stubbornly till its ammunition was exhausted, and losing severely. On the 6th it was again fighting, and suffered heavy loss. On the 8th, at the Po River, it took part in an assault on strong earthworks, but was compelled to retire from the overpowering numbers and impregnable position of the enemy. It was briskly engaged in skirmishing on the 9th, and at Spottsylvania, on the 10th, it again formed part of an assaulting party, which carried one of the Confederate works and took a number of prisoners. Still again, at Spottsylvania, on the 12th of May, it took part in the battle, and charged the enemy's position with great bravery.

In the advance beyond Spottsylvania, the brigade was engaged in heavy skirmishing along the North Anna River and at Tolopotomy, until it finally stood on its last battle-field, at Cold Harbor, where, through two days of blood and terror, it fought as bravely as ever. But the term of service had expired, and on the 3d of June the First and Third New Jersey Regiments (both together numbering only two hundred men) left the front, and proceeded by way of Washington to Trenton, where they arrived on the 7th, and were soon afterward disbanded.

Some of the men had re-enlisted, and their terms had not expired. These were transferred to the Fourth and Fifteenth Regiments, but afterward, with those of the same class from the Second Regiment, were consolidated into the First, Second, and Third Battalions. The Fourth was mustered out on the 9th and the Second on the 11th of July, 1865, at Hall's Hill, Va.

GENERAL HISTORY.

FIRST REGIMENT.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Band.

George D. Dufield, enl. July 8, 1861; must. out Aug. 9, 1862.
 Andrew Scheivley, enl. July 8, 1861; must. out Aug. 9, 1862.

Company E.

Joseph Dilks, enl. May 23, 1861; killed in action Sept. 14, 1862, at Crampton's Pass.

Franklin M. Brown.

Company H.

Thomas Johnson, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 5, 1863.
 Joseph Tatein, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. Jan. 19, 1863, wounds received in action at Manassas.

John Lecroy.

*SALEM COUNTY.**Company E.*

Charles F. Campbell, enl. April 25, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out June 29, 1865.

Company G.

Samuel Engli-h, Jr., enl. May 23, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Alfred A. English, enl. May 23, 1861; disch. disability Sept. 13, 1865.

John Peacock, enl. May 23, 1861; must. out Nov. 2, 1864.

Company H.

Samuel McWilliams, enl. June 3, 1861.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company C.

Thomas S. Downie, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. disability March 1, 1863.

Company E.

Jacob Billshaver, enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. disability Jan. 10, 1863.

Company G.

William H. Felmy, enl. May 23, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

SECOND REGIMENT.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company B.

James Brown, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

George Foster, enl. April 10, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Abraham Juggers, enl. April 10, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

William Mick, enl. April 10, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Biram Sherry, enl. April 10, 1865; corp. July 6, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Cornelius A. Shaw, enl. March 28, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Melvern T. Wickham, enl. April 10, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company B.

Captain, Henry O. Ryerson; First Lieutenant, John A. Wildrick; Second Lieutenant, Jacob H. Hoffman.

Calvin McMahon, sergt., enl. March 24, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

David P. Cawman, sergt., enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Joel A. Herr, sergt., enl. March 21, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Joseph H. Mason, sergt., enl. March 23, 1865; disch. June 20, 1865.

Isaac L. R. Mansfield, sergt., enl. March 21, 1865; pro. com.-sergt. July 1, 1865.

William Gifford, corp., enl. April 3, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

John W. Curtis, corp., enl. March 23, 1864; pro. sergt. July 1, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Lucian Stevens, corp., enl. March 8, 1865; pro. sergt. July 6, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Robert Kay, corp., enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

William J. Ware, corp., enl. March 24, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Frank E. Baker, corp., enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Thomas C. Gifford, corp., enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Winslow J. Fries, corp., enl. March 30, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Privates.

Jesse B. Ashby, enl. March 24, 1864; must. out July 11, 1865.

William J. Brown, enl. March 24, 1865; must. out July 14, 1865.

Joseph Brainin, enl. March 24, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Sebastian Burkett, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

William Clark, enl. March 28, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Richard Champion, enl. March 25, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

David Cunningham, enl. March 24, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Thomas W. Collins, enl. March 24, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Benjamin Cossabon, enl. March 28, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Andrew Cary, enl. April 4, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Jacob Dure, enl. April 19, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

David A. Eberhart, enl. March 25, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Andrew J. Gressman, enl. April 1, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Chester S. Goodwin, enl. April 3, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

James Gaskill, enl. May 25, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Jacob B. Hubbard, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

John Greiner, enl. March 25, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

John Gaskill, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Peter H. Mossbrook, enl. March 24, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

John McClure, enl. April 3, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

David Murray, enl. March 28, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Ebenezer Murray, enl. April 6, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Hiram Murray, enl. March 28, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Henry Murray, enl. March 28, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

John G. Morris, enl. April 4, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

John C. Miller, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Lorenzo D. Morton, enl. April 4, 1865; died July 5, 1865, diarrhoea.

William Morgan, enl. April 10, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Frederic Noble, enl. March 27, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Daniel Osborn, enl. March 24, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

David H. Osborn, enl. March 28, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Charles D. Palmer, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Charles Payne, enl. April 10, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

John Robbins, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Dexter A. Robbins, enl. March 24, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

William E. Roberts, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

William Richmond, enl. April 1, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

William Sypher, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Ea-tman T. Strickland, enl. March 23, 1865; disch. June 20, 1865; corp.

Charles G. Scott, enl. March 24, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Isaac S. Sheldon, enl. April 10, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Charles Terry, enl. April 13, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Matthias Veal, enl. March 28, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Michael Woolston, enl. March 23, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

George Williams, enl. March 21, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

John E. Williams, enl. April 17, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Daniel Westcott, enl. April 10, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

THIRD REGIMENT.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Band.

Charles T. Stratton, enl. June 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 10, 1862.

Francis B. Ridgway, enl. June 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 10, 1862.

Company A.

Captain, David Vickers, Jr.; First Lieutenant, John Roberts; Second Lieutenant, Charles Wilson.

William H. Snowdon, sergt., enl. April 19, 1861; pro. capt. Co. D, 10th Regt., April 16, 1862.

Joseph L. Franklin, enl. April 19, 1861; pro. 2d lieut. Co. I Sept. 13, 1862.

Josiah P. Franklin, corp., enl. April 19, 1861; pro. 2d lieut. Co. K Oct. 8, 1862.

William L. Butler, corp., enl. April 19, 1861; died July 6, 1861.

Frank Peabody, corp., enl. April 19, 1862.

Henry Haggerty, corp., enl. April 19, 1861; pro. 2d lieut. Co. K Oct. 8, 1862.

David S. Gibson, corp., enl. April 19, 1861; died June 4, 1862.

Charles Elkinton, corp., enl. April 19, 1861; pro. sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; 1st sergt. April 1, 1864; must. out June 23, 1864.

William S. Clair, corp., enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 17, 1863.

Thomas French, wagoner, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Privates.

Nathan Allen, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. Nov. 26, 1862; wounds received in action.

- Joseph T. Allen, enl. April 19, 1861; killed in action May 12, 1864, at Spotsylvania Court-House.
- William F. Allen, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Enoch W. Ashton, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 4, 1864.
- Charles V. Abbot, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 17, 1863.
- Charles Beatty, enl. April 19, 1861; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Fredericksburg.
- Henry W. Rock, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Robert Boyle, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability May 1, 1862.
- John Bynce, enl. April 19, 1861; killed in action June 22, 1862, at Gaines' Farm.
- Henry Burt, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability June 12, 1862.
- James T. Caffrey, enl. April 19, 1861; killed in action Sept. 14, 1862, at Crampot's Pass.
- Samuel C. Chester, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 9, 1863.
- Henry E. Clark, enl. April 19, 1861; killed in action June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Farm.
- Henry S. Clark, enl. April 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. June 23, 1864.
- William D. Clark, enl. April 19, 1861; died, June 25, 1864, of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.
- Isaac Clark, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
- Edward D. Clayton, enl. April 19, 1861; corp. Feb. 1, 1862; disch. June 23, 1864.
- Andrew J. Cunningham, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 24, 1864.
- Andrew J. Craig, enl. April 19, 1861; corp. Jan. 1, 1863; sergt. Aug. 1, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Edward C. Cattell, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 9, 1861; wounds.
- Joseph C. Cunard, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; served in Co. K, 13th Regt., and Co. C, 3d Batt.; disch. May 17, 1865.
- James B. Cawelti, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. April 20, 1863.
- Alexander W. Davis, enl. April 19, 1861; corp. Jan. 1, 1863; disch. June 23, 1864.
- Michael Donnell, enl. April 19, 1861; killed in action Sept. 14, 1862, at Crampot's Pass.
- John Downs, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 8, 1862.
- Benjamin F. Duffield, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 14, 1863.
- Samuel Dilkes, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 20, 1863.
- John Edwards, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
- John W. Escritt, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Reuben Foster, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Joshua Fox, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. Feb. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
- Jesse B. Frampus, enl. April 19, 1861; corp. Sept. 20, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Samuel Graham, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability June 12, 1861.
- Charles Gordon, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 9, 1862.
- John Grubbs, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- John Green, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Lewis M. Gibson, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. disability Feb. 25, 1863.
- William Hewitt, enl. April 19, 1861; killed in action, May 8, 1864, near Spotsylvania, Va.
- Thomas H. Hill, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Walthace Hemphill, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out Feb. 3, 1865.
- Thomas Jones, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 9, 1862.
- Charles R. Jackson, enl. April 19, 1861; trans. to Co. A, 15th Regt.; corp. Nov. 1, 1862; sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; re-enl. Jan. 5, 1864.
- Isaac Jaggard, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 19, 1861.
- Robert W. Jaggard, enl. April 19, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps; disch. therewith as serg. Jan. 19, 1865.
- Enoch L. Johnston, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Jan. 23, 1862.
- William Lockwood, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 4, 1863; wounds received in action.
- John W. Low, enl. April 19, 1861.
- Samuel C. Matt, enl. April 19, 1861; corp. Aug. 1, 1862; sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Fredericksburg.
- William T. Mears, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 9, 1863.
- Robert Morris, enl. April 19, 1861; died Nov. 24, 1861.
- John McClure, enl. April 19, 1861; died Nov. 13, 1861.
- Benjamin F. Manil, musician, enl. April 19, 1861; re-enl. March 31, 1864; pro. principal musician April 1st, 1864.
- Anthony Neues, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability May 15, 1862.
- Frederick Nehls, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability March 31, 1862.
- George Ostertag, enl. April 19, 1861; killed in action June 27, 1862, at Gales' Farm.
- Joseph W. Ore, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 25, 1862.
- Charles Parker, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 24, 1864.
- John R. Pedrick, enl. April 19, 1861; corp. Sept. 20, 1862; sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Fredericksburg, Va.
- Joseph Picken, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Andrew Ridgway, enl. April 19, 1861; corp. Sept. 30, 1862; sergt. April 1, 1864; must. out June 24, 1864.
- George W. Sharp, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
- John W. Scott, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 14, 1862.
- John R. Scott, enl. April 19, 1861; corp. June 7, 1862; sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; must. out June 24, 1864.
- Joseph D. Scott, enl. April 19, 1861; corp. Jan. 1, 1863; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Fredericksburg.
- Frank A. Shute, enl. April 19, 1861; di-ch. disability Dec. 15, 1862.
- Daniel W. Sullivan, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- James H. Stanger, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- John Tonkins, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 28, 1862.
- Richard Taylor, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- Albert F. Turner, enl. April 19, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865; served Co. A, 15th Regt., and Co. A, 3d Batt.; must. out July 10, 1865.
- Henry J. Wamsley, enl. April 19, 1861; corp. Jan. 1, 1864; re-enl. Jan. 5, 1864; killed in action May 14, 1864, at Spotsylvania Court-House Va.
- John Wilson, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability July 19, 1862.
- Frederick Wilson, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
- William J. Williams, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability May 19, 1863.
- Thomas F. Zane, enl. April 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. July 1, 1864.
- Charles G. Zane, enl. April 19, 1861; died Aug. 20, 1862, of wounds received in action at Gaines' Farm.
- William F. Zane, enl. April 19, 1861; died May 22, 1864, of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.

Company C.

Thomas Anderson, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Company G.

George C. Cummings, enl. June 24, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 14, 1864; served in Co. A, 3d Batt.; must. out June 29, 1865.

Company H.

Thomas M. Pennycker, musician, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; served in Co. G, 15th Regt., and Co. A, 3d Batt.; must. out June 22, 1865.

Nicholas Johnson, enl. Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 15th Regt., June 4, 1864.

Company I.

Francis Gavanta, enl. Sept. 11, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 15, 1864; served in Co. E, 15th Regt., and Co. A, 3d Batt.; must. out June 29, 1865.

Additional.—John L. D. Wentz, capt.; Frank H. Coles, 1st lieut.; Aden W. Catell, 1st lieut.; Richard Hewett, 2d lieut.; Andrew T. Craig, sergt.; Charles Alexander, corp.; John Moore, corp.; Joseph Downs, corp.; James Kershaw, musician; John A. Tyler, musician; Edward Barber, James Estlow, Patrick Flynn, John Henthorn, Richard Lippincott, Ezekiel Madara, Frederick Schraum, John A. Sharp, William A. Sharp, privates.

*SALEM COUNTY.**Company B.*

Thomas D. Faris, enl. May 25, 1861; disch. disability March 19, 1863.

Company F.

David W. Fry, sergt., enl. May 24, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

John Mowers, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

William F. Nichols, enl. Jan. 21, 1862; killed in action June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Farm, Va.

George Robinson, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability July 19, 1862.

Company I.

Lewis Birch, enl. May 10, 1861; disch. Nov. 25, 1862; wounds received in action.

*CUMBERLAND COUNTY.**Batt.*

William S. Lambert, enl. June 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 10, 1862.

Daniel Fredrick, enl. June 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 10, 1862.

Ezbon C. Lambert, enl. June 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 10, 1862.

Francis Ailin, enl. June 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 10, 1862.

Samuel Albin, enl. June 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 10, 1862.

Benjamin F. Dore, enl. June 7, 1861; disch. Jan. 16, 1862.

Edwin J. West, enl. June 7, 1861; disch. Jan. 16, 1862.

Company A.

Richard Hewett, corp., enl. Feb. 22, 1862; pro. 2d lieut.; res. Oct. 19, 1862.

James Kershaw, musician, enl. April 19, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

John A. Tyler, musician, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 17, 1863.

Ezekiel Madara, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Jan. 24, 1863.

Joseph A. Sharp, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 3, 1862.

William Sharp, enl. April 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 29, 1862; paroled prisoner.

Company B.

Jonathan Demaris, musician, enl. May 25, 1861; disch. disability March 30, 1862.

Edward Y. Drament, enl. May 25, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 8, 1862; died Dec. 9, 1862.

Company D.

Edward A. Martin, musician, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Samuel S. Shull, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; corp. Nov. 7, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.

Company F.

Capt. James W. H. Stickney; 1st Lieut., Samuel T. Dubois; 2d lieut., George Woodruff.

Bowman H. Buck, sergt., enl. May 28, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 16, 1864; served in Co. H, 15th Regt., and Co. A, 3d Batt.; must. out June 29, 1865.

Daniel J. Dillon, sergt., enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability, June 14, 1862.

Samuel Harris, corp., enl. May 28, 1861; pro. capt. Co. F, 24th Regt., Sept. 16, 1862.

John C. Garrison, corp., enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Clarence G. Mulford, corp., enl. May 28, 1861; 1st, Feb. 1, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.

James W. Murphy, corp., enl. May 28, 1861; sergt., Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.

Daniel B. Ginnetack, corp., enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability, Feb. 23, 1863.

Joseph S. Layton, corp., enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863; disch. May 28, 1864.

Barnett Burdsall, corp., enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Sept. 13, 1862.

Horace E. Loper, musician, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

William Painter, musician, enl. May 28, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 30, 1863; served in Co. H, 15th Regt., and Co. A, 3d Batt.; must. out June 29, 1865.

James Bright, wagoner, enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Western gunboat service February, 1862; disch. Feb. 2, 1864.

Priates.

Aaron M. Allen, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 17, 1862.

David S. Bridg, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 8, 1862.

Robert Burdsall, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Sept. 1, 1862.

Reuben Brooks, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Charles H. Bacon, enl. May 28, 1861; killed in action Sept. 14, 1862, at Crampton's Pass, Md.

Elias W. Blackson, enl. May 28, 1861; died July 3, 1862, of wounds received in action at Gaines' Farm, Va.

Reuben F. Barret, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. for disability Nov. 25, 1862.

Adolph Bergen, enl. Jan. 21, 1862; served in Co. H, 15th Regt., and Co. A, 3d Batt.; must. out Jan. 20, 1863.

Edmund K. Crozier, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 9, 1863.

Raymond D. Crandall, enl. May 28, 1861; died Jan. 24, 1863; smallpox.

David P. Clark, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Henry Clark, enl. May 28, 1861; missing in action at Salem Heights, May 3, 1862; supposed dead.

Charles L. Davis, enl. May 28, 1861; corp. Feb. 1, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.

Thomas B. Davis, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.

James Dailey, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 27, 1862.

Daniel Doyle, enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; disch. May 28, 1864.

Smith Darymple, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 28, 1861.

Jonathan Fadoley, enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1864; re-enl. April 15, 1865; disch. Nov. 10, 1865.

Smith J. Fogg, enl. May 28, 1861; died June 1, 1862.

Jonathan H. Fiacre, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

George Fauver, enl. May 28, 1861.

Edward H. Grosscup, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 23, 1863.

Robert Gallispie, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Levi J. Harker, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

William G. Howell, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Josiah Hueter, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 8, 1862.

Ethan P. Harris, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability May 8, 1863.

John R. Hill, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability July 19, 1862.

David B. Husted, enl. May 28, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 14, 1864; corp. Oct. 1, 1864; served in Co. H, 15th Regt., and Co. A, 3d Batt.; must. out June 23, 1865.

Charles H. Henderson, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.

Robert Jackson, enl. May 28, 1861; died Sept. 18, 1862.

Charles T. Jordan, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Gideon W. Johnson, enl. May 28, 1861; killed in action June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Farm.

Thomas B. Keen, enl. May 28, 1861; killed in action Sept. 14, 1862, at Crampton Pass.

Davis B. Loder, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Richard C. Levick, enl. May 28, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 15th Regt.

Joab C. Lore, enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. May 30, 1864.

William Moncrief, enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. July 20, 1864.

William Mulford, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability, Nov. 25, 1862.

Henry W. Marts, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Charles McAllister, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Charles Naglee, enl. May 28, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 30, 1863; must. out Aug. 9, 1865.

Joshua R. Nichols, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability, May 15, 1862.

John Ogden, enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863.

Samuel Patchell, enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 1, 1863; disch. June 2, 1864.

Daniel B. Parvin, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Robert Potts, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 20, 1862.

Enoch R. Pew, enl. May 28, 1861; corp. Feb. 1, 1863; re-enl. Feb. 14, 1864; died May 8, 1864, of wounds received in action near Spotsylvania, Va.

John Royal, enl. May 28, 1861; corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.

Philip Ritter, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability July 19, 1862.

Edward D. Stanley, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 25, 1862.

Henry B. Stockton, enl. May 28, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 30, 1863; killed in action May 8, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

Alexander Sayre, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

George Siert, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Henry L. Seymour, enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Co. H, 15th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 14, 1864.

Josiah B. Shepard, enl. May 28, 1861; died July 20, 1861.

John F. Thordar, enl. May 28, 1861; died June 14, 1862.

John Thompson, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability March 31, 1862.

Ernest R. Thompson, enl. May 28, 1861; died June 29, 1862, of wounds received in action at Gaines' Farm, Va.

John M. Tyler, enl. May 28, 1861; died June 28, 1862, of wounds received in action at Gaines' Farm, Va.

Benjamin F. Tyler, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 17, 1862.

William A. Thomas, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability June 6, 1862.

Matthias Taylor, enl. May 22, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 4, 1863.

Robert M. Vansant, enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. June 4, 1864.

Thomas M. Wodruff, enl. May 28, 1861; corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.

Joseph R. Wooffruff, enl. May 28, 1861; corp. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.

James B. Woodruff, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

George Wolf, enl. May 28, 1861; died July 30, 1862, of dysentery.

Alexander H. Wible, enl. May 28, 1861; diech. March 2, 1864.

Samuel W. Wells, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 30, 1862.

Walker S. Williams, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

William H. Williams, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

James G. Westcott, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Jan. 19, 1863.

David Yearicks, enl. May 28, 1861; corp. Feb. 1, 1861; wounded May 8, 1864, in action near Spottsylvania, Va.; arm amputated; must out June 24, 1864.

Company H.

Michael Woolston, enl. May 27, 1861; must out June 23, 1864.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company C.

John Keefe, enl. Dec. 3, 1864; must out July 9, 1865.

Company D.

Daniel Parker, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 18, 1862.

Company E.

Louis Mattour, enl. Aug. 20, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must out July 9, 1865.

Matthias Richmond, enl. Aug. 20, 1861.

Theodore Shute, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; re-enl. March 20, 1864; must out July 18, 1865.

John Brown.

Company F.

John Camp, wagoner, enl. Feb. 12, 1864; must out July 9, 1865.

Franklin Eastlack, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; must out Sept. 13, 1864.

John Ellerson, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must out July 22, 1865.

Horatio S. Howell, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; corp. March 1, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; pro. q.m.-sergt. Sept. 6, 1863; capt. Co. B Oct. 5, 1864.

Washington Shultz, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; must out Aug. 17, 1864.

George W. Scott, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 13, 1863.

Company G.

Lewis Watson, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must out July 9, 1865.

Samuel B. Fisher, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; corp. Jan. 1, 1864; sergt. March 1, 1865; must out July 9, 1865.

Japhet Mosbrooks, enl. Feb. 13, 1864; disch. disability March 28, 1864.

Lewis Bender.

Company H.

Joseph R. Wells, corp., enl. Aug. 17, 1861; sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; 1st sergt. March 1, 1863; sergt.-maj. June 10, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; pro. capt. Co. E Feb. 13, 1865.

George Dilks, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864.

Thomas Clevenger, enl. Feb. 5, 1861; died June 1, 1864, of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.

David Dougherty, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; died Aug. 4, 1862, of wounds received in action at Gaines' Farm.

Jesse G. Eastlack, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; died March 27, 1863, of wounds received in action at Crampton's Pass.

William J. Gibbs, enl. Aug. 24, 1861.

George Garrison, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. disability Sept. 22, 1862.

Thomas Gibbs, enl. Feb. 9, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865, of wounds received in action at Winchester, Va.

Lewis Perney, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. disability June 13, 1865; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; corp. March 6, 1865.

Charles W. Potter, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; killed in action June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Farm.

William Schenck, enl. Aug. 17, 1861.

John C. Schence, enl. Aug. 23, 1861; disch. disability Jan. 17, 1863.

Andrew R. Snyder, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 24, 1862.

John W. Schaffer, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must out July 9, 1865.

Christopher Stierle, enl. Feb. 4, 1864; died May 12, 1864, of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.

Joseph Thomas, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must out July 9, 1865.

Eli Thompson, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must out July 9, 1865.

Sheppard Thompson, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must out June 22, 1865.

Thomas Thompson, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 22, 1865; must out July 9, 1865.

Felix Thomas, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; missing in action at Wilderness, Va.; sup. posed dead.

John W. Walters, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

Company I.

Thomas Brown.

Company K.

John G. Arnett, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; corp. April 13, 1863; must out July 9, 1865.

Robert Burke. **John I. Early**.

James Cassidy, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must out July 9, 1865.

John J. Early, wagoner, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must out July 9, 1865.

John Gleason, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must out July 9, 1865.

John Hewett, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 25, 1863.

Richard Hall, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

Jacob B. Hankins, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 9, 1862.

Charles Orr, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must out Aug. 24, 1864.

Andrew Seels, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability Jan. 26, 1863.

John W. Urison, enl. Aug. 24, 1861.

SALEM COUNTY.

Company A.

Charles Heitman, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability March 3, 1862.

Jacob Hucke, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; must out Sept. 6, 1864.

George Hetchner, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864; supposed dead.

Wendle Kuntz, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability Sept. 26, 1862.

Christian Krause, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. March 21, 1863; paroled prisoner.

Company B.

Alfred Poulsen, enl. Jan. 21, 1864; trans. to Co. I.

Company D.

John W. Richmond, enl. Feb. 22, 1865; trans. to Co. H.

Company F.

William H. Briggs, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; must out Aug. 26, 1864.

John E. Holton, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; died July 1, 1862.

Company H.

Captain J. W. Lumley; First Lieutenant, William Stillings; Second Lieutenant, Charles W. Johnson.

William Dolson, enl. Feb. 22, 1865; must out July 9, 1865.

Company K.

John M. Mills, sergt., enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must out July 9, 1865.

John Foster, sergt., enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must out July 9, 1865.

Daniel Nelson, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; must out Jan. 24, 1865.

William W. Palmer, sergt., enl. Aug. 19, 1861; killed in action Sept. 14, 1862, at Crampton's Pass.

Charles D. Zane, sergt., enl. Aug. 19, 1861; died March 17, 1862.

Edward B. Smith, corp., enl. Aug. 19, 1861.

Sheppard H. Flanigan, corp., enl. Aug. 19, 1861; killed in action June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Farm.

James Chester, corp., enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 8, 1862.

Gideon S. Keen, corp., enl. Aug. 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; re-enl. April 29, 1864.

Thomas Marion, corp., enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability June 6, 1862.

Thomas Perry, corp., enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability March 6, 1863.

George D. Newman, corp., enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 4, 1863.

William Armstrong, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 23, 1862.

William Arnett, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863; disch. Aug. 19, 1864.

William S. Ackley, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; sergt. Sept. 1, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; pro. 1st lieut. Jan. 31, 1865; brevet capt. April 2, 1865.

George M. Brandell, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must out July 9, 1865.

George W. Brown, enl. Sept. 4, 1861; disch. Sept. 3, 1864.

Isaac S. Bright, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; died Jan. 4, 1862.

John Campbell, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; corp. May 1, 1865; must out July 9, 1865.

Enoch Gordery, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; sergt. Feb. 18, 1865; must out July 18, 1865.

James Chamberlain, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must out July 9, 1865.

- John Conway, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; died March 13, 1865.
- Martin V. Cudjen, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must out July 9, 1865.
- Robert C. Corliss, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability March 21, 1863.
- George W. Chamberlain, enl. Jan. 25, 1864; must out July 9, 1865.
- John Brundam, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1861.
- Isaac L. Dubois, enl. Sept. 4, 1861; killed in action May 12, 1864, at Spotsylvania Court-House, Va.
- Charles Dolbow, enl. Feb. 11, 1864; corp. April 16, 1865; must out July 9, 1865.
- Samuel E. Elwell, enl. Sept. 4, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 13, 1864; disch. March 28, 1865.
- Joseph S. Forney, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 10, 1862.
- Charles H. Freas, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; must out March 24, 1865; paroled prisoner.
- John Gallagher, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; corp. March 1, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; sergt. Sept. 14, 1864; must out July 9, 1865.
- David B. Herley, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; must out Aug. 24, 1864.
- Edward Hancock, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; died Oct. 25, 1861.
- John C. Headly, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; killed in action May 12, 1864, at Spotsylvania Court-House, Va.
- Amos Jones, enl. Aug. 19, 1861.
- George W. Kates, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 6, 1863; returned to company March 11, 1864; must out Aug. 26, 1864.
- Peter C. Keen, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. disability March 6, 1863.
- Eichman Kiger, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must out March 18, 1865; paroled prisoner.
- William Kirkpatrick, enl. Jan. 13, 1862; disch. disability June 4, 1862.
- Enoch G. Loper, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; missing in action May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
- Daniel Massander, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; disch. disability May 18, 1865.
- Benjamin Miller, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability Sept. 6, 1863.
- Samuel Orr, enl. Sept. 4, 1861; killed in action May 12, 1864, at Spotsylvania Court-House, Va.
- William H. Farmer, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 10, 1864; died April 24, 1865.
- Edward Polson, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 16, 1863; died Nov. 1, 1864; prisoner of war.
- John P. Price, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; corp. Jan. 10, 1862; disch. disability March 4, 1864.
- Alonzo Peterson, enl. Sept. 4, 1861; killed in action May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
- Alfred Polson, enl. Jan. 21, 1864; trans. from Co. B; disch. disability Feb. 11, 1865.
- James F. Sparks, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; died June 7, 1862.
- William W. Stanley, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must out July 9, 1865.
- John D. Surgeant, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; corp. March 4, 1864; sergt. April 15, 1865; must out July 9, 1865.
- John S. Sharp, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability April 25, 1862.
- Isaac Shute, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; killed in action May 12, 1864, at Spotsylvania Court-House, Va.
- Thomas Shute, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 28, 1863.
- John Shute, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; missing in action May 12, 1864, at Spotsylvania Court-House, Va.
- Richard T. Simpkins, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 1, 1862.
- George R. Smith, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; corp. Jan. 11, 1864; must out July 9, 1865.
- Richard Thomas, enl. Jan. 18, 1864; missing in action at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.
- John Vickers, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863.
- Henry R. Vanasant, enl. Sept. 4, 1861; disch. disability May 25, 1862.
- Jeremiah Wright, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 19, 1863.
- James A. Wright, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; corp. May 1, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; died Feb. 15, 1865, prisoner of war.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company D.

Charles J. Wilson, enl. Feb. 14, 1865; must out July 9, 1865.

Company E.

Francis Loper, non-com., enl. Aug. 20, 1861; trans. to Co. F.

Abram O. Blue, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; disch. disability Sept. 29, 1862; re-enl. for one year; must out July 9, 1865.

Robert R. Forver, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must out July 9, 1865.

David E. Fithian, enl. Aug. 16, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must out July 9, 1865.

Albert Fisher, enl. Aug. 20, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; corp. April 1, 1865; must out July 9, 1865.

Samuel Hooten, enl. Feb. 9, 1864; must out July 9, 1865.

Henry Woodland, enl. Aug. 23, 1861; killed in action June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Farm.

Company F.

William G. Eldridge, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; died July 4, 1862.

David Harris, enl. Dec. 15, 1864; must out July 9, 1865.

Company H.

Benjamin F. Mitchell, corp., enl. Aug. 17, 1861; died July 20, 1861, in the hands of the enemy.

William C. Doughty, enl. Oct. 18, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; corp. Jan. 23, 1865; must out July 9, 1865.

Thomas Fleet, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must out July 9, 1865.

James Higgins, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; disch. July 9, 1865.

William O. Johnson, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps; disch. Aug. 17, 1864.

William Leak, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 16, 1864; disch. Aug. 18, 1864.

George W. Messick, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. disability May 15, 1862.

George W. Mossbrooks, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 8, 1862.

Zachariah Martz, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must out July 9, 1865.

John McClure, enl. Aug. 23, 1861; disch. June 4, 1862, for wounds.

John B. Paocast, enl. Aug. 23, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 22, 1862.

Elwood Robart, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. disability Aug. 20, 1862.

Archibald Scott, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; corp. March 1, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; sergt. March 20, 1864; must out July 9, 1865.

Jane's Smith, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must out Aug. 4, 1865.

David Suran, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must out July 9, 1865.

Isaiah Shaw, sergt., enl. Aug. 17, 1861; pro. 2d lieut. Co. B, Dec. 23, 1861.

Abraham M. Tice, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; corp. March 1, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; sergt. March 20, 1864; must out July 9, 1865.

Leonard Tice, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; killed in action Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

Archibald Tice, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must out July 9, 1865.

Benjamin F. Upham, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1864; disch. Sept. 23, 1864.

John Vanhorn, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; corp. March 16, 1865; must out July 9, 1865.

Joseph Vanhook, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; died Oct. 30, 1862.

Benjamin Verner, enl. Oct. 28, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; died June 29, 1864.

James B. Wells, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; corp. March 1, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; sergt. March 20, 1864; disch. disability Jan. 5, 1865.

William Westcott, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; killed in action Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

Company K.

Robert Abbott, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; must out July 9, 1865.

Henry Coleman, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; must out Aug. 24, 1864.

Anthony Crapp, enl. Sept. 4, 1861; killed in action June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Farm.

CHAPTER XIII.

CIVIL WAR.—(Continued.)

Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Regiments.—Company F of the Fifth Regiment was almost wholly composed of men from Salem County, Companies I and K of the Sixth Regiment had in their ranks

many from Gloucester and Cumberland Counties, and Company II of the Seventh was largely made up of men from Gloucester. These regiments served in the same brigade, and as the histories of their campaigns are very nearly identical, they are here given in one narrative.

These regiments, as well as the Eighth, were raised under a requisition made by President Lincoln on the 24th of July, 1861, three days after the great disaster at Bull Run. The regimental officers of the Fifth were:

Colonel, Samuel H. Starr : Lieutenant-Colonel, Gershom Mott; Major, William S. Truxey; Adjutant, Caldwell K. Hall; Quartermaster, James F. Rusling; Surgeon, James C. Fisher : Assistant Surgeon, Addison W. Woodhull.

The Sixth was officered as follows:

Colonel, James T. Hatfield : Lieutenant-Colonel, Simpson R. Stroud; Major, John P. Van Leer; Adjutant, Leonard J. Gordon; Quartermaster, Joseph Woodward; Surgeon, John Wiley : Assistant Surgeon, Redford Sharpe.

The officers of the Seventh were :

Colonel, Joseph W. Revere : Lieutenant-Colonel, Ezra A. Carman; Major, J. Dallas McIntosh; Adjutant, Francis Price, Jr.; Quartermaster, Thomas P. Johnson; Surgeon, D. W. C. Hough; Assistant Surgeon, Alvin Satterthwaite; Chaplain, Julius A. Rose.

The Fifth reported for duty in Washington on the 30th of August, the Sixth on the 11th of September, and the Seventh on the 20th of September, 1861. Along with the Eighth they constituted the Second Brigade of New Jersey troops, under the command, at first of Col. Starr, and the brigade made its first camp at Meridian Hill, near Washington.

About the 1st of December the brigade moved to Budd's Ferry, Md., some forty-five miles below Washington, and became the Third Brigade of Gen. Hooker's division. This division was at that time encamped along the Potomac, from Mattawoman Creek to Liverpool Point. On the south side of the river, opposite the position of Hooker's division, the rebels had erected formidable batteries at Shipping Point, Cockpit Point, and Evansport, for the purpose of closing the navigation of the river. The evacuation of Manassas by the rebels, however, rendered the holding of these batteries inexpedient, and about the 8th of March, 1862, they were abandoned. When this fact became known Gen. Hooker ordered a detachment of five hundred men of the Fifth, under Lieut.-Col. Mott, to cross the river and seize and occupy the abandoned position. This was the first important duty performed by the men of this brigade. The detachment found four pieces of artillery and a large quantity of stores which the enemy, in his hasty retreat, had abandoned, and the position was occupied for a time.

The brigade remained quietly encamped till the first week in the following April, when, with its division, it was transferred to York River, Va., placed under the command of Gen. J. E. Patterson, and incorporated with the Army of the Potomac to partici-

pate in the Peninsular campaign. Its first position was in front of the strong works of the enemy at Yorktown.

On the morning of Sunday, May 4th, it was learned that the Confederate line, stretching southward from Yorktown to the mouth of Warwick River, had been abandoned, and the Union army started in pursuit of the retreating enemy. The Second New Jersey Brigade passed through Yorktown, and bivouacked for the night in a swamp on the Williamsburg road, about seven miles beyond Yorktown. At two o'clock in the morning of the 5th it started from this bivouac, and struggled through darkness, mud, and drenching rain towards its first battle-field,—that of Williamsburg. At that place the enemy were in heavy force and strongly posted, their main work, Fort Magruder, commanding the road, and a broad "slashing" on each side of it, with a line of about twenty strong redoubts, stretching from the fort, in both directions, across the Peninsula, from river to river. On the arrival of the force in front of this apparently impregnable position, at about half-past seven in the morning, the undaunted Hooker at once moved to the attack. Two batteries were advanced on the right of the road, with the Fifth to support them. The Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth were formed in line on the left of the road, and ordered forward. Foster says of the action which ensued, "Steadily advancing through the underbrush, the gallant regiments soon came upon the enemy's forces, and at once opened a vigorous fire. Here, for three hours, the conflict raged with desperate fury. Commanding the ground at every point, the fire of the enemy was pitilessly destructive, and did not slacken a moment. But the brave men into whose faces it was poured stood firmly and unflinchingly, sometimes, indeed, pushed back a little space, but as surely hurling the rebels, bleeding and shattered, back to their works. From the nature of the ground there was no opportunity for the bayonet, but the rapid volleys of our heroic troops were scarcely less effective. And thus the battle raged, the enemy, reinforced again and again, directing against these three regiments all the fury of their attack, but still the little column stood immovable. At last, however, the enemy, driven now to desperation, rushed forward in overwhelming numbers, pouring a terrific fire into our whole line. Then at last that line wavered. Their ammunition exhausted, their muskets rusted by the drenching rain, their ranks terribly thinned, exhausted by want of food and a difficult march, these heroes of the day before this last overwhelming onset fell slowly back. But they were not defeated. They had held the enemy in check, had frustrated every attempt to flank our position, and so had saved the division which, but for this stubborn resistance, would have been swept in disaster from the field."

The Fifth had maintained its position in support of the batteries, under a tremendous fire of musketry

and artillery, during six hours, and at last, when the rebel infantry charged and captured some of the pieces, the regiment made a counter-charge, carried an advanced position, and held it through the remainder of the day, maintaining a continuous and most destructive fire on the enemy for fully four hours. Finally the gallant Kearney threw his division into the fire, assaulting the Confederate line with desperate impetuosity, and the battle became more furious than at any time before. An important portion of the enemy's works was carried, and night closed with the Union arms victorious along the entire line. The enemy retreated during the night, taking the road to Richmond, and leaving their dead and wounded on the field. In this sanguinary conflict the losses of Hooker's division aggregated nearly sixteen hundred men, of which the New Jersey brigade sustained more than its proportionate share.

Three days after the battle the brigade moved with its division toward Richmond. On the evening of the 31st of May, at the battle of Fair Oaks, the Third Corps, including the Fifth and Sixth (the Seventh and Eighth were detailed on other duty), moved forward, reached the front line at dark, went into position, and so remained through the night.

The battle was renewed on the following day (Sunday, June 1st), and the Fifth and Sixth New Jersey led the advance, with Gen. Hooker in person at their head. The enemy was soon found, and during nearly three hours raged the battle, in which the New Jersey regiments fully sustained the reputation they had gained at Williamsburg. By reason of the illness of Gen. Patterson, Col. Starr, of the Fifth, was in command. In his report of the battle he said,—

"The road and the fields on both sides of the road were thronged with flying regiments from the Little-ground two or three miles in front, through whose routed and disorderly masses I was compelled to force my way with bayonet and sabre. At seven A.M., on the 1st instant, the Fifth and Sixth New Jersey marched forward (Gen. Patterson still being very ill), and were actively engaged from about a quarter past seven A.M. until a quarter to ten A.M., two and a half hours, with the enemy, the Fifth regiment losing four privates killed, three officers and fifty-one men wounded, and two privates missing; total, sixty . . . The loss of the Sixth Regiment has not yet been reported to me, but is considerably less. . . . Credit being but reluctantly accorded to this brigade for their services, its members look towards and upwards for their reward. The Fifth and Sixth Regiments have been for four days and nights under arms in battle reconnoissance, and in holding the most advanced position on this flank of the army. They are still under arms, and see no prospect of an hour's rest for days to come. They have been exposed night and day to deluges of rain, and have suffered every species of privation incident to an army in an enemy's country."

The loss of the Sixth Regiment in the battle of Fair Oaks was twenty-one killed and wounded. The two regiments bivouacked in their position on the night of the 1st, and on the 2d of June advanced and occupied the ground recovered from the enemy. On the 25th of June they took part in a battle fought a short distance in front of the old battle-ground of Fair Oaks, and here again they fought most bravely.

In the retreat to the James River, which commenced on the 28th of June, the brigade was ordered

to the rear, which is the post of honor and of danger in a retreat, and was frequently under fire. It sustained slight losses at Glendale (June 30th), and at Malvern Hill (July 1st), but was not otherwise engaged. It reached Harrison's Landing on the 3d, and there went into camp. A few weeks later it took part in the second battle of Malvern Hill, which was only an inconsiderable affair. This was the last fighting done by this brigade in the Peninsula. Its losses in the Peninsular campaign amounted to six hundred and thirty-four in killed and wounded alone.

On the 21st of August, 1862, the brigade moved down the Peninsula, and at Yorktown embarked on transports for Alexandria, to reinforce the overmatched army of Gen. Pope. From Alexandria it proceeded on the 25th to Warrenton Junction, whence it marched rapidly to Bristoe Station, where it participated in a severe battle on the 27th. It was again in action at Bull Run on the 29th, and at Chantilly on the 30th. In all these battles the brigade fully sustained its previous good reputation.

From this campaign the brigade returned to Alexandria, where it remained (taking no part in the Antietam campaign) till the 1st of November. From that time till the 20th it was engaged in a series of unimportant movements, but at the last-named date it set out for Falmouth, where it arrived on the night of the 28th. This was a severe march for the men, who were without rations, and many of them nearly barefooted. During this march the brigade commander, Gen. Patterson, died suddenly in his tent, and the command devolved on Col. Joseph W. Revere, of the Seventh Regiment.

At the battle of Fredericksburg, on the 13th of December, 1862, the New Jersey brigade was not actually engaged, though it moved across the river, and remained in position during the conflict. It was for a time under a heavy fire, but sustained no loss, except that of one man killed in the Seventh Regiment. During the night following the battle it returned to the north side of the river, and made its winter quarters in its former camps.

At the battle of Chancellorsville in May, 1863, the brigade (to which had been added a New York and a Pennsylvania regiment) was under the command of Col. Mott, of the Fifth Regiment. It crossed the river on the 1st of May, but was engaged in guarding the fords till about 6 P.M. of the 2d, when it was ordered to the front to aid in retrieving the disaster caused by the disgraceful panic and flight of the Eleventh Corps. By reason of the wild disorder on the field it did not reach the position assigned to it till about 2 A.M. on the 3d. At half-past four it was advanced a short distance towards the front, where it occupied a breastwork, which it stubbornly held during two hours against several fierce assaults of the enemy; but it was at last compelled to withdraw. It was reformed in the rear of the Chancellor House, and soon charged and captured the assaulted work,

planting the Union colors on it. The position could not, however, be held except at the probable sacrifice of nearly the entire command, and the brigade withdrew to take position in the new line that had been formed in the rear of the Chancellor House. In this battle the fighting was terrific, and the New Jersey regiments lost heavily. The brigade remained on the field till the 6th of May, when it recrossed the Rappahannock and occupied its former camps.

In the battle of Gettysburg the brigade was engaged in the thickest of the fight on the 2d of July, and sustained repeated assaults of the enemy's infantry with unflinching bravery. It was also engaged on the 3d, but less heavily. The total loss of the brigade in this battle was five hundred and thirteen.

After this battle it crossed the Potomac with the army, and encamped at Bealeton, Va. On the 15th of October it was engaged in a fight with the enemy's cavalry and infantry at McLean's Ford, losing about thirty men. During the remainder of the year it participated in the movements of the army, but it was not engaged in battle. It went into winter quarters near Brandy Station.

May 4, 1864, the brigade, which had become a part of the Second Army Corps, crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, and marched, with other bodies of troops, into the Virginia wilderness. It was engaged on the 5th and the 6th, and again, at Spottsylvania Court-House, on the 10th. The 11th was a day of comparative quiet, but on the 12th it was engaged in the terrific battle of that day at Spottsylvania. The conduct of these regiments in that fight was such as to elicit the highest commendations, and to add lustre to their already brilliant record. The result of the struggle was not decisive, but the fighting had been so tremendous that both belligerents were exhausted, and, as if by mutual consent, hostilities were suspended during the succeeding two days. The brigade fought again on the 15th, with slight loss. It was subsequently engaged, on the 23d and 24th, at Chesterfield Bridge, a few days later at Tolopotomy, and on June 3d in the bloody battle at Cold Harbor, where it suffered severely. On the 7th it was at Baker's Mill, on the Chickahominy, and remained there until the 12th. It then moved to the James River, crossed that stream on the 14th, and arrived in front of Petersburg on the following day. On the 16th and 18th it took part in fierce and bloody assaults on the enemy's lines, and during three days afterward the fighting was almost continuous. Another heavy assault was made on the 23d, but after that there was a lull in the fighting till the end of the month. Up to that time the brigade had lost heavily in that campaign.

The movements of the forces investing Petersburg from this time until its capture were too numerous and complicated to be mentioned in detail. It is sufficient to say that in all these operations during the summer and fall of 1864 and the spring of 1865, down to the closing scene at Appomattox, the regiments of

the Second New Jersey Brigade bravely and nobly performed all the duties that devolved on them, and fully sustained the good name which they had acquired. The war was virtually ended with the surrender of Gen. Lee, and on the 2d of May, 1865, the brigade left Burkeville Station for the march homeward. It passed through Richmond on the 6th, arrived at Arlington on the 15th, and took part in the grand review at Washington on the 23d of May. A few days later the men were transported to Trenton, where they were disbanded, and returned to their homes.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

SALEM COUNTY.

Band.

James E. Pugh, Thomas Rogerson, Alfred Sparks, William Emery, Delaney Pugh, Jarvis R. Miford, William H. Bilderback, Diamond Whitaker—all mustered in Oct. 4, 1861, and mustered out Aug. 9 and 10, 1862.

Company F.

Captain, Roswell F. Reynolds; First Lieutenant, Edward A. Acton; Second Lieutenant, Thomas C. Godfrey.

Theodore F. Null, sergeant, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; pro. 2d Lieut., Co. I, 12th Regt., July 9, 1862.

John Ennis, sergeant, enl. Aug. 22, 1861, died of typhoid fever at Fairfax, Va., April 4, 1864.

Charles P. Frazer, sergeant, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability July 31, 1862.

John L. King, sergeant, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 7, 1864.

Thomas J. Lacy, corporal, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 30, 1861. William Graham, corporal, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability March 26, 1863.

Richard McPherson, corporal, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability March 15, 1862.

Charles Banks, corporal, drum-major, and sergeant, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; killed at Chanceryville, Va., May 3, 1863.

John H. Williams, corporal, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.

Joseph S. Plummer, corporal, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 19, 1863.

William Megill, corporal, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.

Nathan Birch, corporal, enl. Nov. 30, 1861; died June 24, 1862, of wounds received in action at Fair Oaks, Va.

William Hutchinson, corporal, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 7th Regt.; sergeant, Nov. 24, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

Richard F. Robinson, musician, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.

John Logan, musician, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 7th Regt.; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

Steward Spears, wagoner, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability March 15, 1862.

Privates.

John Anderson, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.

Minor Applegate, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.

William Applegate, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 7th Regt.

William A. Baker, Jr., enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corp. July 1, 1863; disch. Aug. 23, 1864.

Joseph Banks, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Feb. 5, 1863, wounds received in action.

William Birch, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; died May 18, 1862, of wounds received in action at Williamsburg.

John J. Colgan, enl. Oct. 22, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863; disch. Nov. 22, 1865.

John Connolly, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; died at Belle Isle, Va., Feb. 9, 1864, prisoner of war.

Lawrence Carroll, enl. Aug. 20, 1863; killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

George Drummond, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 10, 1864; disch. Aug. 22, 1864.

Richard B. Fisher, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; committed suicide (insane) Sept. 5, 1862.

William Frazer, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; died Sept. 11, 1862, of wounds received at Bull Run.

- Jacob M. Frazer, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 13, 1864; disch. Aug. 23, 1864.
- Iaac N. Frazer, enl. Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Feb. 6, 1863, for wounds received in action.
- Frederick Green, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
- Albanus H. Grosscup, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
- George W. Green, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
- Lewis Girtz, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1863; disch. Aug. 22, 1865.
- Charles W. Hall, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability March 4, 1863.
- Enos Headley, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability Sept. 24, 1862.
- Benjamin Harris, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability July 30, 1862.
- Horace Headley, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 5, 1863.
- Henry Hendrickson, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; died May 10, 1862, of diarrhoea.
- Alfred P. Halter, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 10, 1864; disch. Sept. 5, 1864.
- David A. Halter, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
- Richard Hutchinson, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
- William Lloyd, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 7th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 25, 1864.
- Ethan Mayhew, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
- William Merrion, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 30, 1861.
- Isaac Nichols, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 28, 1863.
- Davis Nelson, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; missing in action at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
- James T. Odem, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; corp. Aug. 1, 1862; sergt. March 1, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; pro. 2d Lieut. Co. A Oct. 13, 1864.
- John P. Plummer, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; died Dec. 23, 1861, of diarrhoea.
- Alexander Robinson, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
- Emmory A. Robinson, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
- Elisha W. Reed, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 7th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 25, 1864.
- James J. Reeves, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
- Charles H. Reeves, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
- Samuel Ray, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; corp. Nov. 1, 1862; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
- James Ray, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; corp. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
- William J. Rustling, enl. Dec. 24, 1861; sergt.-maj. Sept. 1, 1862.
- James Scanlin, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 7th Regt.
- Elias P. Seely, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 15, 1864.
- William M. Siegers, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
- Christian Sour, enl. Aug. 22, 1864; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
- Peter H. Simpkins, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 7th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 25, 1864.
- John H. Smith, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; died Sept. 16, 1862.
- Daniel Sheets, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
- Samuel H. Sherron, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. —, 7th Regt.; re-enl. Dec. 31, 1862.
- William C. Silver, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability Jan. 4, 1864.
- Walter Shutea, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
- Calvin C. Turpin, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 7th Regt.; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863.
- Charles Van Meter, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
- Thomas J. Wills, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; killed in action at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; corp. Nov. 1, 1862.
- Smith Wentzell, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Nov. 18, 1862, disability.
- Smith Willis, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; killed in action before Petersburg June 18, 1864.
- Collins D. Williams, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
- Jonathan Wentzell, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 7th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 25, 1864.
- James Whalen, enl. Aug. 20, 1863.
- Company D.*
- John M. Kiger, enl. Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Feb. 2, 1863, disability.
- Joseph Kiger, enl. Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
- William H. Kiger, enl. Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
- Company E.*
- Jacob Anstman, sergt., enl. Oct. 10, 1861; trans. to Co. E, 7th Regt.; corp. May 21, 1862; sergt. Feb. 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
- Matthias Hedenbach, enl. Oct. 17, 1861; died Nov. 4, 1862, of wounds received in action.
- Jacob Meyers, enl. Nov. 11, 1861; died Dec. 30, 1863, of wounds received in action at Gettysburg.
- Thomas B. Roberts, enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. disability June 4, 1863.
- William Smith, enl. Nov. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. E, 7th Regt.
- Thomas W. Stanley, enl. Dec. 5, 1861; must. out Oct. 16, 1864.
- John Smalley, enl. Oct. 11, 1861; disch. disability March 16, 1862.
- William H. Vining, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; corp. July 11, 1862; sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Jan. 29, 1863.
- Company G.*
- Thomas M. Barker, enl. Nov. 19, 1861.
- Samuel S. Bradway, enl. Oct. 21, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
- Charles Booth, enl. Jan. 21, 1863; wounded and missing in action, supposed dead.
- Jacob Baier, enl. Oct. 17, 1861; disch. May 17, 1864.
- James S. Flanagan, enl. Dec. 2, 1861; disch. Nov. 24, 1862, for wounds received in action at Bull Run.
- John L. Friant, enl. Oct. 21, 1861; died Dec. 11, 1862, of rheumatism.
- Andrew Grant, enl. Oct. 18, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
- David S. Prinzing, enl. Oct. 18, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 5, 1862.
- Charles S. Stanton, enl. Nov. 6, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
- Company I.*
- William Graves, enl. Dec. 14, 1861; died Sept. 2, 1862.
- Richard Smith, enl. Oct. 10, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 7th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 25, 1864.
- CUMBERLAND COUNTY.**
- Company F.*
- Priates.*
- Richard P. Ogden, corp. and sergt., enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
- Enos A. Beckett, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 30, 1862.
- Nathan Cambren, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
- John Davis, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 20, 1862.
- Jonathan Husted, enl. Feb. 18, 1862; trans. to Co. F, 7th Regt.
- Charles Pierson, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.
- James M. Welsh, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 7th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 25, 1864.
- SIXTH REGIMENT.**
- Gloucester County.**
- Company F.*
- George W. Matlack, enl. Aug. 7, 1861; disch. disability Jan. 7, 1863.
- Company G.*
- James B. Cook, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
- James S. Porch, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; corp. Sept. 10, 1862; must. out Sept. 10, 1864.
- Maxwell T. Toy, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability May 31, 1862.
- Company I.*
- Oliver R. Collins, corp., enl. Aug. 9, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
- Joseph Brown, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability April 18, 1863.
- William Brown, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 27, 1863; killed in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
- William S. Bradford, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.; re-enl. Dec. 27, 1863.
- Aden Chew, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; died Feb. 20, 1862, of typhoid fever.
- Edward Ewen, Jr., enl. Aug. 9, 1861; killed in action Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run.
- Lewis M. Gilson, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. disability May 31, 1864.
- Bernard Ginalay, enl. Nov. 22, 1861.
- Edward B. Hood, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability March 25, 1863.
- Michael Hartzel, enl. Feb. 26, 1862; disch. disability Sept. 29, 1862.
- James W. Ince, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 5, 1863.
- Samuel Kendrick, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. May 22, 1862, paroled prisoner.
- Howard F. Matlack, enl. Sept. 9, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
- George W. Mooney, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; died Aug. 15, 1864, at Andersonville, of diarrhoea.

John Sands, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 23, 1863.
 Charles P. Shute, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 28, 1863.
 John C. Torney, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; died May 12, 1862, of wounds received at Williamsburg.
 Isaac Tracy, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; must. out Sept. 13, 1864.
 Jesse H. Berry, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; died June 1, 1863, of wounds received at Charlottesville.
 Joseph Cheeseman, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability April 27, 1863.
 Benjamin F. Christy, enl. Aug. 9, 1861.

SALISBURY COUNTY.

Company I.

Edward Ostner, enl. Nov. 8, 1861; killed in action May 3, 1862, at Williamsburg.

Company K.

William H. Lawrence, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Thomas M. Long, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability July 21, 1863.
 William Pround, Jr., enl. Aug. 9, 1861; killed in action June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks.
 William V. Robinson, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Manlie W. Reynolds, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 9, 1861.
 Wheaton H. Watson, enl. Aug. 17, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 1, 1864.
 John H. Wilkins, enl. May 16, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company K.

Lewis R. L. Blizzard, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability June 9, 1862.
 Francis A. Gaskill, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability May 3, 1864.
 Isaac T. Garton, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.; corp. 1862; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; sergt. June 1, 1864.
 John Gagger, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; killed in action Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run.
 William H. H. Hillyard, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 7, 1863.
 James R. Husted, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. Jan. 16, 1864, wounds received in action.
 George W. Hall, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.; corp. Oct. 3, 1862; sergt. Jan. 16, 1863; re-enl. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Joseph W. Henderson, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 22, 1864.

Henry Harley, enl. Oct. 3, 1861.
 William F. Joslyn, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 17, 1862.
 Elias P. Jones, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 22, 1864; killed in action June 18, 1864, before Petersburg, Va.
 Joseph C. Love, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; died May 21, 1862, of wounds received in action at Williamsburg.
 James McKinnick, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; killed in action May 3, 1862, at Williamsburg.
 William H. Randolph, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Benjamin F. Reeves, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; corp. Jan. 15, 1863; killed in action July 1, 1864, at Gettysburg, Pa.
 John S. Sibley, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; disch. disability July 24, 1862.
 Henry H. Stiles, enl. Sept. 17, 1861.
 John Scott, enl. May 20, 1864.
 George J. Stewart, drafted May 21, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
 Antonio Schneider, enl. May 20, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
 Edgar S. Wilkinson, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; killed in action May 3, 1862, at Williamsburg.
 John Wiley, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; killed in action Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company G.

Luther F. Halsey, M.D., surgeon.
 John R. Calhoun, Aug. 23, 1861; died Aug. 7, 1864.
 James Magonegle, enl. Aug. 23, 1861; killed in action May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg.
 Charles Robbins, enl. Aug. 23, 1861; disch. disability June 8, 1862.
 Andrew E. Shull, enl. Aug. 23, 1861; died June 1, 1862, of wounds received in action at Williamsburg, Va.
 Joseph N. Shull, enl. Aug. 23, 1861; corp. Aug. 23, 1861; sergt. June 9, 1862; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
 James Bowman.

Company C.

Aaron Smith, drafted June 21, 1861; died Jan. 11, 1865.

Company D.

James H. Barnes.

Company H.

Captain, John M. Clark; First Lieutenant, Francis M. Duboise; Second Lieutenant, Albert Barnes.

Albert Barnes, enl. July 29, 1862; 1st sergt. Sept. 17, 1861; pro. 2d lieut.; res. Nov. 1, 1862.

Charles Dyne, sergt., enl. Sept. 16, 1861; disch. disability June 28, 1862.
 Thomas Clark, sergt., enl. Nov. 12, 1862; com. 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1864; not mustered.

James B. Stiles, sergt., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; died June 4, 1862.

Jesse C. Morgan, sergt., enl. Jan. 10, 1863; pro. 2d lieut. Co. C, Jan. 10, 1863; must. out July 17, 1865.

George W. Swan, corp., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; killed in action May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg.

James H. Weatherby, corp. Sept. 17, 1861; sergt. July 1, 1862; trans. May 15, 1864.

Isaac S. Fry, corp., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Thomas C. Hannold, corp., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.

Robert H. Huffington, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Stephen M. Cowgill, sergt., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. A; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.

George Scheetz, corp., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. Nov. 9, 1861.

John Armstrong, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. A; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.

James Atkinson, enl. Sept. 16, 1861; disch. disability June 9, 1862.
 Abraham K. Allen, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 16, 1864; disch. Oct. 3, 1864.

Morgan H. Abbott, enl. Nov. 7, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; corp. March 1, 1864.

James H. Butler, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

George H. Buley, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 24, 1865.
 Samuel T. Beckett, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

William F. Brown, enl. Oct. 10, 1861; trans. to Co. A; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Charles H. Cunard, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. A; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.

Frederick Caser, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 30, 1863; re-enl. March 24, 1864; disch. July 8, 1865.

Stephen H. Chew, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

William T. Davis, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; missing in action at Williamsburg May 5, 1862.

William B. Davis, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. A; corp. Jan. 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.

Henry F. Harold, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. A; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.

Thomas Harling, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 28, 1862.
 Joseph R. Heiss, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. disability May 20, 1862.

James Jones, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; re-enl. May 3, 1864.

Joseph James, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. disability July 22, 1862.
 Albert Johnson, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Charles P. Johnson, enl. Nov. 7, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 23, 1862.
 Joseph Kircher, enl. Sept. 17, 1861.

John T. Kenny, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
 John Kaufman, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; died May 28, 1862, of wounds received in action at Williamsburg.

William R. Lewis, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; died Feb. 10, 1862.

Robert B. Lee, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; died March 17, 1862.

Henry Long, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; corp. July 1, 1862; sergt. Sept. 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864, missing in action before Petersburg June 22, 1864.

Alexis Montel, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 19, 1862.
 Samuel H. Nelson, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 17, 1863; disch. Sept. 23, 1864.

Charles W. Parker, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. A Oct. 7, 1864; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.

Daniel J. Patterson, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. A; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.

Elijah S. Porch, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 5, 1862.

Samuel P. Skill, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Daniel J. Summerhill, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. A.

Charles A. Smith, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 30, 1861.
 Maxwell Spence, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1864; disch. Sept. 17, 1864.

James Tussey.

Thomas W. Wyne, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. A; re-enl. Feb. 14, 1864.

Joseph Wolf, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. A Oct. 7, 1864; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.

SALEM COUNTY.

Company E.

Jacob Amtman, sergt., enl. Oct. 16, 1861; trans. to Co. E, 5th Regt.; must. out July 17, 1865.

Company F.

John Logan, musician, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. from Co. F, 5th Regt.; must. out July 17, 1865.

William Applegate, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. from Co. F, 5th Regt.

Peter H. Simpkins, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. from Co. F, 5th Regt.; must. out July 17, 1865.

Samuel H. Sheron, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. from Co. F, 5th Regt.; must. out July 17, 1865.

Jonathan Wentzill, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. from Co. F, 5th Regt.; must. out July 17, 1865.

Company G.

Richard Smith, enl. Oct. 10, 1861; trans. from Co. I, 5th Regt.; must. out July 26, 1865.

Company I.

Elisia W. Reed, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. as corp. from Co. F; sergt. June 20, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company A.

Samuel H. Honn, enl. June 22, 1864; died Jan. 13, 1865.

Abraham Sheppard, drafted June 20, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.

Company B.

Lorenzo Green, drafted June 24, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.

Hester Silvers, drafted June 24, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.

Company D.

Andrew Geisinger, enl. Aug. 16, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

William Sheppard, drafted June 20, 1864; trans. to Co. B.

Company E.

Elijah Loper, enl. Dec. 13, 1861; trans. from Co. E, 5th Regt.; must. out July 17, 1865.

Dietrich Stauffacker, enl. March 16, 1864; trans. from Co. E, 5th Regt.; must. out July 17, 1865.

Company F.

Jonathan Husted, enl. Feb. 18, 1862; trans. from Co. F, 5th Regt.; must. out Feb. 18, 1865.

Owen O'Reilly, enl. Dec. 17, 1861; trans. from Co. G, 5th Regt.; must. out Dec. 17, 1864.

James M. Welsh, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; trans. from Co. F, 5th Regt.; must. out July 17, 1865.

Company H.

Joseph Burt, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; died Feb. 10, 1863.

Joseph Broomall, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. Oct. 31, 1862, to join regular army.

John Beary, enl. Nov. 25, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 15, 1863; disch. Dec. 10, 1864.

Albert B. Bateman, enl. Oct. 10, 1861; trans. to Co. A; corp. July 1, 1862; sergt. Feb. 17, 1863.

Joseph H. Diver, enl. Sept. 22, 1861; corp. Dec. 1, 1862; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Elmer Diamant, enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. disability Feb. 11, 1863.

James Hoy, enl. Oct. 29, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 15, 1864; disch. Oct. 25, 1864.

Benjamin F. Ozden, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Elmer B. Ogden, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; killed in action May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, Va.

Lorenzo Paynter, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; corp. Dec. 1, 1862; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

CHAPTER XIV.

CIVIL WAR.—(*Continued.*)

NINTH AND TENTH REGIMENTS.

Ninth Regiment.—The Ninth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers was recruited as a rifle regiment, under a requisition from the War Department, in the fall of 1861. It was composed of volunteers from different parts of the State, and among them were about sixty-five from Gloucester, ninety from Salem, and thirty from Cumberland County. It was mustered at Camp Olden, Trenton, and on the 4th of December it proceeded to Washington, having on its rolls an aggregate of one thousand one hundred and fifty-nine men. Joseph W. Allen was colonel of the regiment; C. A. Heckman, lieutenant-colonel; Francis Weller, surgeon; Louis Braun, assistant surgeon; Abram Zabriskie, adjutant; Samuel Keyes, quartermaster; and Thomas Drumm, chaplain. On its arrival at Washington the regiment went into camp on the Bladensburg turnpike, where it remained until Jan. 4, 1862, when it proceeded by rail to Annapolis, where a large portion of the troops composing Burnside's expedition to North Carolina had already assembled. Here the regiment was assigned to the brigade of Gen. Jesse Reno; and on the 10th it embarked for Fortress Monroe, whence, on the 12th, it sailed for Hatteras Inlet, where it arrived on the 15th. Here a disaster occurred which cast a gloom not only over the regiment and army in that quarter, but over many anxious friends at home. Having cast anchor off the Inlet, the field and staff officers went on shore to report to Gen. Burnside; returning, the boat was capsized and swamped in a heavy surf, and all on board were left to struggle with the merciless waves. Col. Allen and Surgeon Weller were drowned. Lieut.-Col. Heckman, Adj't. Zabriskie, and Q.M. Keyes narrowly escaped. The second mate, sent from the ship in charge of the boat, was also drowned. Lieut.-Col. Heckman and Adj't. Zabriskie, being expert swimmers, made several heroic attempts to rescue the colonel and Surgeon Weller, but were unsuccessful. These two brave men, after battling with the waves till their strength was nearly exhausted, succeeded in making a signal with a sailor's shirt lifted upon an oar, which was seen, and the steamer "Paxtuxent" at once hastened to their relief. So overcome were the survivors by their exertions that on reaching the deck of the steamer some of them sank into insensibility. Lieut.-Col. Heckman remained in a state of prostration during several days.

On the death of Col. Allen, Lieut.-Col. Heckman took command of the regiment and remained in command till Jan. 16, 1864, when he was appointed to the command of the district of Suffolk, Va. Adj't. Zabriskie then became colonel, and held the command until he fell mortally wounded at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864. Lieut.-Col. James Stewart, Jr.,

then commanded the regiment till the close of the war.

The operations of the regiment were confined to the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. The number of companies were, on the 18th of November, 1862, reduced from twelve to ten. In January, 1864, a majority of the regiment re-enlisted in the field, and received a veteran furlough. The regiment maintained its organization till the close of the war, being strengthened from time to time, during 1863-64 and 1865, by recruits from the draft-rendezvous at Trenton. It participated in the following engagements:

Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 5, 1862; Newberne, N. C., March 14, 1862; Fort Macon, N. C., April 25, 1862; Young's Cross Roads, N. C., July 27, 1862; Rowell's Mills, N. C., Nov. 2, 1862; Deep Creek, N. C., Dec. 12, 1862; Southwest Creek, N. C., Dec. 13, 1862; before Kinston, N. C., Dec. 13, 1862; Kinston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862; Whitehall, N. C., Dec. 16, 1862; Goldsborough, N. C., Dec. 17, 1862; Comfort Bridge, N. C., July 6, 1863; near Winton, N. C., July 26, 1864; Deep Creek, Va., March 1, 1864; Cherry Grove, Va., April 14, 1864; Port Whitehall, Va., May 6 and 7, 1864; Procters, Va., May 8, 1864; Swift Creek, Va., May 9 and 10, 1864; Drury's Bluff, Va., May 12 to 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 3 to 12, 1864; Free Bridge, Va., June 16, 1864; before Petersburg, Va., June 20 to Aug. 24, 1864; Gardner's Bridge, N. C., Dec. 9, 1864; Foster's Bridge, N. C., Dec. 10, 1864; Butler's Bridge, N. C., Dec. 11, 1864; Southwest Creek, N. C., March 7, 1865; Wise's Fork, N. C., March 8, 9, and 10, 1865; Goldsborough, N. C., March 21, 1865.

In their first battle, that of Roanoke Island, the regiment operated successfully in a swamp; and their gallantry, it was believed, secured the success of the day by enabling the army to operate effectively on the enemy's flank. On the 10th of February, Gen. Burnside promulgated an order that the Ninth Regiment should have the words "Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862," emblazoned on their banners, as a compliment for their gallantry on that day. The only ordinance that could be brought to bear on the enemy, because of the deep morass and the almost impenetrable thickets which the troops traversed, was a small rifled cannon, manned wholly by soldiers detailed from the Ninth, and the gunboat which did the greatest execution on the fort had her guns worked by a detail from the same regiment. "On the 10th," says the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, "this detail asked to be sent back to their regiment, but the commodore replied that the 'Jersey Blues' had shown themselves too good managers of the big guns to allow him to part with them; that they were *true blues*, and no mistake."

The following testimonials to the gallantry of this regiment are selected from many that might be given. In speaking of the battle of Newberne the *New York Tribune* said,—

"In the capture of Newberne the Ninth New Jersey Regiment sustained the honor of their State with characteristic gallantry. Though their position in that brilliant engagement was one of great exposure, they bore themselves through the conflict like veterans, suffering more severely than any other regiment on the field. Out of a total loss of three hun-

dred and sixty-four killed and wounded, they lost sixty-two, or one-sixth of the whole, although twelve regiments were in the battle."

On the 24th of December, 1862, a beautiful stand of colors, costing seven hundred dollars, was presented to the regiment by the Legislature of New Jersey, accompanied by the following resolution:

"*Besides*, That the Ninth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, by their patient endurance under privation and fatigue, and by their courage at the ever-to-be-remembered battles of Roanoke and Newberne, a courage evinced by the havoc made in their own unwavering columns better than by the reports of partial journals, have sustained the high reputation which, since the days of the Revolution, has belonged to the soldiers of New Jersey, and as evidence of our appreciation of that act of every manly virtue, patriotic devotion to country, the Governor of the State is requested to have prepared and forwarded to said regiment a standard, on which shall be inscribed these words, 'Presented by New Jersey, her Ninth Regiment, in remembrance of Roanoke and Newberne.'

NINTH REGIMENT.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company A.

Adam Frederick, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. G.
Lewis H. Ganse, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. G.

Company B.

Chauncey W. Barker, enl. April 13, 1865; trans. to Co. E.
James Casey, enl. March 16, 1865; trans. to Co. H.
John L. Jordan, enl. April 13, 1865; trans. to Co. E.

Company C.

Isaac L. S. Clark, corp., enl. Sept. 19, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; absent, sick in hospital, since June 19, 1865.
Edward H. Eastlack, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; corp. Jan. 16, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; sergeant, Dec. 2, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
Benjamin Gleisner, enl. May 11, 1864; trans. to Co. G.
William C. Zane, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; discharged, disability Nov. 23, 1862.

Company D.

William H. Craft, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. F.
David S. Carter, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. F.
William P. Carr, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. F.

Company E.

Edward D. Mattson, sergeant, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 26, 1864; discharged, as 1st sergeant, Oct. 7, 1864.
John M. Clark, enl. Jan. 17, 1865; trans. to Co. C.
Benjamin Gill, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; discharged, Nov. 18, 1862, wounds received in action.

Charles Keen, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; corp. July 1, 1864; sergeant, Feb. 6, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
James P. Mattson, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Oct. 8, 1864.
John B. Mitchell, enl. Feb. 26, 1864; corp. April 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
Eli B. Pierce, enl. Feb. 16, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
John Schweible, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1865; discharged, Aug. 2, 1865.
Isaac Zanes, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died May 3, 1862.

Company F.

Captain, Elias Drake; First Lieutenant, W. B. S. Boudnot; Second Lieutenant, Jonathan Townley, Jr.
Joseph Wright, sergeant, enl. Oct. 13, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; 2d lieutenant, pro. 1st lieutenant, Co. F, Nov. 27, 1864.
John Lorence, corp., enl. Oct. 15, 1861; discharged, Sept. 30, 1862, wounds at Roanoke Island, both legs amputated.
Samuel J. Dilkes, corp., enl. Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863.
Charles P. Anglo, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. C.
Charles M. Ellings, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; discharged, May 12, 1862.
James H. Brown, enl. Oct. 13, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
Henry L. Brown, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. C.
Paul Bowers, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. D.
John P. Crist, enl. Feb. 22, 1865; trans. to Co. I.

- Allen Clark, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 20, 1863; corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
 John L. Cleff, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. I.
 William Chew, enl. Feb. 21, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
 Benjamin F. Doughty, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
 John E. Dawson, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
 Joseph F. Ewing, enl. Oct. 15, 1865; reenl. Jan. 18, 1864; corp. July 1, 1865; sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Henry B. English, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
 Samuel W. English, enl. Feb. 21, 1861; trans. to Co. A.
 Isaac Fisher, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; died Oct. 7, 1862, of wounds received near Blackwater, N. C.
 Thomas Freeman, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. Nov. 11, 1862, of wounds received at Newberne, N. C.
 Elvy Foster, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; died March 9, 1865.
 Henry Fredericks, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
 David Fredericks, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
 John J. Hoffman, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. C.
 John M. Holstan, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. G.
 William N. Johnson, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. C.
 Nathan Keel, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. I.
 Joel E. Lutz, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
 Samuel Ledden, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. C.
 Nathan W. Ledden, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. C.
 William McLutwane, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. D.
 William McLaughlin, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. I.
 William H. Newbern, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
 John Parker, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
 Richard Parker, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
 Vincent Robert, Oct. 15, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 23, 1862.
 David Reed, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. G.
 George Souders, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
 William Staford, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. G.
 Abraham Zimmerman, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
 George Shields, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A.
 David R. Smith, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. C.
 George W. Tonkin, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; must. out Oct. 15, 1864.
 Daniel Westcott, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; trans. to Co. D.
 Additional.—George A. Smith, Co. A; Isaac L. S. Clark, corp. Co. C; Paul Bowers, Co. D; Patrick Kerrigan, Charles F. Weatherby, Co. E; Josiah Du Bois, William Davis, Robert Greene, Co. I.

SALEM COUNTY.

Company C.

William M. Morrison, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; re-enl. April 6, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

Company D.

Henry Councillor, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. K.

Company F.

James Baner, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

Henry H. Robertson, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. K.

Company G.

John M. Free, enl. March 21, 1865; must. out Aug. 4, 1865.

Company I.

Captain, Henry F. Chew; First Lieutenant, Samuel Huffy, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, E. M. Pinkard.

Robert D. Swain, sergt., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; 2d lieut. Aug. 15, 1862; 1st lieut.; pro. to capt. Co. K Feb. 10, 1865.

Charles H. Miller, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died Aug. 23, 1864.

George W. Cawman, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; reenl. Jan. 18, 1864; killed in action May 16, 1864, at Drury's Bluff.

James W. Task, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability March 24, 1863.

David Kille, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; 2d lieut. July 3, 1864; June 22, 1865; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.

Daniel Whitney, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; 2d lieut.; 1st lieut. June 22, 1865.

Charles P. Goodwin, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; 2d lieut. June 22, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.

William P. Birch, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. March 17, 1863, wounds received in action.

Jonathan Shull, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

- Robert P. Craig, musician, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 19, 1862, to join regular army.
 Smith Beddoeck, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; com. sergt. Oct. 8, 1861.
 John Bennett, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1864.
 Charles Brown, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died Aug. 16, 1862.
 Hugh Bramble, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 19, 1862, to join regular army.
 John Brady, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Joshua Ballinger, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 14, 1865.
 James V. Clark, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 20, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Enoch Cordrey, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
 Albert C. Cawman, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
 Mark L. Carney, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; corp. Aug. 25, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
 William P. Corlies, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability March 24, 1863.
 James W. Daniels, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; corp. June 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Edward H. Davis, enl. Oct. 8, 1861.
 Josiah Dubois, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1865; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.
 Abram M. Dickinson, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; corp. June 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
 John M. Davis, enl. Sept. 5, 1865; must. out June 14, 1865.
 James M. Elkinton, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; must. out July 12, 1864.
 Frederick Felney, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 19, 1862, to join regular army.
 William Floyd, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Edward H. Green, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; 1st sergt. March 9, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; pro. 2d lieut. Co. D Jan. 14, 1865.
 Robert Green, enl. Dec. 29, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.
 John H. Harvey, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 19, 1862, to join regular army.
 Henry C. Hartman, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; trans. to Co. D.
 Joshua D. Haines, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Magnus Hepburn, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died Oct. 16, 1864.
 Samuel B. Harbinson, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; corp. March 10, 1862; re-enl.; sergt. Jan. 18, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1865; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
 William G. Hartline, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died Feb. 3, 1863.
 Asa E. Harbert, musician, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865.
 John S. Hampton, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; corp. Aug. 1, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865.
 John W. Harbinson, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability March 24, 1863.
 Charles Hoffman, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; corp. May 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; died June 5, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor.
 William H. Hughes, enl. March 1, 1864; died March 12, 1864.
 William H. Harris, enl. Aug. 20, 1864; must. out June 14, 1865.
 James J. Harris, enl. April 6, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Henry Eisert, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 20, 1863; must. out July 19, 1865.
 Richmond Ireland, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 19, 1862, to join regular army.
 John E. Johnson, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died Dec. 15, 1862, of wounds received in action at Kingston, N. C.
 John N. Johnson, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; drum maj. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out July 8, 1865.
 Thomas H. Kiger, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
 William B. Loper, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 19, 1862, to join regular army.
 Samuel Lester, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability March 18, 1863.
 Samuel M. Layman, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Albert C. Mifflin, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Edmund L. Matlock, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 25, 1862.
 Lewis S. Mickle, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; corp. June 1, 1865; must. out July 19, 1865.
 Stephen M. Moore, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; killed in action June 3, 1865, at Cold Harbor, Va.
 Charles D. McLeod, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.

Lewis Murphy, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 20, 1863; corp. Feb. 6, 1865; sergt. April 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.

Daniel Myers, enl. Sept. 2, 1861; must. out June 14, 1865.

John Newark, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

Reuben R. Pittman, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

John Powell, enl. Oct. 8, 1861.

John A. Patten, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 8, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

Thomas Parsons, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; trans. to regular army Nov. 18, 1862; returned to company and re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

Stephen C. Park, enl. Sept. 5, 1864; must. out June 14, 1864.

Augustus Remming, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; killed in action May 16, 1864, at Drury's Bluff, Va.

Isaac Reeves, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability March 24, 1863.

Jacob Ross, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died. Nov. 20, 1862, to join regular army.

William B. Stretch, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 14, 1865.

Reuben Seagraves, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died Oct. 2, 1862.

John Sparks, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; died Nov. 15, 1864, prisoner of war.

William C. Sparks, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

Arthur F. Shoemaker, enl. Feb. 26, 1864; must. out June 24, 1865.

Charles Taylor, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability July 23, 1862.

John E. Taylor, enl. Oct. 8, 1864; re-enl. Dec. 20, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.

Samuel B. Taylor, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

George W. Townsend, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.

George L. Turnbull, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 22, 1864; disch. Oct. 8, 1864.

Smith H. Vining, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. March 31, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

Josiah Wensell, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; killed in action May 16, 1864, at Drury's Bluff.

David Wensell, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability April 7, 1863.

William Williams, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability May 17, 1862.

George G. White, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died April 18, 1862.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company B.

Benjamin F. Palmer, drafted April 11, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.

Owen Riley, enl. Jan. 19, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.

Erick C. Shaw, drafted April 11, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.

Company D.

Benjamin F. Ladow, drafted April 11, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.

Walker Simpkins, drafted April 11, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.

Thomas Spencer, drafted April 11, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.

David Terry, drafted April 11, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.

Company E.

Fayette Jenkins, drafted April 11, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.

Company F.

Sheppard D. Lewis, sergt., enl. Oct. 24, 1861; 1st sergt. May 16, 1862; 2d lieut. Jan. 8, 1863; 1st lieut. Co. B April 13, 1861; capt. Co. E Feb. 10, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.

Charles M. Preston, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; corp. Oct. 24, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1862; sergt. April 23, 1862; must. out July 12, 1865.

Augustine Antbrick, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; disch. disability May 28, 1863.

Samuel Alkire, enl. Feb. 18, 1864; must. out June 7, 1865.

Michael Boyle, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; died March 15, 1862, of wounds received in action at Newbern, N.C.

Edwin Chance, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; disch. May 10, 1862, of wounds received in action at Newbern, N.C.

John E. French, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; disch. May 4, 1865.

Reuben H. Leaming, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; corp. May 10, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865.

Samuel B. Mills, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.

Jonathan Richman, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; died March 23, 1862.

Robert G. Sheppard, 1st sergt., enl. Oct. 24, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; pro. 2d lieut. July 20, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.

Company G.

Joseph C. Moore, drafted April 11, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.

Company H.

Charles Van Aman, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; trans. to Co. I.

Company I.

Robert Alcorn, bugler, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability Aug. 25, 1862.

Joshua Anderson, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.

John W. Hilvard, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

Henry Loper, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

George H. Lott, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

Charles B. Messick, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 19, 1862, to join regular army.

Ezekiel Madara, enl. March 10, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

Joseph Madara, enl. March 29, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.

John C. Smith, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; corp. May 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; sergt. June 1, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.

John Warde, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 17, 1862.

Tenth Regiment.—“This regiment was raised by individuals not authorized by the State, and accepted by the War Department as an independent organization some time in the fall of 1861, and was not known by the State authorities until it was placed under their care, Jan. 29, 1862.”

Such is the statement indorsed on the original roster. The organization was at first known as the “Olden Legion.” It was recruited at Beverly, where it had its headquarters, by William Bryan, who became its colonel, and proceeded to Washington in December, 1861.

When the regiment was accepted by the State, it was in a measure reorganized, and placed under the command of Col. William R. Murphy. It was detailed for provost duty at Washington in February, 1862, and so remained until the spring of 1863, much to the dissatisfaction of Col. Murphy, who resigned because the regiment was not ordered into active service. His place was filled by Col. Henry Ogden Ryerson, who fell in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

From the time the Tenth Regiment engaged in the more active and perilous duties of the war it made for itself a most brilliant record. “It shared in all the battles of the Wilderness, and fought with its corps all the way to Petersburg, on every field displaying conspicuous gallantry,” and when transferred, with the First Brigade, to the Shenandoah Valley, it made, in the several campaigns of that region, an equally honorable record till the close of the war.

The Tenth was engaged in the following actions:

Carrsville, Va., May 9, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5 to 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8 to 11, 1864; Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12 to 16, 1864; North and South Anna River, Va., May 24, 1864; Hanover Court-House, Va., May 29, 1864; Totopotomoy Creek, Va., May 30 and 31, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1 to 3, 1864; before Petersburg, Va.; Webion Railroad, June 2, 1864; Smucker's Gap, Va., July 1, 1864; Strasburg, Va., Aug. 15, 1864; Winchester, Va., Aug. 17, 1864; Charles-town, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill,

Va., Sept. 21 and 22, 1864; New Market, Va., Sept. 24, 1864; Mount Jackson, Va., Sept. 25, 1864; Cedar Creek and Middletown, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 5, 1865; Fort Steedman, Va., March 25, 1865; capture of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Farmville, Va., April 7, 1865; Lee's surrender (Appomattox), April 9, 1865.

TENTH REGIMENT.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company A.

David H. Holcomb, musician, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; must. out Sept. 10, 1864.

John McGinnis, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.

Charles Swaim, enl. Oct. 28, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.

Company B.

George W. Webb, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; must. out Sept. 24, 1864.

Company C.

Edward Brown, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. D.

Charles Conover, enl. Dec. 23, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 10, 1862.

Andrew J. Peck, enl. Dec. 19, 1861; died Nov. 28, 1863.

Company E.

John Douglass.

Company G.

Benjamin Allen, enl. April 5, 1864; died Dec. 2, 1864.

Andrew Albertas, enl. March 29, 1865; trans. to Co. B.

Marcellus Falger, enl. March 29, 1865; trans. to Co. B.

John C. Shute, enl. Feb. 16, 1863; must. out July 1, 1865.

Company H.

John A. Mather, enl. Oct. 21, 1861; corp. Oct. 21, 1861; sergt. Oct. 20, 1864; must. out Oct. 2, 1864.

Andrew H. Atkinson, enl. Nov. 14, 1861; must. out Nov. 13, 1864.

Augustus W. Brown, enl. Oct. 22, 1861; must. out July 1, 1865.

Nathan Campbell, enl. Nov. 11, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; corp. March 30, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.

Albert Davis, enl. Nov. 4, 1861; corp. Oct. 20, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; disch. Sept. 6, 1864.

George Hiemer, enl. Oct. 10, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.

George W. Hughes, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; corp. Oct. 20, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; 2d hent. Co. E, Dec. 18, 1864; 1st hent.; com. capt. June 13, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.

Henry McGinnis, enl. Nov. 5, 1861.

Albert J. Nichols, enl. Nov. 5, 1861; disch. disability July 8, 1862.

Edward N. Sapp, enl. Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Oct. 27, 1864.

Isaac Shute, enl. Nov. 14, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 2, 1862.

John G. Stiles, enl. Nov. 14, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; corp. March 20, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.

John T. Wilson, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; must. out July 6, 1865.

Company I.

Miles G. Sparks, corp., enl. Sept. 30, 1861; sergt. ——, 22, 1862; re-enl. 1st sergt. Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Feb. 6, 1866; wounds received in action.

Lewis Beebe, enl. Nov. 21, 1861; died Aug. 1, 1863.

Stille C. Hendrickson, enl. Oct. 11, 1861; disch. June 18, 1864.

William W. Randles, enl. Sept. 27, 1861.

Hedger C. Pierce.

Company K.

Jonathan Eastlack.

SALEM COUNTY.

Company B.

John Cartt, enl. Oct. 5, 1861; must. out Dec. 24, 1861.

Company D.

Clement H. Ireland, enl. Oct. 21, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 4, 1862.

Helms V. Linch, enl. Nov. 12, 1861; corp. April 30, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.

Alexander Linch, enl. Nov. 12, 1861; corp. June 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.

James Timmons, enl. Jan. 25, 1865; re-enl. Jan. 20, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.

James H. Turner, enl. Oct. 21, 1861; disch. disability July 10, 1862.

Company II.

Lewis C. Hiers, enl. Oct. 31, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

James Sayers, enl. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. disability April 22, 1862.

Company I.

Henry B. Simpson, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; corp. June 19, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company A.

Samuel B. Cambron, enl. Nov. 14, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; corp. March 1, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.

James W. Fithian, enl. Oct. 22, 1861; corp. July 26, 1863; must. out Oct. 22, 1864.

Thomas Hess, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.

David S. Johnson, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; final record unknown.

John A. Roray, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died July 3, 1864.

Thomas Veach, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. disability May 2, 1865.

George Wiser, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; must. out April 24, 1865.

Company B.

Captain, Charles B. Claypole; First Lieutenant, John Stonehill; Second Lieutenant, George T. Doughty.

Thomas Harvey, sergt., enl. Sept. 15, 1861; died Oct. 2, 1864.

Henry Reynolds, sergt., enl. Sept. 23, 1861; must. out May 1, 1865.

John Stonehill, sergt., enl. Sept. 15, 1861; 1st lieut. April 17, 1862; res. March 16, 1864, ill health.

Charles F. Nixon, corp., enl. Oct. 4, 1861; must. out Oct. 5, 1864.

Jeremiah P. Barber, corp., enl. Sept. 23, 1861; must. out Sept. 23, 1864.

Lewis Getzinger, corp., enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. disability Aug. 6, 1862.

Ephraim H. Dare, musician, enl. Oct. 10, 1861; drum-maj. Jun. 10, 1862. David T. Moore, musician, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 29, 1861; disch. April 23, 1864.

Jones McLaughlin, musician, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. disability July 8, 1862.

Joseph Murphy, wagoner, enl. Oct. 5, 1861; disch. disability March 15, 1862.

John Abbot, enl. Oct. 5, 1861.

Francis S. Brown, enl. Sept. 15, 1861.

Jonathan Barber, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. disability March 5, 1862.

Daniel A. Barber, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 24, 1864; corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.

John Brandiff, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 20, 1864; corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.

Evan Brown, enl. Oct. 25, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.

Christian Crawley, enl. Oct. 28, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 20, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.

Aaron Camborn, enl. Oct. 25, 1861; disch. disability July 7, 1862.

Thomas Dare, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; disch. disability May 9, 1862.

William H. Donnelly, enl. Oct. 4, 1861; corp. Sept. 8, 1862; sergt. Jan. 19, 1864; re-enl. Feb. 24, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.

Nathaniel Ernest, enl. Oct. 7, 1861; disch. disability July 8, 1862.

Elmer R. Erickson, enl. Oct. 20, 1861; corp. June 8, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 24, 1864; died June 9, 1864, wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.

David Garrison, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 24, 1864; died Feb. 25, 1864.

Daniel F. Garrison, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; corp. June 8, 1863; re-enl. Feb. 24, 1864; 1st sergt. Nov. 19, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.

Francis Garrison, enl. Oct. 13, 1861.

James H. Hopman, enl. Oct. 5, 1861; disch. disability Aug. 11, 1862.

Azel C. Henderson, enl. Oct. 24, 1861; died Dec. 25, 1862.

David G. Johnson, enl. Sept. 27, 1861; must. out.

Joseph P. Layton, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 24, 1864; killed in action June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor.

Robert McIntire, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died Sept. 11, 1862.

Charles Michael, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. disability Aug. 11, 1862.

William T. Morrison, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. disability Oct. 1, 1862.

George Y. Mason, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; disch. disability May 1, 1862.

Henry B. Moore, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 24, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.

Robert McIntire, Jr., enl. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. disability Dec. 13, 1861.

Samuel McMullen, enl. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. disability July 28, 1862.

Jonathan Nixon, enl. Sept. 28, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 2, 1862.

Thomas Price, enl. Oct. 6, 1861; disch. disability Aug. 11, 1862.
 Isaac Penn, enl. Oct. 6, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 20, 1864; corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.
 James Robinson, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; sergt. Dec. 1, 1862; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Charles T. Stratton, musician, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Sept. 20, 1864.
 Richard B. Simpkins, enl. Oct. 6, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 20, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
 William H. Stadler, enl. Oct. 6, 1861; must. out Oct. 6, 1864.
 George Stauder, enl. Oct. 6, 1861; must. out Oct. 6, 1864.
 Daniel Silvers, enl. Oct. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 23, 1864.
 Levi Simon, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died Nov. 15, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cedar Creek, Va.
 Francis L. Vannaman, enl. Oct. 6, 1861; corp. Sept. 18, 1862; died Oct. 28, 1863.
 Furman Welch, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 20, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
 Victor G. Williams, enl. Oct. 12, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 20, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1864; disch. July 19, 1865.

Company C.

Captain, William H. Snowden; First Lieutenant, Isaac T. Thackray; Second Lieutenant, George W. Hummel.
 Ephraim S. Whittaker, enl. Oct. 19, 1861; sergt. Jan. 1, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.

Company D.

Frederick B. Kauffman, sergt., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability June 16, 1862.
 Charles D. Sheppard, 1st sergt., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Oct. 8, 1861.
 Jonathan B. Evans, enl. Oct. 21, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. Dec. 28, 1863.
 William D. Sutton, sergt., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; 2d lieut. Feb. 11, 1865; 1st lieut. Co. B July 1, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.
 John B. Ayres, sergt., enl. Oct. 6, 1861; sergt.-maj. May 16, 1863.
 Adamson J. Sheppard, Jr., sergt., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; 2d lieut. Co. C March 24, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Theophilus F. Ayres, corp., enl. Oct. 21, 1861; must. out Oct. 21, 1864.
 Samuel P. Garten, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; sergt. June 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; died June 22, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.

Joseph Skellingar, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 14, 1865.
 John C. Perry, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; 1st sergt.; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; died June 4, 1865.

James C. Sutton, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died March 7, 1862.

John D. Ayers, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.

Alfred T. Randolph, corp., enl. Oct. 9, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; 2d lieut. Co. B March 24, 1864; disch. disability April 6, 1865.

James M. West, musician, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; must. out Oct. 15, 1864.

Thomas E. Allen, wagoner, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability May 22, 1862.

Ephraim E. Buck, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability June 2, 1862.

Thomas J. Bivins, enl. Oct. 9, 1861; corp. April 30, 1862; died July 1, 1863.

Benjamin H. Bitters, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; died June 1, 1862.

William H. Burr, enl. Oct. 19, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; died Feb. 12, 1863, at Andersonsville.

Benjamin F. Bivins, enl. Oct. 21, 1861; died Sept. 8, 1862.

Thomas Beunet, enl. Oct. 21, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1865; disch. July 13, 1865.

John G. Bowen, enl. Oct. 16, 1861; corp. June 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

Jacob Caspar, Jr., enl. Oct. 21, 1861; corp. April 30, 1862; died Aug. 12, 1862.

Lewis H. Danzenbaker, enl. Oct. 9, 1861; died June 12, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.

Charles Danielly, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; killed in action May 14, 1864, at Galt House, Va.

Isaac M. Dare, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.

Joseph Fisher, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Oct. 15, 1864.

William Frank, enl. Oct. 25, 1861; disch. disability March 5, 1862.

John J. Hamilton, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Nov. 1, 1862; to jn regular army.

John B. Hoffman, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; 2d lieut. Co. H Feb. 11, 1865.

Francis Husted, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; died March 7, 1865.

Samuel D. Keen, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out Aug. 23, 1865.

Isaac Kain, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; corp. July 18, 1863; must. out Oct. 8, 1864.

George W. Lond, enl. Oct. 21, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; disch. disability May 24, 1865.

Samuel H. Marryatt, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Oct. 8, 1864.

Franklin S. Moncrief, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 9, 1861.

Henry C. Martin, wagoner, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 20, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.

Lewis Mixner, enl. Oct. 28, 1861; disch. disability June 2, 1862.

Isaac H. Nugent, enl. Oct. 21, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 14, 1865.

Robert R. Noble, enl. Feb. 20, 1864; must. out July 10, 1865.

Jacob H. Ott, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; sergt. March 1, 1863; must. out July 1, 1865.

William F. Rockerman, enl. Oct. 15, 1861; corp. Aug. 1, 1862; died Nov. 5, 1863.

Charles Robinson, enl. Oct. 21, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; corp. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.

Lemuel A. Randolph, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; died June 17, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.

Jacob H. Stirring, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864.

Cornelius Skellinger, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. April 28, 1865.

Peter Stark, enl. Oct. 9, 1861; disch. disability May 15, 1862.

William R. Soley, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; died Dec. 2, 1864.

Company E.

Joseph Hays, enl. Oct. 22, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864.

Philip Shaw, enl. Oct. 14, 1861.

Joseph W. Smallwood, enl. Feb. 26, 1864; killed by accident May 12, 1861.

Company H.

Christopher Myers, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; died April 6, 1864.

James P. Newkirk, 1st sergt., enl. Oct. 28, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; 2d lieut. Co. M May 21, 1865.

Ephraim Palmer, enl. Oct. 31, 1861; died March 21, 1863.

Thomas Stiles, enl. March 5, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 14, 1865; disch. July 21, 1865.

Richard Shimp, enl. Nov. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; corp. Jan. 12, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.

William Saulsbury, enl. Sept. 14, 1864; re-enl. Jan. 8, 1864; killed in action May 12, 1864, at Spotsylvania Court-House, Va.

Company I.

Jacob Gibson, enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 6, 1865.

Company K.

Captain, Henry A. Perrine; First Lieutenant, Silas M. Wampole; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Stockton.

William Todd, sergt., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; 2d lieut. April 27, 1862; pro. 1st lieut. Co. F Nov. 21, 1863.

Mark Leeds, sergt., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Oct. 17, 1864.

Barron D. K. Harris, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died Aug. 4, 1864.

Charles H. Seeley, corp., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Oct. 16, 1864.

James M. Clark, musician, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. disability July 21, 1863. Isaac Alkire, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Oct. 18, 1864.

John F. Brooks, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died March 25, 1862.

Henry H. Brooks, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; sergt. Feb. 10, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.

John C. Biggs, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; died March 25, 1862.

Smith Bacon, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; corp. April 30, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.

Horace P. Bickley, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; sergt. Feb. 1, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.

William H. Baine, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out July 1, 1865.

David D. Demares, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died April 5, 1862.

Aaron B. Fithian, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; died Feb. 5, 1865. John Fansbury, enl. Oct. 18, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; killed in action June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.

Robert Hahn, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

George W. Moore, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died Oct. 12, 1863.

Richard D. Mitchell, enl. Oct. 5, 1861; pro. 2d lieut. Co. I April 17, 1862.

William M. Mitchell, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; must. out May 25, 1865.

John G. Mitchell, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.

Samuel Mayhew, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Joseph Borey, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; died, June 8, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.
 Joseph B. Simpkins, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; killed in action June 1, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
 William Spencer, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out June 5, 1864.
 Edmund T. Smith, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; missing in action at Winchester Aug. 17, 1864.
 Jesse Smith, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
 John H. Smith, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; died Sept. 29, 1864, of wounds received in action at Opequan, Va.
 John Wright, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; disch. disability Oct. 17, 1864.

CHAPTER XV.

CIVIL WAR.—(*Continued.*)

Twelfth Regiment.—The following historical sketch of the Twelfth Regiment is taken from the first address before the Society of the Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, delivered at its reunion in Woodbury, Feb. 22, 1875:

"The Twelfth Regiment was organized under the provision of an act of Congress approved July 22, 1861, and under a call issued by the President of the United States July 7, 1862, for three hundred thousand additional volunteers to serve for three years, or during the war. This regiment was one of the five required from this State under the call named. The organization of the regiment was begun in July, and was fully completed, and the regiment was officered and equipped, by the 4th day of September, 1862, at which time it was mustered into the service of the United States for three years by Capt. William B. Royall, Fifth Cavalry, U.S.A. The several companies of the regiment were raised in the following-named counties respectively: Company A in the county of Salem, Company B in the counties of Camden and Burlington, Company C in the county of Camden, Company D at large, but chiefly, I think, in the county of Camden, Company F in the county of Gloucester, Company G in the counties of Camden and Cumberland, Company H in the county of Salem, Company I in the county of Salem, and Company K in the county of Cumberland.

"The regiment left Woodbury (where it had been encamped) and the State Sept. 7, 1862, under orders for Washington, but on its arrival at Baltimore was diverted from its route by Gen. Wool, and ordered to Ellicott's Mills, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, then threatened by the advance of the rebel army into Maryland. The strength of the regiment when it left the State was: officers, 39; non-commissioned officers and privates, 953; total, 992. As a proof of the severity of its service, it may be here mentioned that its strength present for duty at Cold Harbor, Va., June 4, 1864, less than two years afterward, was: officers, 3; non-commissioned officers and privates, 90; total, 93. The regiment joined the Army of the Potomac, and was put in position on the

Rappahannock, about three miles above the towns of Falmouth and Fredericksburg, on the 19th of December, 1862, and from that time until the close of the war, wherever and whenever hard service was done by that army, the regiment had its full share.

"I might well pause to tell how it held its ground at Chancellorsville until its right was turned by Jackson's corps, and its colonel and one hundred and seventy-eight of its officers and men were stricken down; how sternly at Gettysburg it stood upon the right of the left centre of the army, the key of the position, and with the rolling fire of its smooth-bore muskets smote, as with the blast of death, Pettigrew's brigade of North Carolina troops, which formed the left of Longstreet's charging columns; of its suffering in the severe winter campaign of Mine Run; of how it ploughed through the icy waters of the Rappahannock at Morton's Ford; of the wonderful campaign of the Wilderness, where, in a short space of thirty days, our devoted regiment lost more than three hundred killed and wounded out of a total of four hundred and twenty-five muskets; of its service, its losses, its sufferings by night and day during the summer of 1864, and until the rebel army surrendered, and the war was ended; but to you it is a familiar story, and I forbear."

During the period of its service the regiment was present and under fire in more than thirty general engagements, besides a large number of combats and skirmishes, viz. :

Chancellorsville, Va., May 3 and 4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3, 1863; Falling Waters, Md., July 13, 1863; Auburn Mills, Va., Oct. 14, 1863; Blackburn's Ford, Va., Oct. 16, 1863; Robinson's Tavern, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; Mine Run, Va., Nov. 28, 29, and 30, 1863; Morton's Ford, Va., Feb. 6, 1864; Wilderness, Va., May 5 and 6, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8 and 11, 1864; Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12 to 15, 1864; North and South Anna Rivers, Va., May 24 to 26, 1864; Totopotomoy, Va., May 30 and 31, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 2 to 12, 1864; before Petersburg, Va., June 16 to 23, 1864; Deep Bottom, Va., July 25 to 29, 1864; Mine Explosion, Va., July 30, 1864; North Bank of James River, Va., Aug. 14, 1864; Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; Fort Sedgwick, Va., Sept. 10, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; Boydton Plank Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 2, 1865; Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 28, 1865; Hatcher's Run, Va., March 25, 1865; Boydton Plank Road, Va., April 1, 1865; Capture of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; High Bridge, Va., April 7, 1865; Farmville, Va., April 7, 1865; Lee's surrender, Appomattox, Va., April 9, 1865.

The total strength of the regiment during its term of service was 1899: at muster in, 992; gain from all sources, 907. In order to ascertain, however, its total strength during its term of active service, there should be deducted from the aggregate stated 309, being the number of recruits who joined it at Burkesville, after the surrender of Lee, which will show its total strength before the close of the war to have been 1599. There died in the service,—of its officers, 9; of its non-commissioned officers and privates, 252; making its total loss by deaths, 261; being a loss by death of a little more than one-fourth of the original number of its rank and file, and of its officers, exclusive of the medical staff and quartermaster. Its other losses were,—of officers discharged, 12; resigned, 14; total, 26: of

enlisted men discharged, 159; total resigned and discharged, 185; add losses by death, 261; total losses from all causes, 446; being almost one-half of its original number.

It is proper to state that the resignations and discharges were chiefly on account of disability caused by wounds or disease contracted in the service. Considering the deaths in the service by the respective companies, there died of Company A 1 officer and 24 men; Company B, 26 men; Company C, 1 officer and 22 men; Company D, 1 officer and 21 men; Company E, 1 officer and 31 men; Company F, 1 officer and 36 men; Company G, 1 officer and 26 men; Company H, 1 officer and 18 men; Company I, 29 men; Company K, 1 officer and 23 men; unattached substitutes, 1; total, 252.

Of the field and staff, Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Davis was killed. Of the total number of officers originally commissioned in the regiment, exclusive of the medical staff and quartermaster, and of those who were killed or died of their wounds, twelve were wounded in action, with greater or less severity, seventeen were mustered out before the expiration of their term of service, and but three who served the full term escaped unhurt; and of the enlisted men a very large number who were mustered out with the regiment bear the scars of honorable wounds. The official register in the adjutant-general's office shows that no regiment in the State, up to and including the Fourteenth, suffered as heavy a loss in deaths as the Twelfth, except the Eighth and Tenth, and one of these had a total aggregate of twenty-six hundred, and the other of twenty-eight hundred officers and men, their loss exceeding our own but very little. The Fifteenth suffered a total loss by death of nine officers and three hundred and fifty-two men, in a total aggregate of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and I believe this to be the heaviest loss suffered by any of our regiments.

The regiment was first attached to the Second Brigade, Third Division; then to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps; and at the close of the war was attached to a provisional corps, all in the Army of the Potomac. A part of the regiment was mustered out near Munson's Hill, Va., June 4, 1865; the remainder near Washington, July 15, 1865. The names of the officers who were killed or died of wounds received in action are:

Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Davis, killed in action at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; Capt. Charles K. Horsfall, Company E, killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; Capt. James McComb, Company D, died July 2, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.; 1st Lieut. John M. Fogg, Company H, killed in action at the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; 1st Lieut. John R. Rich, Company E, died Sept. 2, 1864, of wounds received in action at Ream's Station, Va.; 1st Lieut. James T. Lowe, Company G, died Oct. 21, 1863, of wounds received at Briscoe Station, Va.; 1st Lieut. James S. Stratton, Company F, killed in action at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; 1st Lieut. Joseph Peterson, Company F, killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863; 2d Lieut. Richard H. Townsend, Company C, killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.

Such is, in brief, the history of the regiment, and though there may be others that can show as good a record, considering the numbers and term of service, none, I think, can show a better one. The Twelfth had the advantage of being a peculiarly homogeneous regiment. Composed largely of freeholders and sons of freeholders, raised in adjoining counties, and closely allied both by friendship and blood, its companies stood shoulder to shoulder in more than a score of stricken fields, with a gallantry which the armies of Marlborough or Napoleon never surpassed, and under fiercer musketry fire than the soldiers of those great leaders ever met.

The Twelfth went forth when the country was rocking as with the throes of an earthquake, and the government and its flag were rising and falling, with the varying fortunes of the day, like a feather tossed upon an angry ocean. Its course was marked from the Rappahannock to Gettysburg, and from Gettysburg to Richmond and Appomattox Court-House, by the graves of its slain and the blood of its wounded, and its survivors came back under the sunlight of a peace so profound that no martial sound broke the stillness save the tramp of returning feet, bearing its flag, torn by the winds of heaven, blackened by the dust of the march and the smoke of battle, and dyed through and through with the blood of its defenders, but with no stain of weakness or dishonor on its streaming folds.

TWELFTH REGIMENT. GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company A.

- Captain, S. S. Chase: First Lieutenant, Josiah Franklin; Second Lieutenant, Ellis P. Philips.
 William S. Garwood, sergt., enl. Aug. 2, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 10, 1864; disch. July 10, 1865.
 Willam A. Chew, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 4, 1863.
 Nicholas P. Barber, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 4, 1863.
 George R. Cousins, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; must. out July 15, 1863.
 Jacob Dchart, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp. Aug. 3, 1863; sergt. March 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Mizael C. English, enl. Aug. 23, 1864; corp. June 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
 William Fletcher, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1863; died June 7, 1863.
 Joseph S. Fletcher, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; corp. Oct. 5, 1863; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Edward Fitch, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. disability Aug. 12, 1864.
 William P. Hollowell, enl. July 23, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville.
 Thomas S. Hampton, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Isaac D. Jones, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863; disch. Sept. 4, 1865.
 George H. Martin, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; killed in action July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.
 William McMonagle, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; corp. Feb. 6, 1864; sergt. Oct. 5, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Thomas C. Moore, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 1, 1863; disch. July 7, 1865.
 Jesse A. O'bourn, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died Feb. 8, 1864, of wounds received at Morton's Ford, Va.
 Amos Parker, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died March 15, 1863.
 Frank Skinner, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Signal Corps March 1, 1864; com. 2d Lieut. Co. F, June 24, 1865; disch. June 24, 1865.
 Isaac Stover, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Joseph C. Watson, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 3, 1865.

Jacob H. Yerrick, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Thomas J. Young, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; must. out July 18, 1865.

Company B.

Lewis C. Sparks, musician, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Oliver Hawkey, enl. Oct. 3, 1864; trans. to Co. K.
Martin V. B. Sparks, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 1, 1865; disch. June 28, 1865.
Joshua Treadway, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died; disability May 6, 1865.

Company C.

James Dilkes, sergt., enl. July 29, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
James Atkinson, corp., enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
John W. Jordan, corp., enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Jacob R. Madara, corp., enl. July 28, 1862; sergt. Oct. 14, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
George Anthony, enl. July 29, 1862; killed in action May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
Robert Blackburn, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Patrick Cannair, enl. Aug. 16, 1864; disch. disability Sept. 12, 1863.
Benjamin W. Hewitt, enl. Aug. 10, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1865; disch. July 15, 1865.
Charles Jordan, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 28, 1865.
Hugh McIntyre, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865; wounds received in action.

Anthony Nemes, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville.
Ellis H. Osborn, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; corp. Oct. 1, 1862; 1st sergt. Feb. 4, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
John Pierce, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; re-enl. Sept. 6, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. Nov. 21, 1865.
Charles Scott, enl. July 29, 1862; died April 30, 1865.
William Smith, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died May 18, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spottsylvania, Va.
James Wilson, enl. Aug. 1, 1862.
Joseph Watson, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 14, 1865.
James Watson, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; died March 24, 1864.

Company D.

Captain, William Henry Moore; First Lieutenant, John W. Paris; Second Lieutenant, James McIlhenny.
Samuel F. Cassidy, corp., enl. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1862; disch. June 26, 1864.
John B. Campbell, corp., enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died March 27, 1863.
Daniel Richmond, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
William H. Swift, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
William Brown, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died Nov. 18, 1863.
Daniel Connelly, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
George Connelly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
Charles Camp, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; died April 10, 1863.
Edward Mills, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; killed in action June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
Samuel Park, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; corp. Nov. 8, 1862; must. out May 30, 1865.
Joseph Rile, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; missing in action at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
Elve Thompson, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Christian Vechan, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. July 18, 1865; wounds received in action at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.
Uriah S. Watkins, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; corp. Dec. 27, 1863; sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
Charles A. Weidman, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; hosp. steward Sept. 12, 1864.
John McKown, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
Denis Ryan, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
William Tozer, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.

Company E.

Captain, E. L. Stratton; First Lieutenants, J. J. Trimble, James S. Stratton; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Pierson.
William F. Pierson, sergt., enl. July 29, 1862; 1st sergt. Dec. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 1, 1863; disch. June 26, 1865.
Charles D. Lippincott, sergt., enl. July 29, 1862; sergt.-maj.; 1st lieut. Oct. 31, 1863; capt. Co. B Sept. 13, 1864.
Azariah Stratton, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; sergt. Dec. 11, 1862; 1st sergt. ——, 1864; 1st lieut. Sept. 13, 1864; capt. June 24, 1865.

James White, corp., enl. July 29, 1862; 1st sergt. Sept. 22, 1864; 2d lieut. Jan. 17, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
George H. Duell, corp., enl. Aug. 7, 1862; sergt. Jan. 3, 1863; disch. Sept. 20, 1864; wounds received in action.
Henry M. Avis, corp., enl. July 29, 1862; sergt. Sept. 22, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
Abel K. Shute, corp., enl. July 29, 1862; died July 31, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa.
James L. Plummer, corp., enl. July 29, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.

William B. Gleason, corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 10, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.

John F. Meley, corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
Joseph J. Ashbrook, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. disability Feb. 10, 1863.
William Avis, enl. July 29, 1862; disch. disability March 31, 1863.
George W. Allen, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; died Dec. 9, 1862.

John Albright, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; killed in action July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

David Boddy, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died Nov. 13, 1862.

Thomas Beren, enl. July 29, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 8, 1862.

Aller Baker, corp., enl. Aug. 4, 1862; killed in action March 23, 1863, at Hatchet's Run, Va.

Richard Borton, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
David Borton, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; sergt. March 20, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.

Edward Barney, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; killed in action May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.

Jacob Bender, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.

James Corneal, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp. Dec. 14, 1863; disch. disability Jan. 18, 1864.

George H. Coles, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. June 11, 1865; wounds received in action.

Edward Casper, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. disability Oct. 21, 1865.

Joseph M. Carter, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out June 15, 1865.

George W. Dunlap, enl. July 30, 1862; must. out June 12, 1865.

William Dermitt, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; killed in action May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.

Alfred Eastburn, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1864; re-enl. Aug. 25, 1864; disch. Nov. 21, 1865.

James Eagrit, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; disch. Feb. 8, 1864.

George J. Eldridge, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died March 5, 1863.

Aaron B. Erritt, enl. Aug. 25, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.

George W. French, enl. July 29, 1862; corp. Dec. 11, 1862; disch. disability Oct. 14, 1864.

Elwood Griscom, enl. July 29, 1862; corp. Sept. 20, 1863; sergt. Oct. 6, 1863; 2d lieut. Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.

Joshua C. Grice, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; corp. March 1, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.

Samuel S. Greenwood, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.

Joseph T. Garwood, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 24, 1863.

William P. Haines, enl. July 29, 1862; corp. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.

Theodore F. Hudson, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 4, 1863.

Samuel G. Headley, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died May 3, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spottsylvania, Va.

Isaac K. Horner, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp. Sept. 22, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.

Joseph S. Harker, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.

Enos Hann, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.

Samuel Irodell, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp. March 1, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.

George W. Jennings, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; corp. March 26, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.

William H. Johnson, enl. July 31, 1862; killed in action July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

Joseph Jones, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died June 13, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.

John C. Jackson, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died Feb. 1, 1864.

Alfred Jones, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp. June 11, 1863; disch. disability Jan. 29, 1864.

Isaac P. Knaell, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. disability March 9, 1863.

David W. Kren, wagoner, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; mu-t. out June 4, 1865.

Louis Kelly, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.

William Lakes, enl. July 29, 1862; died Feb. 13, 1863.
 John May, enl. July 29, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Benjamin F. Mattson, enl. July 29, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 15, 1863; disch. July 29, 1865.
 Charles Miller, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; killed in action at Braxton Station Oct. 14, 1863.
 William Moncreif, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; corp. Feb. 6, 1863; must. out June 4, 1863.
 Charles McIlvaine, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 4, 1863.
 Joseph W. Moore, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 4, 1863.
 Adam Marshall, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died June 10, 1863, of wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.
 George Meley, Jr., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 1, 1863; disch. June 27, 1863.
 James Moey, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1863.
 Lewis Muta, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1864; disch. June 24, 1863.
 William S. Moore, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
 Charles T. Norris, musician, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 4, 1863.
 Frederick Noll, enl. March 5, 1864.
 William H. Park, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. Dec. 4, 1864, to accept com. U. S. C. T.
 William Press, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. disability July 30, 1863.
 James K. Russell, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out July 4, 1863.
 William L. Stevenson, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out July 15, 1865.
 William H. H. Stratton, enl. July 29, 1862; corp. Dec. 11, 1862; killed in action July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg.
 Charles C. Stratton, enl. July 20, 1862; killed in action May 12, 1864, at Spotsylvania Court-House, Va.
 Emanuel Stratton, Jr., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. March 14, 1864, wounds received in action.
 Leonard L. Stiles, enl. July 30, 1862; killed in action May 12, 1864, at Spotsylvania Court-House, Va.
 William H. Stone, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 4, 1863.
 Isaac H. Saul, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1863.
 Jacob K. Shoemaker, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp. Dec. 13, 1863; must. out May 24, 1865.
 Warren H. Sommers, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. disability July 25, 1863.
 Edward F. Sweeten, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died March 8, 1863.
 Joseph A. Test, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disabled; disability June 10, 1865.
 Joseph Tompkins, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 15, 1863; disch. June 29, 1865.
 John Tonkin, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp. Dec. 13, 1862; sergt. Feb. 6, 1865; must. out —, 1865.
 Miles S. Turner, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 15, 1863; disch. June 29, 1865.
 Albert J. Weatherly, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
 John B. Wansey, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 4, 1863.
 Charles M. Wilson, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.
 Joseph L. White, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp. March 1, 1864; sergt. Feb. 18, 1865; must. out June 4, 1863.
 Charles K. Wood, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died May 10, 1863, of wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.

Company G.

Robert R. Burk, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Jeremiah Casto, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; corp. Jan. 1, 1863; 1st sergt. April 24, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
 John B. Carey, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 William P. Carter, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 11, 1863.
 Henry C. Derrickson, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; murdered June 29, 1864.
 David E. Eldridge, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; corp. March 1, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.
 Amos Frampas, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; corp. Oct. 30, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Benjamin Head, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Joseph T. Higgins, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. disability Oct. 19, 1863.
 Charles E. Madara, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Henry H. Richmond, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died Jan. 13, 1863.
 William E. Skill, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.
 Joseph J. Thompson, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 18, 1864; disch. July 18, 1865.

James M. Wilkins, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 1, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.

Company H.

Captain, H. A. Mattison; First Lieutenant, Joshua Lippincott; Second Lieutenant, John M. Fogg.
 Jacob K. Lewallen, corp., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Thomas J. French, corp., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 19, 1863.
 Joseph K. Butcher, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died Aug. 6, 1864, of wounds received in action before Petersburg, Va.
 James P. Beckett, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 10, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.
 Charles French, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died Dec. 23, 1863.
 Amos C. Homan, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 15, 1863; disch. June 28, 1865.
 Peter D. Howings, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1865; disch. June 28, 1865.
 John Hewlings, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 23, 1863; died Dec. 22, 1863.
 Daniel Kiernan, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.
 Charles H. Kates, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. Sept. 3, 1864; sergt. Feb. 2, 1865; killed in action Feb. 28, 1865, at Daubney's Mills, Va.
 Stacey D. Layton, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 George H. Lockwood, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 James Magee, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. Oct. 20, 1864.
 Azeal Nichols, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 15, 1864; disch. June 13, 1865.
 Albert J. Nichols, enl. Feb. 28, 1864; must. out July 15, 1865.
 James Stretch, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. Oct. 21, 1864; sergt. Feb. 22, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Thomas H. Stewart, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died May 30, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spotsylvania, Va.
 Samuel L. Seran, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. Nov. 28, 1863, for wounds received in action at Gettysburg, Pa.
 William L. Seran, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. Aug. 10, 1864, to accept com. in U. S. C. T.
 James Setzer, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. July 27, 1865.
 Charles D. Stanton, enl. April 13, 1862; corp. Feb. 22, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Thomas H. Zane, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out May 18, 1865.

Company I.

J. Morgan Barnes, 1st sergt., enl. July 29, 1862; q.m.-sergt. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Robert C. White, corp., enl. Aug. 20, 1862; sergt. May 1, 1864; sergt.-maj. Oct. 6, 1864.
 Thomas S. Champion, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; corp. Oct. 1, 1862; sergt. April 1, 1864; disch. June 16, 1865, for wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.
 William J. Clark, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died March 24, 1863.
 George Sailor, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Additional.—Barclay Gaunt, Benjamin F. Gant, Isaac Jones, Thomas Milsed, William C. Mankin, Samuel D. Mills, Charles P. Mills, Andrew J. Pierce, William H. Pierce, William Starr (sergeant), Sedgwick R. Sithens, Isaac Setzer, Co. A: Henry C. Hance, William Huff, John Huff, Co. C: John Coffe, Gilbert Davis, Joseph A. Gant (sergeant), Co. D: Samuel Fleet, James B. Pierson, William H. Stockton, Co. E: John Albright, William Dolon, Charles W. Elkins, William M. Frazer, John Grice, Asa G. Foldrake, H-nry Jenkins, Joshua Livzey, Charles C. Sharp, Isaac Sickler, Alfred T. Somers, Warren H. Somers, Co. F: Samuel E. Barker, Edward L. Brick (corporal), Hiram Cramer, Theodore Hughes, John Hall (sergeant), John Jaggard, Francis Mills, Howard Turner, Eli Watson, George Woodrow, Co. G: John Dowling, Presmi Hughes, Enos Hann, Stacy D. Layton, Peter Nichols, Joseph Paul, George C. Sithens (sergeant), Co. H: Eli K. Ale (first lieutenant), Henry T. Chew (captain), Benjamin Sailor, Clement White, Co. I: George Hughes (sergeant), Co. K: Samuel T. Miller (assistant surgeon).

*SALEM COUNTY.**Company A.*

William H. Pierce, sergt., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.

- Joseph Burroughs, sergt., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Feb. 13, 1865; wounded in action at Cold Harbor, Va.
- Charles F. Sickler, corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; sergt. Nov. 1, 1863; 2d lieut. Co. I, Sept. 19, 1864.
- John W. Edwards, corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed in action May 12, 1864, at Spotsylvania Court-House, Va.
- Samuel Williams, corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out May 19, 1865.
- Charles P. Mills, corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Andrew S. Chase, corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; re-enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
- Eli K. Ale, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; 2d lieut. Co. I, Jan. 30, 1865.
- Daniel S. Ayres, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- James S. Butler, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 23, 1864; disch. July 7, 1865.
- John J. Bon, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out May 19, 1865.
- Daniel S. Clark, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. disability March 19, 1864.
- Albert Coombs, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died April 27, 1863.
- Jacob Denelsbeck, enl. April 15, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 11, 1863.
- David B. Elwell, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Benjamin F. Edwards, enl. Aug. 10, 1862; disch. disability March 4, 1863.
- Barclay Gaunt, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Oct. 30, 1864; wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.
- Benjamin F. Gaunt, enl. Aug. 11, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1864; corp. June 28, 1862; disch. June 28, 1865.
- Charles S. Garrison, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died July 23, 1863.
- Danon T. Gilman, enl. Dec. 20, 1863; must. out June 20, 1865.
- Robert Harris, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp. Sept. 1, 1863; must. out May 26, 1865.
- Abraham S. Harris, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp. Aug. 3, 1863; died May 6, 1864, killed at Wilderness.
- William H. Harris, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died May 14, 1863, of wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.
- Francis B. Harris, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out May 29, 1865.
- Jacob V. Harvey, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 10, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.
- Isaac Kates, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Albert T. Lawrence, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.
- James E. Ludwig, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- William C. Mankin, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864; disch. July 5, 1865.
- David E. Mitchell, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Joseph S. Mutter, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 23, 1864; disch. June 25, 1865.
- John A. Meyers, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 12, 1865.
- John McMillon, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- James Murphy, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Joseph Morgan, Jr., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Sept. 26, 1863, wounded in action at Gettysburg.
- William A. Mackin, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died March 19, 1863.
- Furman R. Parvin, enl. Aug. 11, 1863; corp. Sept. 12, 1863; 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Andrew J. Pierce, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Charles H. Peterson, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- George T. Poulsen, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Joseph R. Powell, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action June 3, 1862, at Cold Harbor, Va.
- Sedgwick R. Sithens, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.
- Paniel Smalley, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.
- William H. Sayers, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 29, 1864; disch. June 26, 1865.
- Martin Schneitzler, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Henry Schnetzler, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died May 6, 1863.
- John T. Sykes, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed in action May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
- Joseph R. Stewart, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; corp. June 20, 1863; sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Adam Storrs, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 1, 1863; re-enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. Nov. 21, 1865.
- Ailey B. W. Shepard, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
- Charles H. Ferry, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. June 23, 1865; wounded received in action at Hatcher's Run, Va.
- Company B.
- John Morrow, enl. Sept. 5, 1864; trans. to Co. C.
- Company D.
- Abden Abbott, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 11, 1863.
- Joel Abbott, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 11, 1863.
- Charles W. Abbott, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; corp. Dec. 27, 1863; sergt. May 4, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
- William Barton, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. (insane) Dec. 26, 1864.
- Joseph Bassett, Jr., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; must. out May 30, 1865.
- John Wilson Carson, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Charles W. Gamble, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; corp. April 11, 1863; died Jan. 13, 1864.
- James Garrison, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
- Enoch Garrison, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 4, 1864.
- Daniel Gaskill, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; corp. Nov. 1, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 11, 1863.
- Samuel Green, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; must. out June 4, 1863.
- Andrew Hastings, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died March 15, 1863.
- John H. Johnson, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
- John Kite, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; corp. Dec. 26, 1864; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- Joseph Kite, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Thomas L. Lutts, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 15, 1863.
- Isaac D. Mayhew, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; disch. May 26, 1864.
- David V. Smith, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died Oct. 14, 1863.
- Henry H. Shepard, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 3, 1863; disch. Jan. 26, 1864.
- Henry Woodward, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 1, 1863; disch. Sept. 12, 1865.
- Company E.
- Israel J. Conklin, musician, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; re-enl. Sept. 13, 1864.
- Thomas J. Gordon, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. disability July 28, 1865.
- Charles Hannals, enl. April 5, 1865; must. out July 15, 1865.
- Ira B. Ridgway, enl. April 5, 1865; must. out July 15, 1865.
- Company F.
- Samuel Williams, 1st sergt., enl. Aug. 21, 1862; 2d lieut. Co. H Dec. 11, 1862.
- John Grice, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
- William Graham, enl. April 4, 1864; must. out July 15, 1865.
- Joseph B. Hilliard, enl. July 19, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Alfred J. Somers, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died March 13, 1863.
- Elissa Stewart, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; corp. July 20, 1863; 1st sergt. Feb. 6, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Company G.
- Isiah Groff, enl. July 25, 1862; corp. Oct. 30, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Richard Groff, enl. July 25, 1862; died March 29, 1863.
- Company H.
- John H. Groff, 1st sergt., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1864; disch. Aug. 17, 1865.
- George W. Swing, sergt., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; 1st lieut. May 5, 1864; capt. June 24, 1865; must. out July 15, 1865.
- John D. Somers, sergt., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; sergt.-maj. April 25, 1864.
- Joseph Matlack, sergt., enl. Aug. 17, 1862; disch. disability Oct. 22, 1863.
- Alfred H. Buck, sergt., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 16, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.
- George A. Cobb, corp., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; sergt. Feb. 1, 1864; sergt.-maj. Feb. 22, 1865; 2d lieut. Co. F, April 20, 1865; 1st lieut. June 24, 1865; must. out July 15, 1865.
- Thomas O. Slater, corp., enl. Aug. 10, 1862; sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; 1st sergt. Feb. 1, 1864; 1st lieut. Co. F April 11, 1864.
- Clarkson Jennings, corp., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; sergt. Oct. 23, 1862; disch. disability June 28, 1864.
- Francis C. Cook, corp., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; 2d lieut. Jan. 17, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Christopher C. Mead, corp., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
- William N. Johnson, musician, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.

- William W. Yerkes, wagoner, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. disability March 29, 1863.
- David H. Atkinson, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out May 22, 1865.
- Charles H. Atkinson, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. Feb. 2, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Jonathan Allen, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. disability — 25, 1863.
- David Ballinger, enl. Aug. 3, 1862; sergt. Feb. 2, 1865; sergt.-maj. May 1, 1865.
- Ara R. Buri, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
- Richard Barnes, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. May 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Elwood S. Costill, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. disability April 25, 1864.
- John Carter, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.
- William S. Crispin, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. May 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
- John W. Clark, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. disability May 30, 1863.
- Joseph D. M. Dunlap, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Elwood S. Dubois, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. July 13, 1865.
- Isaac A. Dubois, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. Feb. 2, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
- John T. Dubois, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. June 4, 1864; sergt. May 22, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Theodore F. Dore, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- John Dowling, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
- Albert S. Emmell, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Edward L. Fisher, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864; disch. July 5, 1865.
- Samuel Grice, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
- William S. Harker, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.
- William Hendricks, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 3, 1863; died Aug. 30, 1863.
- Elias Hamm, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Andrew Hamm, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. disability July 20, 1863.
- Samuel Heudel, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. disability April 10, 1863.
- Uriah B. Joslin, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. Jan. 11, 1864, wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.
- Richard S. Kirby, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died May 17, 1863, of wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.
- John L. Keen, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. disability Jan. 1, 1863.
- Robert R. Kates, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. Jan. 1, 1864; sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; 1st sergt. Feb. 2, 1865; 2d lieut. Co. G, April 20, 1865.
- John Killy, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. Feb. 22, 1863; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Joseph A. Kille, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
- John W. Kidd, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 16, 1864; disch. July 5, 1865.
- William M. Lenderback, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 12, 1865.
- Elwood H. Loper, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. April 30, 1864, wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.
- James Lippincott, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- John R. Morton, drafted April 4, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
- John Martin, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. disability Aug. 7, 1865.
- Peter D. Nichols, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- John Neustal, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; disch. July 7, 1865.
- Charles P. Pinyard, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. Feb. 2, 1865; sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Joseph Paul, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. disability Sept. 9, 1863.
- Annon Reighn, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
- Elmer D. Sayers, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 16, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.
- Charles String, enl. Aug. 13, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.
- George C. Sithens, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. April 25, 1864; sergt. Oct. 31, 1864; 1st sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Harrison Snellbacker, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 25, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.
- Edward Snellbacker, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- John Stull, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.
- John J. Shultz, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- John Schwitzer, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1863; disch. June 23, 1865.
- Edmund C. Tier, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; 1st sergt. July 1, 1864; 1st lieut. Co. B, Oct. 8, 1864.
- Charles Uhlinger, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. May 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Theophilus H. Vanaman, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; di-ch. disability Feb. 26, 1863.
- John A. Van Meter, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863; disch. Sept. 4, 1865.
- Benjamin V. Van Meter, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; 1st sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; 2d lieut. Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
- William W. Walton, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Anthony Wiley, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Isaac Wiley, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Lewis Watson, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Company I.
- Captain, Henry F. Chew; First Lieutenant, Frank M. Acton; Second Lieutenant, Theodore F. Null.
- David Dickerson, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; killed in action May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
- George P. Ogden, sergt., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 10, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.
- George A. Bowen, 1st sergt., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; 1st lieut. Co. C, April 11, 1864.
- Isaac N. Morton, 1st sergt., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 23, 1865; disch. July 6, 1865.
- Asa W. Tash, corp., enl. July 31, 1862; sergt. Dec. 16, 1863; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
- Ale S. Kidd, corp., July 29, 1862; died May 15, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spotsylvania, Va.
- Firman Lloyd, Jr., corp., enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 30, 1865.
- John S. Sharp, corp., enl. July 31, 1862; died April 20, 1863.
- Benjamin S. Wood, corp., enl. July 31, 1862; sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
- William R. Williams, corp., enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- George R. Burroughs, corp., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; sergt. Aug. 20, 1863; died June 23, 1864, of wounds received in action before Petersburg.
- Edward Bradway, musician, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Jacob Adams, enl. Aug. 31, 1862; died May 24, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spotsylvania, Va.
- William H. Allen, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.
- Joseph A. Ayers, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.
- John H. Barklow, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; corp. April 1, 1864; died July 16, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spotsylvania, Va.
- Alexander Brown, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; corp. Aug. 27, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Melchoir Breitl, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. disability March 28, 1864.
- John Bidle, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 4, 1863; died Sept. 2, 1863.
- Gilbert Bishop, enl. July 13, 1862; died Feb. 3, 1864.
- John P. Beuett, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to U.S.N. Aug. 4, 1864; disch. June 16, 1865.
- Matthew Coombs, enl. July 31, 1862; corp. Feb. 13, 1863; 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; June 4, 1865.
- Clement Culgan, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 31, 1862.
- Christopher Cooker, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. disability March 9, 1865.
- John Champion, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. disability March 16, 1864.
- John C. Champion, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died Oct. 11, 1863.
- James M. Cook, enl. Jan. 26, 1863; trans. to Co. F.
- William Daniels, enl. July 31, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
- Samuel Dickeson, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- John W. Bullock, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died Sept. 22, 1862.
- Joseph Dilkes, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. June 1, 1863; sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Joseph E. Edwards, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; killed in action June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
- Edward R. Enmel, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; di-ch. disability Dec. 10, 1863.
- Joseph S. Filthian, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Richard V. Fitch, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1865; disch. Aug. 26, 1866.
- Isaac Fox, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. Aug. 20, 1864; killed in action June 17, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.

- Charles C. Fithian, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 15, 1863.
- Frank E. Gandy, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died March 19, 1864.
- John Gerstle, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died March 10, 1864.
- George W. Goodwin, enl. Aug. 3, 1862; must. out June 4, 1863.
- John J. Hoffmeyer, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out July 15, 1863.
- Theophilus B. Halter, enl. July 31, 1862; corp. July 31, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Philip Hickman, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. July 7, 1865.
- Josiah Holton, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- George W. Hoiman, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. July 5, 1865.
- Daniel A. Hancock, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; corp. Dec. 16, 1863; died May 22, 1864; of wounds at Spotsylvania Court-House, Va.
- John Haverstick, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 3, 1865.
- James Hemphill, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- James Horner, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- George W. Jester, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; disch. June 24, 1865.
- James M. Jones, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. disability April 10, 1863.
- Joseph S. Jacobs, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. July 5, 1865.
- Thomas D. Kane, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Lewis S. Kemper, wagoner, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out Sept. 4, 1862.
- Emmet King, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Lemuel D. Loper, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville May 2, 1863.
- Michael G. Morton, enl. July 31, 1862; killed in action June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
- Samuel Mattson, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; killed in action June 4, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
- Thomas J. Mattson, enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
- William Munnon, enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
- John Miller (3d), enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died June 22, 1864, of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.
- John P. Miller, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. April 28, 1863, wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.
- Charles Miller, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Preston P. Merrion, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; corp. Aug. 20, 1863; sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
- James McAuliffe, enl. July 31, 1863; disch. disability Dec. 16, 1863.
- Joseph Murphy, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Lewis McPherson, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
- John W. Niblick, enl. July 31, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 1, 1863; disch. March 7, 1864.
- John P. Newkirk, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died April 10, 1864.
- James Prickett, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; re-enl. Sept. 3, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1865.
- James Pierce, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 1, 1863; disch. June 28, 1865.
- William Parsons, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; corp. Aug. 6, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Samuel Reall, enl. July 31, 1862; corp. Aug. 27, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
- James Sullivan, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out May 15, 1865.
- Lewis F. Simms, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; corp. Oct. 1, 1862; killed in action, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
- William Sloan, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- James P. Stanton, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; corp. July 1, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Peter Sharp, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 1, 1863; disch. Feb. 26, 1864.
- David Simpkins, enl. Aug. 12, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 24, 1863.
- Elijah B. Thomas, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- James Turner, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. disability July 13, 1863.
- Jonathan Timmerman, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died April 4, 1863.
- John Urban, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. disability March 25, 1863.
- Adam Urban, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out July 4, 1865.
- Benjamin R. Vincent, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 1, 1864; disch. Aug. 14, 1865.
- Albert S. Wood, July 31, 1862; died Dec. 1, 1864.
- Joel Wood, enl. July 31, 1862; killed in action, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
- Joseph Work, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. July 5, 1865.
- Clement C. White, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Ambrose P. Garrison, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
- John H. Mullica, enl. Jan. 3, 1864; died June 30, 1865.
- CUMBERLAND COUNTY.**
- Company A.**
- Joshua Dawson, enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out June 30, 1865.
- Company C.**
- Isaac P. Bushy, corp., enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Company E.**
- Enoch A. Duffield, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 30, 1862.
- Company G.**
- Joshua D. Fithian, sergt., enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 11, 1863.
- Thomas H. Conover, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 12, 1865.
- Samuel P. Denaris, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. disability March 25, 1863.
- Lewis S. Elmer, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed in action, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
- William H. Henderson, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. disability June 5, 1863.
- Adam Jordan, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Lorenzo S. Land, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed in action, June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
- Charles Mayhew, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; corp. April 19, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1864; disch. July 6, 1865.
- Robert G. Sheppard, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died April 13, 1863.
- Company H.**
- Gilbert S. Eberhardt, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
- William P. Speagles, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died June 10, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.
- Henry J. Todd, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action May 12, 1864, at Spotsylvania Court-House, Va.
- Company I.**
- Amos Tompkins, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. May 29, 1865, wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.
- James B. Wood, enl. July 31, 1862; died Dec. 20, 1864.
- Company K.**
- Captain, R. S. Thompson; First Lieutenant, Daniel Dare; Second Lieutenant, William E. Potter.
- Henry Crooks, 1st sergt., enl. July 31, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 30, 1862; disch. Nov. 6, 1864.
- Edward M. Dubois, sergt. June 24, 1862; sergt.-maj. Feb. 15, 1863.
- John P. Shuman, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps June 15, 1864; disch. June 1865, wounds received in action.
- Frank M. Riley, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; sergt.-maj. March 12, 1864.
- Moses B. Holmes, sergt., enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died June 4, 1864, wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.
- William F. Moore, corp., enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. May 30, 1865, wounds received in action at Spotsylvania Court-House, Va.
- Aaron Terry, corp., enl. Aug. 7, 1862; 1st sergt. Oct. 1, 1863; died March 24, 1864.
- William B. Hines, corp., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; 1st sergt. Feb. 22, 1863; must. out June 4, 1865.
- William Sayres, corp., enl. Aug. 6, 1862; sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Benjamin F. Howell, corp., enl. Aug. 4, 1862; sergt. Oct. 6, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 1, 1864; disch. July 10, 1865.
- Charles M. Riley, corp., enl. Aug. 20, 1862; hosp. steward May 28th; disch. May 18, 1865.
- Charles S. Padgett, corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. July 13, 1864, wounds received in action.
- Joseph B. Hustel, corp., enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. disability Oct. 24, 1863.
- William H. Berry, musician, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 24, 1864; disch. Sept. 24, 1865.
- John Evans, musician, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Henry C. Lore, wagoner, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
- Timothy Bateman, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; corp. Oct. 1, 1863; sergt. Sept. 23, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
- William H. Bennett, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; corp. July 1, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
- John B. Bonham, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. disability May 16, 1863.

- Jonathan Borden, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 4, 1863.
 Henry H. Bradford, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Amos S. Burr, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; corp. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Samuel Bramble, enl. Dec. 12, 1863; corp. June 5, 1865; must. out July 15, 1865.
 Henry Campbell, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Samuel Carey, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died May 5, 1864, of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va.
 Albert F. Carl, enl. July 26, 1862; must. out June 12, 1865.
 Daniel H. Carman, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died July 3, 1863, of wounds received in action.
 Jacob W. Carter, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed in action, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
 Robert G. Clark, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Reeves Cutler, enl. Aug. 7, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Simon W. Creamer, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed in action, July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.
 William Craig, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Anderson Davis, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 William H. Dickerson, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Henry D. Dufeld, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 24, 1863; disch. July 14, 1865.
 Abraham Facemire, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Robert P. Fisher, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Edgar M. Fithian, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
 Thomas C. Galloway, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died Aug. 28, 1864.
 Josiah Garrison, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 11, 1863.
 John Garrison, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Horace B. Garton, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died June 3, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.
 Joseph H. Gaunt, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died April 20, 1865.
 Henry W. Gaskell, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; corp. Aug. 14, 1863; 1st sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; 1st lieut. Sept. 13, 1864; must. out July 15, 1865.
 Thomas S. Green, enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 William H. Greenly, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 21, 1865; disch. June 20, 1865.
 Edward C. Hall, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Daniel B. Harris, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Signal Corps March 1, 1864; disch. June 24, 1865.
 George A. Harris, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. May 31, 1864, wounds received in action.
 William D. Hendrickson, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died July 23, 1863.
 George H. Horner, enl. Aug. 11, 1863; must. out July 31, 1865.
 Nathaniel H. Horner, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died June 4, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.
 Henry Howell, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died March 23, 1863.
 Francis Husted, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died Dec. 19, 1862.
 Jeremiah Husted, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Maritz Isell, enl. July 26, 1862; disch. disability Aug. 10, 1864.
 Isaac F. Jerrill, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 11, 1863.
 Absalom Jordan, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Jacob Keyport, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. disability Oct. 17, 1863.
 Thomas B. Kemp, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. disability May 30, 1863.
 George Laws, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; corp. July 1, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Charles Livingstone, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died May 14, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.
 Justus H. Livingstone, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; corp. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
 John Maxwell, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 George McHenry, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; corp. Feb. 22, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Lorenzo D. Messec, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. disability March 12, 1863.
 John C. Miller, enl. Dec. 19, 1863; must. out July 15, 1865.
 Butler Newcomb, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; corp. Sept. 23, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Edwin M. Pladgett, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; corp. April 1, 1864; sergt. Feb. 22, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Samuel R. Payne, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. disability Oct. 3, 1863.
 Thomas H. Pancoast, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Charles O. Powell, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; killed in action, May 5, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
 Hiram Pew, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 James Rinear, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Asa F. Randolph, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. Aug. 5, 1864.
- Richard F. Randolph, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 10, 1863; disch. June 28, 1863.
 Charles O. P. Riley, enl. July 24, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Jeremiah Birny, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 14, 1863; disch. July 7, 1865.
 Ethan E. Swinney, enl. Feb. 6, 1863; must. out July 15, 1865.
 William M. Seelye, enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Daniel Simpkins, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. disability Sept. 21, 1863.
 Charles H. Simpkins, enl. July 31, 1862; killed in action May 5, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
 Josiah F. Smith, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. disability — 14, 1863.
 Charles L. Sockwell, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 28, 1863.
 Henry S. Sockwell, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; killed in action July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.
 Bloomfield Spencer, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 18, 1863.
 Edward M. Stewart, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Samuel S. Sutton, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; died June 8, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.
 Charles E. Smith, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; corp. Sept. 1, 1863; killed in action May 25, 1864, at North Anna River, Va.
 Theophilus Sutton, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died Oct. 28, 1864, a prisoner of war.
 John G. Swinney, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out May 22, 1865.
 Samuel Tomlinson, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 George S. Tindall, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863; disch. June 28, 1865.
 William H. Vaughn, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 31, 1862.
 Henry Walker, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1865.
 William H. B. Ward, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Elmer M. West, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. disability April 8, 1863.
 James P. Williams, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; corp. Sept. 1, 1863; 1st sergt. Sept. 23, 1864; 1st lieut. Co. G Jan. 3, 1865.

CHAPTER XVI.

CIVIL WAR.—(Continued.)

SIXTEENTH, TWENTY-FOURTH, AND TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENTS.

First Cavalry, Sixteenth Regiment.—The First Cavalry contained about forty men from Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland Counties, of which number three-fourths were from Salem County, and most of these in Company E.

The regiment was raised in August, 1861, mainly by Hon. William Halsted, who was its first colonel. He was then near seventy years of age, and his military career, which continued about six months, was not successful.

He was succeeded in February, 1862, by Col. Sir Percy Wyndham, under whose command the regiment soon assumed a condition of efficiency; and in April it entered upon active service, which it continued till the close of its term. In June, 1863, many of the men re-enlisted for three years or during the war, and its organization and active service were continued to the end.

The service of this regiment was, like that of all cavalry regiments, different from that of infantry. In addition to participating in pitched battles, patrolling, scouting, raiding, harassing the flanks and rear of a retreating enemy, or impeding the march of an advancing column, and all service in which celerity

of movement is essential, must necessarily be performed by mounted soldiers; and they are, therefore, often in action than those of any other branch of the service. During the winter season, while bodies of infantry and batteries of artillery are established in their winter quarters, squadrons and detachments of cavalry are required to be constantly on the alert, to scour the country, and prevent surprises, or to harass the enemy by frequent raids and sudden attacks on exposed positions. In such operations the First New Jersey Cavalry was engaged, and the record, in the adjutant-general's office, of ninety-seven engagements in which it participated, is evidence of the fact that its members were never in danger of "spoiling for a fight." The tattered flag that was carried in ninety-two of the ninety-seven engagements of this regiment is now in the adjutant-general's office at Trenton.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company A.

Isaac B. Zanes, enl. Aug. 5, 1861.

Company D.

Thomas G. Ireland, corp., enl. Aug. 16, 1861; must. out Sept. 16, 1864.
Charles P. Thompson, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; regt'l q.m.-sergt. Oct. 18, 1864.

Company E.

Thomas H. Locke, enl. Aug. 27, 1861; must. out Sept. 16, 1864.

SALEM COUNTY.

Company B.

William Brevier, enl. Dec. 30, 1863.

Jacob Moore, enl. Oct. 16, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 12, 1862.

Company D.

Thomas Gordon, enl. Aug. 14, 1861.

Company E.

Captain, John W. Kester; First Lieutenant, Patton F. Yorke; Second Lieutenant, Francis B. Allibone.

Harry Jones, enl. Jan. 12, 1862; 1st sergt. Aug. 9, 1-61; 2d Heut. Co. B Oct. 27, 1861; 1st Heut. Co. E; trans. to Co. M.

Edward E. Jameson, enl. Aug. 13, 1861; 1st sergt. Jan. 12, 1862; 2d Heut. Co. D Oct. 8, 1862.

Edward L. Williams, sergt., enl. Aug. 13, 1861; must. out Sept. 15, 1864.

Timothy L. Middleton, sergt., enl. Aug. 28, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 29, 1862.

David S. Barr, corp., enl. Aug. 13, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864.

Isaac Dilks, wagoner, enl. Aug. 11, 1861; must. out Sept. 10, 1864.

William H. Barnhart, bugler, enl. Sept. 2, 1861; chief bugler 3d Batt. Feb. 19, 1862.

Josiah F. Eastlack, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; corp. July 5, 1865; must. out July 24, 1865.

Ephraim B. Fithian, enl. Aug. 11, 1861; diech. disability Oct. 30, 1-62; re-enl. Sept. 5, 1864; must. out June 12, 1865.

Amariah Foster, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Vets. Res. Corps April 14, 1865; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.

Bernard Goodbread, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; died Feb. 1, 1863.

John S. Griffith, enl. Aug. 23, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; corp. Jan. 15, 1864; must. out July 24, 1864.

Bertrand Gaffney, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out July 24, 1865.

Andrew Hill, enl. Aug. 11, 1-61; diech. disability Jan. 30, 1864.

Charles D. Laublaek, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out July 24, 1865.

John Marshall, enl. Aug. 31, 1861; corp. April 15, 1862; disch. Sept. 5, 1862; wounds received in action.

William Nuneviller, enl. Aug. 16, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out July 24, 1865.

George T. Poulson, enl. Aug. 3, 1861; killed in action June 9, 1863, at Brandy Station, Va.

Smith Robinson, enl. March 14, 1862; disch. disability March 12, 1863.

Henry Rash, enl. Aug. 16, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out July 24, 1865.

John Sholda, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; corp. Nov. 1, 1862; sergt. May 1, 1863; re-enl. Feb. 1, 1864; 2d Heut. July 18, 1865; must. out July 24, 1865.

Joseph R. Sharp, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out July 24, 1865.

George W. Stewart, enl. Aug. 11, 1861; sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 1, 1864; 1st sergt. Dec. 11, 1864; received medal of honor from Secretary of War for gallantry; must. out July 24, 1865.

Enoch F. Sheppard, enl. Aug. 11, 1861; must. out Sept. 16, 1864.

Augustus W. Talklsdorf, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Nov. 1, 1862, to join regular army.

Frederick Trullender, enl. Aug. 11, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out July 24, 1865.

Charles H. Wendel, bugler, Aug. 26, 1861; chief bugler Aug. 27, 1861.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company A.

Henry Langley, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; died Jan. 5, 1865.

Company C.

Carpenter Coombs, enl. Dec. 31, 1863.

Company D.

Daniel E. Hogbin, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out July 24, 1865.

Albert Jaggers, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out July 24, 1865.

Company E.

Michael Clement, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 4, 1864; farrier July 5, 1865; must. out July 24, 1865.

Theodore L. Clement, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; corp. Sept. 23, 1863; re-enl. Feb. 21, 1864; sergt. June 1, 1863; must. out July 24, 1865.

Maskell C. Reeves, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; must. out Sept. 16, 1864.

Twenty-fourth Regiment.—The following sketch of this regiment is taken mainly from Foster's "New Jersey and the Rebellion."

"The Twenty-fourth Regiment was mustered into the United States service at Camp Cadwallader, Beverly, on the 16th of September, 1862. Four companies of the regiment, B, F, G, and H, were from the county of Cumberland; three, A, C, and K, from Salem; and one, E, and part of D and I, from Gloucester, and the remaining men of the two latter companies from Camden. Of the members of Company B, about an equal number were enlisted from the city and township of Millville and the township of Maurice River. Of Company F, the city of Bridgeton furnished about thirty, the township of Greenwich fifteen, while the remainder, with the exception of one from Deerfield, were equally divided between Hopewell and Downe. Of Company G not less than twenty were from Bridgeton, thirty from Deerfield, ten from Stow Creek, while the rest hailed from Downe. Company H, officered exclusively by Bridgeton men, comprised about seventy-five from the city of Bridgeton, while the remainder were from Hopewell, Deerfield, and Stow Creek. In Companies A and C there were a large number of men from the city of Salem; the surrounding townships, however, were nearly all represented in them, and also in Company K. Company E comprised men principally from Woodbury, Paulsboro and the upper townships of Gloucester; Company D had men from Camden, Gloucester City, and Glassboro; and Company I,

mainly from Clayton township, in Gloucester County, and several of the townships of Camden County."

The regiment was originally officered as follows:

Field and Staff—Colonel, William B. Robertson; Lieutenant-Colonel, Franklin L. Knight; Major, Joel A. Fithian; Adjutant, Thomas F. G. Cooper; quartermaster, Samuel R. Fithian; surgeon, William S. Newell; Assistant Surgeons, Allan Williams, Thomas G. Rowland; Chaplain, William C. Stockton. **Line**—Company A,—Captain, Howard Bassett; First Lieutenant, Milton Wright; Second Lieutenant, William S. Hancock; Company B,—Captain, George E. Dundap; First Lieutenant, James Smith; Second Lieutenant, B. Reed Brown; Company C,—Captain, John T. Garwood; First Lieutenant, Thomas Simpkins; Second Lieutenant, Jonathan E. Moore; Company D,—Captain, Aaron Ward; First Lieutenant, David W. Bartine; Second Lieutenant, George D. Brittain; Company E,—Captain, Augustus Sailer; First Lieutenant, Edward C. Cattell; Second Lieutenant, Charles W. Wilkins; Company F,—Captain, Samuel Harris; First Lieutenant, Elijah Husted; Second Lieutenant, William B. Pepper; Company G,—Captain, Jas. R. Hoagland; First Lieutenant, Charles M. Peace; Second Lieutenant, Robert B. Potter; Company H,—Captain, Henry Neff; First Lieutenant, Alexander L. Robeson; Second Lieutenant, James J. Reeves. Company I,—Captain, William C. Shim; First Lieutenant, John O. Criswell; Second Lieutenant, James S. Woodward. Company K,—Captain, John S. Locke; First Lieutenant, Daniel Brown; Second Lieutenant, James P. Butler.

The regiment was armed with Belgian rifles, and on the 30th of September left for Washington *via* Philadelphia and Baltimore, at both of which places the men were entertained in the Union refreshment-rooms. The regiment reached Washington on the morning of October 2d, and encamped on East Capitol Hill. It was here temporarily brigaded with the Twenty-second, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-first New Jersey Regiments, under Gen. Abercrombie; but about two weeks later it moved into Virginia, and was brigaded with the Twenty-eighth New Jersey and the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiments. Aside from drill and light fatigue and picket duty, the regiment remained comparatively idle till December 1st, when it broke camp and marched for Falmouth. Acquia Creek was crossed in a storm of snow and sleet, on a steamer and canal-boats. After a day or two of uncomfortable camping in the mud it went on to Falmouth, where it was permanently brigaded, with five other regiments, under Brig.-Gen. Kimball, in Gen. French's division, Second Army Corps. The regiment participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, but was not actively engaged till the 13th of December, when, with its division, it made a gallant and valiant, though unsuccessful, charge on the enemy's works. In this charge the loss of the Twenty-fourth was as follows: Company A, killed 2, wounded 13; Company B, killed 3, wounded 15; Company C, wounded 16, missing 5; Company D, killed 3, wounded 12, missing 3; Company E, killed 2, wounded 4, missing 7; Company F, killed 1, wounded 6, missing 5; Company G, killed 2, wounded 20, missing 3; Company H, killed 1, wounded 5, missing 2; Company I, killed 2, wounded 16, missing 1; Company K, wounded 8, missing 3; total, 160. Many of those reported as wounded subsequently died, and of those reported missing many were never again heard from.

Space will not permit a detailed mention of the many instances of special gallantry in this engagement. It is but simple justice, however, to say that the conduct of the men was such as to reflect credit on the character of the New Jersey citizen soldiery. The conduct of the non-combatant officers—the chaplain and surgeons—in their assiduous care of the wounded, during and after the battle, was highly commended.

On the 15th the regiment returned to its camp, having lost most of its blankets and shelter-tents in the action. The fatigue and exposure to which the men were subjected occasioned much sickness, and on the 30th of December only thirteen officers and two hundred and seventy men were reported for duty.

During the month of January, 1863, the regiment was only engaged in the ordinary routine of camp duties, without participation in Gen. Burnside's "mud march." On the 20th of February it removed to a more comfortable camp, which, in honor of its colonel, was named Camp Robertson, and during some weeks it did picket duty along the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg. The headquarters of the picket-line of all the regiments were in a fine old mansion called the Lacy House, the owner of which was a colonel in the rebel army. The headquarters of the Sanitary Commission were also in this house, and the ladies of this and the Christian Commission held daily evening prayer-meetings in one of the rooms. At this camp a limited number of visitors was allowed, and a reasonable number of ten-days' furloughs was granted. Packages of necessities and luxuries from individuals and from ladies' aid societies at home were almost daily received, and thus to some extent home comforts as well as the society of home friends were enjoyed by the men.

The following note in the diary of an officer relates to a memorable incident that occurred in the regiment:

"Thursday, April 2d, was an eventful day in camp. Copies of the infamous 'Peace Resolutions,' passed by the New Jersey Legislature, having been received and pretty generally read, the soldiers of the Twenty-fourth assembled in convention, and unanimously passed a series of resolutions severely condemning the action of the Legislature. Speeches were made by Col. W. B. Robertson, Chaplain Stockton, Surgeon W. L. Newell, Capt. R. S. Thompson, and Lieut. W. E. Potter, of the Twelfth New Jersey, and Lieuts. C. W. Wilkins, D. W. Bartine, and J. J. Reeves. This was one of the finest meetings ever held in the Army of the Potomac."

With the return of spring came the resumption of active service. On the 25th of April the regiment, with the rest of the brigade, broke camp, crossed the Rappahannock, and, after waiting two or three days, marched to a point near Chancellorsville. While the preliminary fighting and skirmishing of this battle were going on the Twenty-fourth, with its brigade, was held in reserve. On the 3d of May, however, it became engaged, and for hours was exposed to an incessant storm of shells. A charge was finally made on the front and flank of the brigade, com-



Alex L Robeson

elling it to retire to where heavy guns protected it from further assault. The loss of the regiment in this action in killed, wounded, and missing did not exceed forty.

After this battle the regiment returned to its old camp, where picket duty was resumed, and continued till it was ordered to Washington.

Proceeding thence to Beverly, in due time the regiment was mustered out of the service, and the men were paid off and returned to their homes. At Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and elsewhere, public receptions were tendered to the home-coming companies, and so, amid the salutations and rejoicings of friends and kindred, the soldiers of the Twenty-fourth, having faithfully discharged their duty on every field to which they were called, dropped contentedly into the old paths, and occupied once more the places they had filled before their feet turned battleward.

ALEXANDER LEWDEN ROBESON.—The great grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch was William Robeson, who emigrated from Ireland to America before the war of the Revolution, in which he participated, and held the rank of major. His son, Alexander, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Lewden, a gentleman of Welsh descent, and had among his children a son, John Lewden, the father of Alexander Lewden. He was married to Mary Janvier, daughter of Thomas and Mercy Janvier, of New Castle, Del. Their second son, Alexander Lewden, was born Feb. 5, 1834, in the village of Newport, Del., and at a very early age removed to Wilmington, in the same State, where he received a liberal education at private schools. During the year 1851 he removed to Bridgeton, N. J., and entered the counting-room of the Cumberland Nail and Iron Works as clerk. Later he engaged in the lumber and hardware business, having formed a copartnership with D. B. Whitaker and the late Isaac A. Sheppard, under the firm-name of Whitaker, Robeson & Co. Though a successful business was established, he soon embraced a more favorable opportunity for advancement, and severing his relation with this firm he formed a business connection with James L. Whitaker, of the same place, under the firm-name of Robeson & Whitaker, who together established a large wholesale and retail drug- and stationery-store on East Commerce Street. While on the threshold of commercial prosperity, the patriotic ardor of Mr. Robeson was thoroughly aroused by the appeal of the country for additional troops during the late civil war, and, severing both business and social ties, he resolved to tender his services for the conflict.

Early in 1861, having announced his intention of forming a company of volunteers, he associated with him James J. Reeves, Esq., his brother-in-law, whose office was opened for recruiting purposes. The rapid enrollment of this company, which was formed in thirty-six hours, and many of the members of which

were from the iron-works and other manufacturing establishments of the city, was largely due to the great personal popularity of Lieut. Robeson. The military career of this gallant officer was of short duration. The Twenty-fourth New Jersey Regiment, to which his company belonged, was early called into the conflict, and being brigaded with several other regiments under the charge of Brig.-Gen. Kimball, French's division, Second Corps, was the first to make the attack upon the batteries and rifle-pits of the enemy in the rear of Fredericksburg on the eventful 13th of December, 1862. The firing of the enemy ceased at nightfall, and not until then could assistance be afforded or any attempt made to ascertain the number of the dead. And even then, though the night was spent in diligent search for friends supposed to be among the wounded or slain, many remained from whom no tidings could be obtained, and of them it could only be said that they were "missing." Among those thus recorded was Lieut. Robeson. Having the charge of his company in the captain's absence, he bravely led them forward never to return. Though a faithful and oft-repeated search was made for him no tidings were received, nor has any positive intelligence since been transmitted concerning him. The members of his company loved him as a brother, and his men were equally dear to him. He looked faithfully after their wants and sympathized with them unfailingly in all their sufferings. He was especially endeared to his fellow-officers, who esteemed him for his intelligence and excellent judgment, and loved him for his virtues and exemplary Christian character.

Mr. Robeson possessed, in a rare degree, the elements of popularity, and among the young business men of South Jersey few, if any, surpassed him in general intelligence and business sagacity. He was prompt, efficient, systematic, courteous, generous, faithful, and true. As an evidence of the esteem in which he was held by his comrades in the army the members of the order known as the Grand Army of the Republic, having their organization in Bridgeton, named their post in honor of him,—the "A. L. Robeson Post, No. 42, G. A. R."

Lieut. Robeson was married, Sept. 26, 1854, to Miss Martha, daughter of Johnson Reeves, of Bridgeton, N. J. Three children were born to them, two of whom (a son Francis and a daughter Mary Elizabeth) died in the spring of 1871. One son, John Lewden Robeson, still lives, and is a member of the firm of Fithian & Robeson, florists and seedsmen, of Bridgeton, N. J.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Staff, William C. Stockton.

Company A.

John G. Stott.

Company D.

Captain, Aaron Ward; First Lieutenant, David W. Bartine; Second Lieutenant, George D. Britton; Samuel H. Deal; Sergeants, Frank-

lin T. Homan, Cooper Wiltsey, John H. Smith (died), George H. Lawson; Corporals, Benjamin Dilks, William Carney, Cornelius W. Strang, Thomas N. Zimmerman, Samuel E. Clark, Alphonso T. Chew; Musicians, Richard S. Lutz, Matthias M. Chew.

Priates.

John C. Atkinson.	Leonard Knorr.
Theodore Allen.	Samuel Laddon.
Joseph D. Bates.	Samuel Longstreth.
Hiram D. Beckett.	George McClelland (died).
Andrew W. Berry.	Alexander Murray.
William H. Chew.	William Mason.
Abraham Camp.	Sheppard Rossell.
Charles F. Dilks.	George Rockelcomb.
Dana L. Dunbar (died).	John Rockelcomb.
Charles H. Davis (died).	Abraham L. Sharp.
Frederick Densbeck.	Sylvester Sharp.
Henry B. Dickinson.	Samuel Taylor (died).
Martin V. Hains.	Robert W. Turner (died).
William Hains.	Benjamin F. Turner.
Benjamin Hoffman.	James Turner.
John M. Holston.	Isaac M. Turner.
Samuel Haywood.	Theodore F. Worth (died).
Hiram Hussey.	Uriah Wilson.
Nathan Hammond.	John F. Wolf.
Jonathan K. Henry (died).	William J. Wolf.
Jonas T. Jackson (died).	John R. Walters.

Company E.

Captain, Augustus Sailer; First Lieutenant, Edward C. Cattell; Second Lieutenant, Charles W. Wilkins; Sergeants, Samuel H. Deal, William N. Hewitt, George W. Bailey, Henry C. England, Nathan Paul, Isaac J. Cowgill; Corporals, W. Thackara Cozen, Isaac L. Fowler, Robert W. Hughes, Clark R. Tomlin, Charles W. Clement, Benjamin F. Stetzer, John L. Huff, John B. Simmers, Luke Reeves (died), John Sinclair, John W. Gaskill, Charles Farr, George W. Hannold.

Priates.

Harrison T. Adams.	Lawrence R. Russ.
William E. Atkinson.	Frederick P. Neil.
John H. Boddy.	George Owen.
Enos W. Bates.	J. Alexander Packer (died).
Joseph T. Bates (died).	William Pettit.
Charles H. Bacon.	Fithian Parker.
Joseph B. Bailey.	William Randless.
Edward H. Cooper.	John W. Randless.
Hanson S. Cooper.	Henry Ramsey.
Coleman Curren.	Edward Russell.
George W. Cattell.	John Reed.
Charles Cowgill.	William S. Richardson.
Thomas G. Casperson.	William Rand.
William H. Dilks.	William C. Sparks.
Richard D. Davis.	William D. Sheets.
George Y. Davis.	David H. Sparks.
Arthur P. Ellis (died).	Charles W. Stevens.
Andrew Eisile.	Joseph T. Strung.
Chester Green.	Jeremiah J. Snethen.
Daniel S. Groff.	William B. Fussey.
John Gallagher.	William T. Thomson.
William Gold.	Martin H. Tanner.
Charles G. Garrison.	Joseph W. Tomlin.
John W. Hannold.	John W. Tonkin.
William C. Huff.	John E. Touser.
Edward P. Hall.	Edward Talbot.
James H. Hughes.	William T. Turpin.
Charles Hood.	Kelvin C. Thompson.
Amariah Hollis.	James H. Vanneman.
John H. Ireland.	Charles S. Warner.
John L. Jordan.	George W. Warner.
Richard Jones (died).	Joseph C. D. Williams.
Bardley D. Kelly.	Jehu T. Wood.
John Keller.	Aaron Wilkins.
Samuel L. G. Murphy.	William W. Wollard.
Joseph W. Miller.	Charles Welley.
John Mapes.	John Wood.
Benjamin F. Murray.	William Yerrick.
Isaiah W. Magee.	

Company L.

Captain, William C. Shim; First Lieutenants, John O. Cowell, James S. Woodward; Second Lieutenant, Henry S. Spaulding; Corporals, Robert C. Parvin, James McClelland, Jacob N. Nelson; Sergeant, Thomas Law.

Priates.

Nathaniel O. Ganely (corp.).	Conrad Krantz.
Elijah Porch.	John Maskall.
John W. Adams.	Paulon Nelson.
Levi H. Atkinson.	Daniel Osborn (musician).
James Biggs.	Oliver Ogden.
Joseph H. Button.	William B. Parks.
Henderson S. Biggs.	George Parks.
John S. Beckett.	John Ridgway.
Lawrence E. Cake (died).	Ephraim C. Richmond.
Nathan Comer.	David Rile.
Adrian Clunn.	Israel Stiles.
Joseph E. Conner.	George J. Stuart.
George Conly.	Christian L. Sharp.
Ambrose P. Clark.	John W. Saul.
William Chew, Jr.	Charles Scott.
Eli Craig.	Ely Simpkins (died).
Lamer M. Daniels (died).	George C. Saul.
John W. Downs.	Philia G. Simpkins.
Abraham C. Dilks.	Charles Trapper.
Thomas Gibbs.	Levi B. Tice.
William E. Hagerman, Jr.	Isaac T. Vanneman.
Henry H. Hughes.	John F. Walker.
William Jagers.	Eli Wilson.
James C. Jones.	Jacob Weiss.
Isaac P. Johnson.	

Company K.

Lemuel T. Hendrickson (corp.).	Jacob Hughes.
Thomas R. Dyer (corp.).	Clarkson Ogden.
William Catling.	Garrison Shute.
James Farrel.	John C. Shidler.
William Guest.	Nathan C. Taylor.

SALEM COUNTY.

Company A.

Captain, Howard Bassett; First Lieutenant, Milton Wright; Second Lieutenant, William N. Hancock, William B. Thompson; Sergeants, Robert B. Sellers, John G. Holme, George W. Sheppard, George B. Grier, Samuel D. Smith; Corporals, Charles M. Bisbing, James L. Summerville, Samuel Mills, Levi Kelly (died), Jonathan Fithian Smith, Jonathan H. Dunn, Edwin C. Bassett, John Chapman, James H. Glass, William L. Layton, Robert J. Summerville.

Priates.

James Ale.	Lorenzo Hoffman.
Henry B. Ayers.	Thomas Jones.
Enos Ayers.	James J. Jaquett (died).
Charles E. Baker.	Powell Jaquett (died).
Clement Bellinger.	Francis Jaquett.
Moses R. Banks.	Michael Kates.
Charles Banks.	Edward H. Keen.
Benjamin Bell.	Thomas P. Lewis.
Isiah Bell.	George Loper.
Morris Bennet.	Josiah Magill.
John H. Boone.	Fenwick Merron.
John Brayton.	Stacy F. Moore.
Gideon P. Butler.	Jacob Nixon.
Richard Carl.	David S. Nixon.
Henry Donaldson.	Robert R. Noble.
Harrison W. Davis.	Abner Patrick.
Richard Emerson.	Joseph S. Peachey.
William Fisher.	John W. Peachey (died).
James G. Fisher.	Daniel C. Peterson.
John H. Fogg.	Isaac Ridgway.
Joseph Fox.	William F. Ripley.
Matthias B. Friant.	John K. Seagraves.
Ephraim H. Friant.	Thomas J. Seeley.
Bernard Gaffey.	Elmer Simpkins.
Robert F. Grosscup.	Dayton P. Simpkins.
William T. Grosscup.	Jonathan J. Simpkins.
Daniel F. Hancock.	Jonathan Sharp.

William M. Sheppard,
Isaac Sheets,
Stephen Smith,
David F. Starts,
Jonathan E. Stiles,
Edward Stretch,
James Stanton,
Benjamin P. Smith,
Daniel Taylor,
Samuel J. Thomas.

Joseph Thompson,
Joshua P. Thompson,
Ephraim Tonkins,
Calvin G. Turner,
George P. Walker,
Samuel Watson,
Benjamin T. Willis,
David Williamson,
Joseph L. Wright,
James Zanes.

Company C.

Captains, John T. Garwood, Thomas P. Simpkins; First Lieutenant, William N. Hancock; Second Lieutenants, Jonathan E. Moore, William B. Willis; Sergeants, Samuel P. Thompson, William A. Miller, Henry N. Milford, Charles Johnson, Charles Watson, Thomas Mapes; Corporals, Elijah Wheaton, Abraham Proud, William L. Williams, Richard W. Vaneman, William L. Lippincott, John Barberback, Joseph S. Bralway, David S. Walker, Albert P. Moore;彭伯顿·费尔兹，音乐家。

Pirates.

William B. Bacon,
George W. Boltinghouse,
Aaron Brandt,
Thomas Bates (died),
Thomas Bowen (died),
John F. Baker,
James Buck, Jr.,
Charles Bradway,
John S. Burch,
Thomas L. Brown,
George W. Beckett,
Robert W. Conover,
George H. Casperson,
Charles P. Cole,
Alfred J. Cheeseman,
Benjamin T. Collins (died),
Robert F. Campbell,
Joseph Champion,
John H. Collits,
John N. Davis,
Edward S. Davis,
Peter Davis,
Richard Dandy,
William J. Dilks (died),
George Eldridge,
William Emmet,
Thomas Evans, Jr.,
David Fisher,
Benjamin Hewitt, Jr. (died),
Charles Hannah,
Abner D. Hymer,
William F. Harris,
James H. James,
Jesse S. Keeper,
Gottlieb Lindenberger,
Joseph Lummis,
Thomas Lippincott,
John R. Loveland,
John Miller.

Richard Marshall,
Richard McPherson,
Richard Miller,
William McNichols,
John Miller, Jr.,
John Nickerson, Jr.,
Aaron Nickerson,
William S. Palmer,
Stephen H. Park,
William Peacock (died),
Simon Payson,
Joel Pedrick,
Samuel K. Reed,
Edgar Reeves,
Charles B. Roork,
Maskell E. Robinson,
Steward Spears,
Samuel R. Stratton (died),
Samuel Stiner,
William Souder,
Jonathan E. Smith,
John Sanderlin, Jr.,
John Smith,
David Simpkins,
George Simpkins,
John W. Simpkins,
Smith Simpkins,
Noah Shepard (died),
Edward J. Simms,
Samuel P. Shimp,
Auley Sutton,
Richard Sutton,
Robert Ferry,
James C. Turpin,
Jonathan Vincent,
William H. Wheaton,
Hugh White (died),
Adam Wentzell,
William Yapp.

Company D.

James C. Abbott, William Abbott.

Company K.

Captain, John S. Locke; First Lieutenant, Daniel Brown; Second Lieutenant, James P. Butler; Sergeants, Samuel M. Denny, Hiram H. De Groot, Charles Vanderveer, Edward Darlington, James G. Murphy, Joseph F. Paulson, Corporals, James B. Given, William S. Hutchinson, Joseph Parceast, Holmes Walling, Eli P. Blis, John C. Shibler, William H. Stephens (died), Lemuel D. Harvey; Musicians, David Simpkins, George Pile, Jr.

Pirates.

George S. Barnett,
John Bidle,
William F. Borden.

Aaron H. Biddle,
Isaac P. Beach,
George Cook.

William F. Cullin (died),
Joseph Cheeseman,
Edward G. Dougherty,
James F. Dalbow,
Samuel E. Dalbow,
Wesley Elliott,
John Giblin,
John Gray,
Mark H. Guest,
Benjamin Headley,
Andrew T. Hughes,
Jesse Holton,
Samuel A. Holton,
James W. Harker,
William Holton,
Allen Hunter,
James Hutchinson,
David Jess,
Jacob G. Johnson,
William Jordan,
Adam Jess,
Clark Kates,
Patrick Kenney,
James Kady (died),
John S. Lloyd,
James F. Layton,
George H. McCullough,
Charles Munion.

John Moore,
Daniel Myers,
James Moore,
Joseph P. Myers,
Henry M. Munion,
John Metz,
Daniel S. Owen (died),
Ezra H. Peterson,
Burrows Poulsen,
George Patten, Jr.,
George W. Pike,
Shadrack Sparks,
Benjamin Stiles (died),
Isaac P. Simpkins,
David S. Shimp,
Francis H. Shults,
William A. Sack,
Ezekiel Simpkins,
Joseph K. Shultz,
John Stiles,
James D. Torton,
Baker D. Tomlin,
Nicholas Van Sant,
John P. Wiley,
Charles Walling,
John E. Wilson,
John Walling.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company A.
Allen J. Ware, corp.; Charles E. Headley.

Company B.

Captains, George Dulap, James Smith; First Lieutenant, B. Reed Brown; Second Lieutenant, John Springer; Sergeants, George B. Langley, Henry S. Spaulding, John Rounds (died), Francis Hawkins, Gilbert E. Heritage, Hiram B. Shaw, William H. Wills, Thomas S. Simmons; Corporals, Richard W. Vant, John W. Simmons, Allen S. Garrison, George Madden, Jacob K. Bates, Joseph Girard, William D. Jackson, Franklin Appleby, Enoch Laird, — Scholes, Joshua Corson, Loren Russ (died); Musicians, Isaiah E. Johnson, Henry H. Mayhew.

Pirates.

Henry Adler (died),
Alexander Anderson,
Frederick Flint,
John H. Booly,
Samuel F. Baird,
Francis F. Beldhelder,
Isaac H. Beakley,
Joseph Camp,
Edward C. Champion,
William J. Carlisle,
Jess Cassaboom,
David Crawford,
Benjamin Cassaboom,
Jacob F. Cade,
John W. Carman,
George Donnelly,
Isaac W. Downs,
Randolph Edwards,
Oscar B. Eastlack,
Jesse Ford,
Thomas H. Gifford,
John Gilliland,
John Garrison, Jr.,
Nicholas Gunder,
James Gilson (died),
John Hess,
William F. Hobgin,
Job Hess,
John M. Henderson,
Samuel Hess,
James Hindley,
George F. Headley,
Samuel H. Jones (died),
Joseph E. James,

Samuel Kears,
John Matticks,
John McGill,
Calvin J. McMahan,
George W. Meseck,
Samuel Maine,
John S. Orr,
William W. Robinson,
Henry Reeves (died),
Ezekiel Simmons (died),
John Stout,
Lewis S. Sockwell,
Edward Spence,
Isaac S. Sheldon,
William C. Shaw,
A. L. Singers,
Harvey T. Shaw,
Jeremiah B. Stull,
David D. Stites,
Samuel Stokely,
John R. Sapp,
Job Sheppard,
Andrew H. Thomlin,
Benajah H. Thompson (died),
Dare Thompson,
Asen Thompson,
William Tinker (died),
Benjamin F. Vanaman (died),
Van Hook Zingles,
William Weiser,
Levi Wilson,
Lemuel G. Welch,
John Welb,
William Young.

Company F.

Captains, Samuel Harris, Elijah Husted; Second Lieutenant, William B. Pepper; Sergeants, Benjamin Hancock, Joseph S. Glaspey, Isaac L. Moore, David Garrison, James Stewart, Joseph P. Fithian; Corporals, William F. Demaris, Theodore F. Buck, Alphonso Dunham, Charles Haley, Joseph Shimp, Benjamin F. Ayres, Charles N. Woodruff, David D. Sheppard, George W. Pierson, William F. Duffield, Jesse B. McBride, James E. Logue, Charles Brown; Musician, Samuel Humphries.

Pirates.

Charles M. Alkire, David A. Long (died).
 Joseph H. C. Applegate, Edwin J. Lee.
 Jesse S. Adams, Peter Ladow.
 William S. Ackley, Benjamin F. Ladow.
 Charles E. Ackley, Aaron Leaming.
 David Bowen, Jesse McKee.
 David M. Bowen, John S. Miller.
 David G. Brooks, Daniel McHenry.
 Daniel Brooks, John Murphy.
 Isaiah Bloody, William Moore.
 Edgar S. Brown, Isaac McPherson.
 Judson Bateman, Thomas McKleton.
 Jonathan W. Bonham, John N. Middleton.
 Roger S. Crozier, Andrew Maynes.
 James Craig, Clarence D. Mayhew.
 John D. Craig, Clement C. Moore.
 Louis G. Clark, John McNichols.
 Charles R. Colter, Major McDaniels.
 Thomas Campbell, Charles H. Newcomb.
 Albert Davis, John H. Orr.
 Theodore A. Felny, William J. Orr (died).
 John Finley, Oswald Patchell.
 Samuel Goldier, Jr., Elihu R. Peterson.
 Enos Graspell, Edgar J. Riley.
 Simon J. Garrison, George G. Richmon.
 Charles F. Garrison (died), William F. Richards (died).
 Peter German (died), William Reddon.
 Christopher Getsinger, Edgar Shute.
 Jeremiah Hann, William B. Trout.
 Francis Husted, Samuel P. Trout.
 Edward R. Husted, Henry Vogle.
 James Harding, William B. Vanmeter (died).
 Henry F. Hutchinson, John F. Wheaton.
 William M. Husted, Isaiah P. Warren.
 Allen N. Harris, Timothy Woodruff.
 Samuel H. Jones, Thomas C. Weldon.
 Joseph Jeffries, Henry W. Warful.
 Isaac Lanning, Jr., John L. Wilfong.

Company G.

Captain, James R. Hoagland; First Lieutenant, Charles M. Pease; Second Lieutenant, Robert B. Potter; Sergeants, Francis M. Dubois, Henry R. Pierson, Jesse C. Davis, George M. Chester, William F. Brown, Thomas A. Harris, Thomas M. Barracoff; Corporals, John Dubois, Japhet Hand, Israel L. Fish, Charles McDaniels, Dallas D. Haley, John W. Cobb, Robert Robinson, William Garrow, Jacob P. Cobb.

Pirates.

William Ackley, Jeremiah A. Davis.
 Charles P. Bacon, Matthias Fox.
 Lot Bacon (died), Francis W. Gallager.
 Lorenzo Bailey (died), Samuel Gallager.
 John W. Blizard, James H. Gandy.
 James Boyle, Jonathan C. Garrison.
 Aaron R. Broadway, Nathan P. Gerls (died).
 William S. Brown, Nelson Haley.
 David M. Carman, Franklin E. Hand.
 Ephraim Carman, Henry Harris.
 Joshua Clark, Frederick Heintz.
 Caleb Cobb, Alfred Harris.
 Alfred S. Cobb (died), John F. Heintz.
 Joseph D. Cobb, Isaac Hunter.
 James Cornell, Charles R. Hopkins.
 William S. Corson (died), William C. Husted (died).
 John Daniel Beck (died), Henry Huster.
 Charles H. Dare, Lorenzo D. Hutton.
 William C. Dare, Daniel Jagger.

Company F.

Albert B. Jones (died), Joseph Jaeger.
 Samuel Joslin, Stacy Sloan.
 James Kain, Smith Stites.
 Joseph L. Kincaid, Conrad Keefer.
 Levi F. Loper, Valentine Maxner (died).
 John McConnell, John T. Mills.
 Isaac Newcomb, Issac Nowcomb.
 Daniel K. Pearson, Nathan Pennington, Jr.
 David F. Randolph, Benjamin R. Resinger.
 William H. Rowley, William H. Rowley.

George E. Wills.

Company H.

Captain, Henry Neff; First Lieutenant, Alexander L. Robeson (killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va.); Second Lieutenant, James J. Reeves; Sergeants, John H. Shreiner, Samuel M. Carril, James McCowan, William B. Smith, David S. Pedrick; Corporals, Benjamin T. Bright, Daniel H. Neipkin, James Ewing, Charles H. Atmore, Alexander McGraw, Jesse D. Claypole, Jacob Ernest, James R. Sellers, William B. Elmer (died), Joseph M. Elwell (died), William G. Harris, George Fox (died); Musician, Ephraim R. Ayars.

Pirates.

Samuel Ayars, Francis M. Harris.
 Richard R. Ayars, Robert Huntsinger.
 Edward Ayars, Daniel Ireland.
 Harris Brooks, William Ireland.
 Richard H. Brooks, John G. Keyser.
 William Bowers, Christopher Laich.
 William Howard Blew, Martin Ledor.
 George W. Burch (died), Joseph L. Mulford.
 John D. Boone, Edward Mixner.
 Joseph C. Brooks, David McGear (died).
 William E. Brooks, Robert Moucreif.
 Isaac H. Bowen, Allen Mulford.
 William Bodine, Reuben Marryott.
 Darius Bowen, James Norton.
 Ephraim E. Buck, Jacob Nagle.
 William M. Barnes, John E. Nienkirk.
 Thomas Bolite, Solomon Overdorf.
 Frederick Bowen, William A. Parvin.
 Samuel A. Carter, Charles Quisenall.
 William S. Conklin, Alexander Riggert (died).
 John Cope, John Lenhart Rice.
 James R. Cawseman, William Riley.
 George Cawseman, Richard H. Rittig (died).
 William Campbell, Elmer Sheppard.
 Charles Dayton (died), James L. Stiles.
 Albert Dolton, Edward B. Simpkins.
 Henry C. Deemer, William E. Schuyler.
 Henry C. Dare, John Sheppard.
 Jacob Elwell, Thomas W. Sheppard.
 John S. Ernest, Stephen Shimp.
 Martin Edwards, Francis Seaman.
 David Edwards, Charles S. Sellers.
 Ambrose Fox, William Smith.
 Benjamin Ford, Enos D. Simpkins.
 James Gillen, John Turney.
 William B. Gilman, George H. Whipple.
 Edward R. Gilman (died), Charles S. Wallen.
 Henry Griner, William Harrison Woodruff.
 Benjamin N. Gibson, Abram Woodruff.
 Jacob Garton, George M. D. Woodruff.

Twenty-fifth Regiment.--In this, which was a nine months' regiment, Cumberland County was represented by one man in Company E, eleven men in Company F, nine in Company G, and nearly all the members of Company D. In its *personnel* the regi-

ment would compare favorably with any in the service.

It arrived in Washington on the 11th of October, 1862, and was first made a part of Gen. Casey's division. Early in November it went to Fairfax Seminary, and on the 30th of that month marched for Falmouth, where it arrived on the 9th of December, and became a part of the Ninth Army Corps. In the battle of Fredericksburg it was closely engaged, and made an honorable record. After this battle it remained in camp near Falmouth till March, 1863, when it proceeded to Suffolk, and encamped near the Dismal Swamp, where it remained about a month, when it engaged for a time in building roads and bridges. In the action near Suffolk, Va., May 3, 1862, the Twenty-fifth was again engaged, and to its gallantry was largely due the success of the day.

A month later it was ordered home, and on the 20th of June it was mustered out of the service, at Beverly. In a special order, issued when the regiment left the field, Gen. Getty said,—

"Since the regiment joined this division, last November, they have improved as soldiers with great rapidity: from the most inexperienced they have become worthy to be ranked as veterans. Everything required of them has been performed cheerfully and well, and they return home with the proud consciousness of having done their duty."

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company B.

Joseph Ballanger.

Company D.

Captain, Ethan J. Garretson; First Lieutenant, Samuel Peacock; Second Lieutenants, Joseph Bateman, Charles J. Field, B. Frank Williams; Sergeants, Benjamin F. Williams, William W. Messick Nathaniel Westcott, James W. Trenchard, Henry Jess; Corporals, Rufus E. Bennett, George Croster, Frank Gandy, Edward H. Shepard, Ephraim F. Bateman (died); Charles H. Turner, David S. W. Steelman, James B. Russell, Charles Conover, Francis P. Riley, James H. Stevens; Musicians, Hiram Whiticar (died), William P. Link.

Private.

Charles Biddle.
Robert M. Bennett.
John Blizard.
David E. Bateman.
Joseph C. Bradford.
William M. Carter.
John Coleman.
Joseph L. Cassidy.
James G. D. Craig.
Philip Clark.
Archibald Campbell.
Peter Campbell.
William P. Cooper.
Job Dilks.
Eli Earl.
Hugh Fowler.
William L. Gray.
Horatio M. Gates.
Benjamin F. Gaskill.
Charles Gaskill.
Charles Henry.
Lewis B. Holmes.
John Hanes.
Joseph E. Huston.
Elmer E. Herchen.
George W. Hall.
Henry D. Hines.
David W. Hostetler.

Eldridge Hand.
John B. Jones, Jr.
William H. Jordan.
John P. Furgel.
Lewis W. Kates (Glo. Co., died).
Charles Lore.
Dallas Lore.
John M. Nickelson.
James Mickelson (died).
Willis A. Ogden.
George D. Ogden.
John E. Ogden.
Martin V. B. Powell.
James W. Pettit.
Benjamin Pine.
Daniel B. Powell.
Benjamin F. Sockwell (died).
Thomas Sutton.
Charles Swing.
William H. Shepard.
Leonard R. Shaw.
William B. Shaw.
Thomas B. Shaw.
Elijah Thompson.
William Tollie.
Isaac S. Whiticar.
Henry Wallen.
John B. Westcott.

Furman R. Willis.
William Whiticar.
Henry H. Whiticar.

Robert O. Wallen.
Benjamin F. Williams.
Ephraim L. Young.

Company E. Charles Woolston.

Company F.

Charles Heisler.
Daniel Chambers.
John Chambers (corp.).
Elias Camp.
Owen Endicott.
Samuel Hand.

Jeremiah Hampton.
Samuel Houn.
Henry Langley.
John Trout.
Jeremiah Weisen.

Company G.

Jonathan Borden.
Joseph Collins.
John Collins.
Charles H. Coombs.
Henry Hitchner.

Adam Kerrick.

John Lloyd.
Frederick Marshall,
Hezekiah Veach.

CHAPTER XVII.

CIVIL WAR.—(*Continued.*)

TWENTY-EIGHTH AND THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENTS.

Twenty-eighth Regiment.—The Twenty-eighth Regiment was organized under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 22, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service, for nine months, Sept. 22, 1862. A draft had been ordered for this date, to fill a requisition for ten thousand four hundred and seventy-eight men, to serve nine months, unless sooner discharged. Such was the enthusiasm of the people that by the time for the draft the quota for the State was entirely filled by voluntary enlistment. Company G of this regiment was recruited principally in Gloucester County. This company was officered by Captain, Lewis Schoch; First Lieutenant, Jesse C. Chew; and Second Lieutenant, Thomas Applegate. Lieut. Chew was succeeded by Lieut. Charles L. Lukens.

The field and staff officers of the Twenty-eighth were:

Colonel, Moses N. Wisewell; Lieutenant-Colonel, E. A. L. Roberts; Major, S. K. Wilson; Adjutant, William A. Gulick; Chaplain, C. J. Page; Surgeon, William D. Nevell; Assistant Surgeon, Benjamin N. Baker.

Col. Wisewell, who assumed command of the regiment at its organization, was a man of fine intellectual capacity, and soon acquired a marked hold on the confidence of his men, which he retained for a time, but in November, 1862, by obtruding on his command certain offensive avowals in reference to the war and the gubernatorial contest then in progress in New Jersey, he became unpopular with a large portion of his regiment. His courage, however, was undoubted, and at the battle of Fredericksburg he held his regiment with great gallantry. He fell, severely wounded, and was carried from the field. He was not able to resume service till June, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Roberts was from New York. He was in command of the regiment from the 14th of No-

vember, 1862, till the 2d of January, 1863, when he was discharged for tendering his resignation in the face of the enemy. Lieut.-Col. John A. Wildrick, who had been a captain in the Second Regiment, then assumed command, and by his sound judgment and wise exercise of authority soon made the regiment one of the most effective in the brigade to which it belonged. He led the command with great bravery in the battle of Chancellorsville, where he was taken prisoner, but being exchanged, he soon returned and was discharged with the regiment.

Maj. Wilson commanded the regiment a short time in January, 1863, and also in the following May, and was discharged with it at the expiration of its term of service.

Surg. Newell, during the entire term of service, performed the duties of his position with admirable efficiency and skill, and was ably seconded in all his efforts by his assistant, Dr. Baker.

Adjt. Gulick acquitted himself with honor in the battle of Fredericksburg, and was an efficient officer throughout. He resigned, and was succeeded in March, 1863, by Adjt. B. A. Robbins, who was also a capable officer.

The chaplain, who at the time of entering the service was pastor of a Baptist Church at Piscataway, proved to be a prompt and faithful officer.

The regiment, nine hundred and forty strong, left Freehold on the 4th of October, 1862, and reaching Washington the night of the 5th, encamped on Capitol Hill, and was furnished a few days afterward with Springfield muskets. On the 13th it marched into Virginia, and was attached to Gen. Abercrombie's command. On the 1st of December it again broke camp, crossed into Maryland, and marched to Liverpool Point, on the lower Potomac, whence, on the 5th, it crossed to Acquia Creek, and in the midst of a driving snowstorm went into camp till the 8th, when it proceeded to Falmouth. There it was attached to the First Brigade (Gen. Kimball's), Third Division (Gen. French's), Second Army Corps.

"During the whole time that the Twenty-eighth was connected with the Army of the Potomac it held a position on the immediate front, within a short distance of the Rappahannock, and was, consequently, at all times exposed to attack by raiding parties of the enemy. Extraordinary vigilance and activity were thus constantly required, as every alarm, whether trifling or otherwise, summoned the men into line, there to remain for hours, and sometimes for a day and a night at a time, exposed to all the inclemency of midwinter as well as to many privations which regiments in the rear never experienced." It took part in the engagements at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company E.

George A. Wright.

Company G.

Captain Lewis Schecter; First Lieutenant, Jesse Chew; Second Lieutenant, Charles L. Atkinson; Sergeants, Ira B. Leap, Henry Purtt, John C. Somers, James H. Hews, William Katz; Corporals, Phineas F. Loudon, Joseph T. Haines, Jacob C. Dilks, Frederick B. Warrington, Peter K. Leap (died), William H. Weatherby, Willur F. Chew, Amos C. Carter, Aaron S. Featherer (died); Musicians, Charles Knapp, Joseph C. Hendrickson; Wagoneer, Samuel M. Ewen.

Primates.

Benjamin F. Allen	Aaron P. Madara
John Adams	Edmund Murrell
Thomas Andrews	John B. Moore
Solomon H. Brewster	Charles H. N. Martell
Charles L. Barnes	Augustus H. Moses
Joseph E. Brown	John Nomenaker
Edward Ballenger	Charles Ore
John T. Brown	John H. Paul (died)
Elias Brown	Joseph B. Peterson
Jacob Ballenger	Ira C. Pierce
Frederick A. Christman	Charles Pieron
William H. Conover	John Peoples (died)
Justin M. Crane (died)	Thomas J. Porch
William Davison	Jacob G. Princost
Joseph M. Davenport	Vanroe Robbins
Samuel M. Davenport	William Richards
John Douglas	Hollins P. Reed
Richard Dawson	Robert P. Strang
Peter Dougherty	Lewis Shock
Benjamin C. Davis	John C. Somers
Christopher Donnegan	William H. Stiles
Eustace Egrie	Enoch B. Souler (died)
Michael J. Fleetwood	Samuel Stanger
Michael Griffin	William H. Shively
Randall Hendrickson	Alfred Shirkins
Charles G. Hendrickson	John Swift
Henry B. Hendrickson	George Swainland
George Hoffman	Patrick Tool
Arthur Hoffman	John Tool
James H. Hutchinson	Michael Tool
Edward Hutchinson	Thomas Tool
William B. James	George Taylor
Benjamin Jones	John H. Taylor
James Kates	Edward C. Turner
Samuel D. Lock	Richard B. Tenlin
Daniel Lane	George Uron
Samuel H. Leap	Martin H. Van Buren
John C. Leap	Thomas W. Wick
John Laconey	Patrick Welch
William H. Lewis	Lewis Warrington
Robert Lynn	John Wedman
Michael Marley	

Company H.

Thomas S. Clark, sergt.; William H. Agios, corp.

Primates.

David S. Carter	Christian Apple
William P. Carr	George W. Bittle
Edward L. Dixon	George Brill
William Dolan	Thomas S. Clarke
Whitten G. Iredell (died)	John W. Darnell
Franklin E. Lloyd	Benjamin H. Hughes
Joshua J. Livsey	Benjamin W. Hughes
Richard Richards (sergt.)	Joseph F. Hughes
John W. Suran	Benjamin C. Ridon
Charles Vanlear	Richard Seeley
Thomas West	Walter H. Zane (musician)

Second Cavalry, Thirty-second Regiment.—This regiment was raised in the summer of 1863, and reported at Washington on the 6th of October, in that year. Its field and staff officers were:

Colonel, Joseph Karze; Lieutenant-Colonel, Marcus L. W. Kitchee; Majors, Fowlester B. Revere, P. Jones Yorke, and Peter D. Vroom, Jr.; Adjutant, J. Lucy Pieron; Quartermaster, James M. Baldwin; Commissary, Wolfgang Moses; Surgeon, Ferdinand V. Pay-

ton; Assistant Surgeons, William W. Bowby and Lawrence O. Morgan.

The regiment first encamped in Virginia, a short distance above Alexandria, where it spent a month in drill, varied by two or three scouting expeditions by detachments.

On the 9th of October it departed by rail for the Southwest, reaching Cincinnati on the 15th, and from there proceeding by water to Eastport, Miss. There it was engaged in scouting the surrounding country, and occasionally skirmishing with the enemy. On the 6th of December it went by steamer to Columbus, Ky., and thence, on the 15th, to Union City, Tenn. On the 23d it moved to Paris, Tenn., where it remained till the 16th of January, 1864, and then returned to Union City. On the 22d it marched for Memphis, and reached Collierville, within twenty-five miles of that place, on the 8th of February, after a very severe march. On the 11th the regiment, with other troops, started on an expedition to effect a junction with Gen. Sherman, who was about to move towards Mobile. On the route several skirmishes and two considerable actions occurred, and on the 29th Gen. Sherman's forces were met near West Point, about one hundred miles north from Meridian. On the 22d, at Okolona, the regiment was in action, and by its gallantry aided in retrieving some disasters that had befallen two brigades of Union troops.

During the month of April the regiment was several times engaged, and on the 30th of that month it started, with other cavalry and a force of infantry, under Gen. Sturgis, to operate against the rebel general Forrest, who had been raiding through Southern Kentucky and Western Tennessee, but who had retreated into Mississippi. On the 2d of May Somerville was reached, and the enemy was attacked in his intrenchments on the heights of Bolivar. The Second New Jersey charged the works, and drove out the rebel force, which retreated in confusion. The force soon afterwards went into camp at White's Station, below Memphis.

Another expedition, under Gen. Sturgis, was sent against Forrest, whose force was encountered at Guntown, on the 10th of June, and a battle was fought, which, by reason of the mis-management of the commander, resulted disastrously to the Union force. The conduct of the Second New Jersey in this action was highly creditable.

Early in July the regiment, with other troops, was transferred to Vicksburg, in the vicinity of which it was several times engaged. It returned to Memphis, then went again on a fruitless pursuit of Forrest, after which it was idle during two or three months. Late in November it made a successful expedition into Arkansas. About the 20th of December it went, with other troops, under Gen. Grierson, to Ripley, Miss. From this point expeditions were sent to various places, immense amounts of military stores were captured and destroyed, and several severe engage-

ments occurred. In one of these, at Egypt Station, the Second New Jersey had seventy-four men and more than eighty horses killed.

From this part of Mississippi the command moved southwesterly to Vicksburg, and thence the Second New Jersey returned by steamer to Memphis, where it arrived on the 6th of January, 1865. Foster says, "No expedition of the war was more completely successful, and in none did the Second New Jersey exhibit greater gallantry and soldierly endurance than in this dash through the very heart of Mississippi."

The regiment was at once ordered to report to Gen. Davidson, at Natchez, Miss., where it arrived on the 19th. On the 4th of March it was ordered to report to Gen. Grierson, at New Orleans, and on the 8th it encamped at Carrollton. On the 5th of April the regiment was ordered to Mobile, Ala., but only a portion of the command arrived in time to participate in the taking of Fort Blakely and Spanish Fort. Thence the regiment marched to Eufala, Ala., where information of the practical ending of the war was received.

On the 16th of June the detachments of the regiment were united at Vicksburg, and on the 30th a portion of the one year men were mustered out. The balance were engaged in provost duty at various points till the 1st of November, when they were mustered out at Vicksburg.

The regiment had part in the following actions:

Fairfax, Va., Oct. 17, 1863; Iuka, Miss., Dec. 4, 1863; Jackson, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1863; near Moscow, Tenn., Feb. 13, 1864; Abnerene, Miss., Feb. 13, 1864; West Point, Miss., Feb. 29 and 21, 1864; Okolona, Miss., Feb. 22, 1864; Ivy Farm, Miss., Feb. 22, 1864; Tallatachee River, Miss., Feb. 22, 1864; Raleigh, Tenn., April 10, 1864; Hatchie River, Miss., May 2, 1864; Holly Springs, Miss., May 23, 1864; Corinth, Miss., June 6, 1864; Ripley, Miss., June 7, 1864; Hatchie River, Miss., June 8, 1864; Guntown, Miss., June 11, 1864; Ridley, Miss., June 11, 1864; Wahdron's Bridge, Miss., June 11, 1864; Davis' Mill (on Hatchie River), Tenn., June 12, 1864; Utica, Miss., July 12, 1864; Grand Gulf, Miss., July 14, 1864; Port Gibson, Miss., July 15 and 16, 1864; Grand Gulf, Miss., July 17, 1864; Jackson, Miss., July 20, 1864; Alaberville, Miss., Aug. 10, 1864; Tallatachee River, Miss., Aug. 14, 1864; Teppo River, Miss., Aug. 15, 1864; Waterford, Miss., Aug. 19, 1864; near Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 12 and 13, 1864; Synnace, Mo., Oct. 10, 1864; Big Blue and Osage River, Kan., Oct. 23 to 25, 1864; Fort Scott, Ark., Oct. 25, 1864; Big Lake, Ark., Nov. 29 and 30, 1864; Verona, Miss., Dec. 25, 1864; Egypt Station, Miss., Dec. 25, 1864; Spanish Fort (Mobile), Ala., April 8, 1865; Fort Blakely (Mobile), Ala., April 10, 1865; Blakely, Ala., April 12, 1865; Manningham, Ala., April 25, 1865.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT (SECOND CAVALRY).

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company D.

Captain, Charles N. Pelonze; First Lieutenant, Alfred Harnes; Second Lieutenant, Albert H. Crump.
 Charles B. Chandler, sergeant, enl. Aug. 20, 1863.
 John Kilhofer, enl. Aug. 13, 1863; must. out July 29, 1865.
 Mulford Howell, sergeant, enl. Aug. 1, 1864; disch. disability Oct. 29, 1864.
 Charles H. Rice, sergeant, enl. July 8, 1864; 2d Lieut. Co. H October, 1865.
 George W. Waters, sergeant, enl. Aug. 11, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1864.
 David Dean, corporal, enl. Aug. 6, 1864; disch. disability Jan. 27, 1864.
 Daniel R. Hancock, corporal, enl. Aug. 21, 1863; died Aug. 17, 1864.
 Thomas Johnson, corporal, enl. Aug. 21, 1863; shot June 10, 1864.
 Richard B. Johnson, corporal, enl. Aug. 17, 1863; must. out Aug. 4, 1865.
 Vincent Roberts, corporal, enl. July 29, 1863; disch. disability March 10, 1864.

- James F. Wray, Jr.,** corp., enl. Aug. 4, 1863; q.m.-sergt. July 1, 1864; 1st lieut. Co. F Oct. 24, 1865; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Jesse Andrews, enl. Aug. 10, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Thomas Brady, enl. Aug. 4, 1863.
Hendrick Brinkman, enl. Aug. 18, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1864; disch. Nov. 1, 1865.
William S. Bundick, enl. July 8, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1863; disch. March 11, 1865.
Robert Brown, enl. Aug. 20, 1863.
Jacob Catts, enl. Aug. 10, 1863; must. out June 9, 1865.
Joseph D. Curtis, enl. Aug. 15, 1863.
Daniel Clary, enl. July 8, 1863.
George Davis, enl. Aug. 20, 1863.
John Dulks, enl. Aug. 2, 1863; died Feb. 19, 1864.
James Downing, enl. July 13, 1863.
John Dolan, enl. Aug. 24, 1863.
John K. Fisher, enl. Aug. 13, 1863; killed accidentally Dec. 28, 1864.
Whitney Fry, enl. Aug. 20, 1863; disch. disability Aug. 3, 1864.
William Hall, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Jesse L. Harrison, enl. Aug. 24, 1863; killed in action June 11, 1864, at Guntown, Miss.
George T. Hill, enl. Aug. 4, 1863.
Joseph M. Hook, enl. July 21, 1863; died Jan. 8, 1865, at Andersonville.
George Hewett, enl. Aug. 3, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
John Hamilton, enl. Aug. 15, 1863.
John Jackson, enl. Aug. 24, 1863; corp. Sept. 4, 1864; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Albert Kaelppel, enl. July 13, 1863; died Jan. 21, 1864.
Thomas King, enl. July 23, 1863.
John Logue, enl. July 23, 1863; died Jan. 8, 1865, at Andersonville, Ga.
William W. Ladd, enl. June 15, 1863; died Dec. 15, 1863.
Albert McIlwaine, enl. Aug. 21, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
John Madara, enl. July 15, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Edward Moore, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; died April 17, 1864.
Philip Oberl, enl. July 29, 1863; corp. Sept. 1, 1864; sergt. June 1, 1865; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
William Peoples, enl. Aug. 14, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Daniel Ryan, enl. July 8, 1863.
William Smith, enl. Aug. 19, 1863.
Charles Smith, enl. Aug. 26, 1863.
Samuel Tomlin, enl. Aug. 20, 1863; must. out June 29, 1865.
George W. Turley, enl. Aug. 21, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Gofftred Wollenburg, enl. Aug. 20, 1863.
Thomas Whittaker, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; must. out June 29, 1865.
Charles L. Warner, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; died Oct. 7, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
Joseph Fisler, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; must. out June 29, 1865.
Benjamin J. Pierce, enl. Aug. 31, 1864; trans. to Co. C.
- Company K.*
- John E. Lozer,** enl. Sept. 12, 1864; trans. to Co. C.
- SALEM COUNTY.*
- Company A.*
- Lorenzo Duffield,**
- Company C.*
- Philip Adams,** enl. Aug. 17, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Otto Brown, enl. Sept. 2, 1863.
James Carroll, enl. Aug. 17, 1863; must. out Oct. 3, 1865.
Thomas Duffy, enl. Aug. 20, 1863; must. out June 5, 1865.
Robert Englehardt, enl. Sept. 2, 1863.
William H. Harsie, enl. Sept. 2, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 10, 1864.
Robert H. O'Neill, enl. Aug. 24, 1863; disch. disability Nov. 20, 1863.
Robert Reel, enl. Aug. 20, 1863; died Aug. 17, 1864.
Charles Timberman, enl. Sept. 3, 1863; killed accidentally May 11, 1864.
- Company D.*
- Francis Dunham,** Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 29, 1865.
- Company E.*
- Captain, William F. Scudder;** First Lieutenant, Lewis Baumer; Second Lieutenant, Lemuel Fisher.
John Woolman, enl. Sept. 5, 1863; died Jan. 12, 1864.
John Chandler, enl. Sept. 16, 1863; q.m.-sergt. Sept. 26, 1863.
Charles W. Vreeland, enl. Sept. 1, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
- Company F.*
- David Bigley,** enl. Aug. 2, 1863.
James F. Fox, enl. Aug. 28, 1863; must. out July 6, 1865.
David Mack, enl. Aug. 31, 1863.
Martin Firman, enl. Aug. 21, 1863; disch. disability Sept. 24, 1864.
William Wheeler, enl. Aug. 31, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Charles Willard, enl. Sept. 1, 1863.
Israel Brown, sergt., enl. Sept. 14, 1863; disch. disability July 18, 1865.
William Abbott, enl. Sept. 14, 1863; died July 14, 1864.
Joseph Arent, enl. Sept. 12, 1863; died July 15, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
George W. Bandy, enl. Sept. 14, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
James Blackburn, enl. Sept. 17, 1863; must. out Nov. 4, 1865.
Edward D. Berstler, enl. Sept. 6, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Peter Brandt, enl. Sept. 5, 1863.
Hugo Brandt, enl. Sept. 14, 1863.
John Cake, enl. Sept. 9, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Peter T. Campbell, enl. Sept. 19, 1863; disch. disability Feb. 6, 1864.
Levi Caler, enl. Sept. 16, 1863.
Michael Damrouet, enl. Sept. 7, 1863.
George W. Green, enl. Sept. 16, 1863; died July 1, 1864, of wounds received in action near Guntown, Miss.
Charles Headley, corp., enl. Sept. 14, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Lewis Keller, blacksmith, enl. Sept. 8, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
William H. Munion, enl. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out May 27, 1865.
Charles T. F. Mayhew, enl. Sept. 14, 1863; died Aug. 15, 1864.
Samuel S. Miller, enl. Sept. 14, 1863; died Aug. 4, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
Henry Nestenil, enl. Sept. 14, 1863; died Nov. 20, 1864.
Daniel Pierce, enl. Sept. 4, 1863; died April 22, 1864.
William T. Phillips, enl. Sept. 3, 1863; corp. Jan. 8, 1864; 1st sergt. March 15, 1864; 2d lieut. Co. D Sept. 20, 1864.
Delaney Pugh, enl. Sept. 14, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Nathan Fawling, enl. Sept. 12, 1863; died July 25, 1865.
George M. Pierce, enl. Sept. 11, 1863; must. out June 17, 1865.
Jacob R. H. Seeds, enl. Sept. 16, 1863; killed accidentally Aug. 5, 1865.
Theodore F. Walker, enl. Sept. 13, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
- Company K.*
- Captain, Morris R. Stratton;** First Lieutenant, Frederick von Klitzing; Second Lieutenant, Lambert L. Mulford.
Richard G. Hadley, sergt., enl. Aug. 25, 1863; died Aug. 20, 1865.
Frank A. Hill, sergt., enl. Aug. 21, 1863; wounded and missing at Okolona, Miss., Feb. 22, 1864.
Charles Hawkesworth, 1st sergt., enl. Aug. 27, 1863; 2d lieut. Co. I Dec. 28, 1864; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Benjamin Smith, sergt., July 22, 1863; must. out June 23, 1865.
Stacy F. Moore, sergt., enl. Aug. 23, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
James H. Glass, sergt., Aug. 22, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 6, 1864; disch. Oct. 19, 1865.
Frederick Hadley, sergt., enl. Aug. 26, 1863; died Oct. 25, 1865.
William Pease, corp., enl. Aug. 21, 1863; died Dec. 23, 1864.
William H. Peterson, corp., enl. Aug. 17, 1863; sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Nov. 1, 1864.
Chambliss Applegate, corp., enl. Aug. 25, 1863; killed Dec. 28, 1864, at Egypt Station, Va.
Isaac S. Cannon, corp., enl. Aug. 19, 1863; must. out Nov. 14, 1865.
Zenas P. Loughland, corp., enl. Aug. 24, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Maskell E. Robinson, corp., enl. Aug. 25, 1863; died Oct. 4, 1864.
Joseph Bullinger, bugler, enl. July 21, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
William McNichols, enl. Aug. 15, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Burris Applegate, enl. Aug. 24, 1863; must. out June 28, 1865.
William B. Bacon, enl. Aug. 24, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1864; disch. Nov. 1, 1865.
James C. Blackwood, enl. Aug. 24, 1863; sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
John Banks, enl. Aug. 21, 1863.
Joseph F. Bright, enl. July 27, 1863; died June 4, 1864.
William H. Bowtinghouse, enl. Aug. 17, 1863; disch. disability Nov. 30, 1864.
Ephraim Chamberlain, enl. July 27, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
William Clark, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Clinton F. Cheeseman, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; sergt. June 1, 1865; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Thomas B. Campbell, enl. Aug. 24, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
Isaac Clemmons, enl. July 21, 1863; must. out July 29, 1865.

Francis S. Ducaise, enl. Aug. 29, 1863; must. out July 19, 1865.
 Samuel E. Dillow, enl. Aug. 15, 1863; died Feb. 18, 1865.
 Joseph S. Dennis, enl. Aug. 21, 1863; died Dec. 1, 1863.
 Samuel Dickinson, enl. Aug. 24, 1863; corp. June 1, 1865; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.

J. Jim E. Duis, enl. Aug. 3, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
 Edward Evans, enl. Aug. 25, 1863.
 Eugene Ellsworth, enl. Aug. 6, 1863.
 James P. Finlaw, enl. Aug. 17, 1863; must. out June 20, 1865.
 John S. Fries, enl. Aug. 18, 1863; corp. June 1, 1864; sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.

Jacob Fries, enl. Sept. 15, 1863; disch. disability May 25, 1864.
 John W. Gibson, enl. Aug. 19, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
 George C. Garrison, enl. Aug. 19, 1863; must. out Aug. 4, 1865.
 John Gallagher, enl. Aug. 24, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.
 George Grey, enl. Aug. 25, 1863.

John Gallagher, enl. Aug. 19, 1863; died April 16, 1864.
 Joseph S. Garrison, enl. Aug. 18, 1863; corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.

Benjamin Harris, enl. Aug. 24, 1863; corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.

Joseph M. Hunter, enl. Aug. 26, 1863; must. out July 14, 1865.

Henry Harding, enl. Aug. 26, 1863.
 John Hopkins, enl. Aug. 22, 1863; corp. Jan. 1, 1864; sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.

Richard Hewitt, enl. Aug. 23, 1863.

Gottlieb Lindenberger, enl. Aug. 13, 1863; must. out June 28, 1865.

James W. Lawney, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.

Thomas Lippincott (1), enl. Aug. 22, 1863.

Thomas P. Lewis, enl. Aug. 21, 1863; must. out Nov. 18, 1865.

Thomas Lippincott (2), enl. Sept. 15, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.

Charles T. Lopez, enl. Sept. 13, 1864; trans. to Co. H.

Joseph C. Martin, enl. July 22, 1863; killed while foraging April 29, 1865.

George M. Morrison, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.

Lewis Monroe, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; died Oct. 17, 1865.

Joseph Millington, enl. Aug. 26, 1863.

John Mowers, enl. Aug. 20, 1863; corp. Aug. 20, 1863; sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.

Michael Mart, enl. Aug. 8, 1863; must. out June 10, 1865.

David Newman, enl. July 29, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.

Horatio S. Packard, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; must. out June 10, 1865.

William Patterson, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; trans. to Vt. Res. Corps July 1, 1864; disch. Nov. 1, 1865.

Philip S. Reeves, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.

William Reali, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.

Charles Richman, enl. Sept. 6, 1864; trans. to Co. D.

John Scott, enl. Aug. 25, 1863.

John Simpkins, enl. July 31, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.

Joseph G. Simpkins, enl. Aug. 1, 1863; must. out Nov. 14, 1865.

Benjamin Stanger, enl. Aug. 21, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.

John Stowe, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.

James B. Shifnerer, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; died Jan. 19, 1864.

Jonathan R. Seeds, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.

Matthew Toulin, enl. Aug. 15, 1863; died Jan. 26, 1864.

Henry Thomas, enl. Aug. 25, 1863.

William Townsend, enl. Aug. 25, 1863; died March 7, 1864.

Albert Trump, enl. Aug. 25, 1863.

Theodore Tuppen, enl. Aug. 26, 1863.

Alfred Vesso, enl. Aug. 26, 1863.

Joseph B. Vaneman, bugler, enl. Aug. 26, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.

Andrew J. Vaneman, enl. July 25, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.

Henry Walter, enl. Aug. 26, 1863.

Townsend Walmsley, enl. Aug. 24, 1863; corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.

Charles Wilhelm, enl. Aug. 24, 1863.

Company L.

John Mount, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CIVIL WAR.—(Continued.)

THIRTY-FOURTH AND THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENTS.

Thirty-fourth Regiment. — This, which was a three-years regiment, was recruited during the summer and autumn of 1862, chiefly in Mercer, Burlington, Camden, and Salem Counties; though many came from other parts of the State, and many others, who were attracted by the large bounties then offered, came from New York and Philadelphia.

The regiment was mustered into the service in the latter part of October, and was ordered to Eastport, Miss., to report to Gen. W. T. Sherman. On the 16th of November it left Trenton eight hundred strong, and proceeded, by way of Philadelphia, over the Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburgh, and thence to Jeffersonville, Ind., where it embarked on transports, and passed down the Ohio River to Paducah, Ky. About seventy of the bounty-jumpers, who had enlisted, deserted during this trip. From Paducah the regiment went on the same transports three hundred miles up the Tennessee River to its destination at Eastport. Thence it went down the river, and reached Columbus, Ky., on the 20th of December, and at once went to Union City, Tenn. Thence it went on a march through the interior of the State, and on the 21st of January, 1864, returned to Columbus, where it remained till the following spring. During the summer and autumn of 1864 it was in active service in the interior of Kentucky and Tennessee. In the winter of 1864-65 it went to Nashville, thence to Paducah, and again to Eastport, and from there to New Orleans, where it arrived on the 22d of February. It left that city on the 17th of March for Dauphin Island, and took part in the operations in April against Mobile. After the capture of that place the regiment was, during several months, engaged in provost duty at Montgomery, Ala., and in supporting the freedman's bureau, and in the fall and winter of 1865 detached companies were stationed at various points in that region. It was mustered out on the 10th of April, 1866, and arrived at Trenton on the 30th of the same month.

Foster says, "The regiment was unfortunate in not having been sooner ordered into the field with the larger armies, but when it did encounter the enemy it never failed to do its entire duty. It had the honor of striking one of the last blows at the Rebellion, and of being the last volunteer regiment from New Jersey to quit the service of the Union upon the conclusion of the war."

The regiment participated in the following actions:

Columbus, Ky., April 13, 1864; Hickman, Ky., June 10, 1864; Clinton, Ky., July 10, 1864; Mayfield, Ky., Sept. 1, 1864; Paris Landing, Ky., Oct. 31, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1864; Fort Hugat, Mobile, Ala., April 2, 1865; Spanish Fort, Mobile, Ala., April 3 and 4, 1865; Fort Blakely, Mobile, Ala., April 5 to 9, 1865.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company A.

William H. Clark. Daniel Green.

Company B.

James Parker. John Gibson.

Company C.

William C. Zane. John Simon.

Company D.

Patrick Donnelly. Edward A. Fithian (died).

Company E.

James Caffrey, Samuel Porch. William H. Clark.

Company F.

John A. Heil (sergt.). Hiram J. Noyes.

Company G.

Moses S. Dally. Samuel Porch.

Company H.

James Green.

Company I.

Joseph H. Compton (sergt.).

Company C.

John P. Dulin. Stephen L. Lawrence (died).

Jesse H. Darlington. Samuel H. Marcyatt.

William Emmell. Thomas Simpkins.

Company E.

Joseph F. Davis. William Emmell.

Jacob Wick.

Company F.

Clement C. Ballinger (corp.). Hiram Freeland (died).

Thomas Simpkins. Jacob Wick.

George H. Skarritt (died).

Company G.

Ezenezer D. Garrison (corp.). David R. Litel.

Richard W. Vansant (com.-sergt.).

Company K.

James Darling. John Dulin.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company B.

John Bright.

Company E.

James Tucker.

Company F.

Dean R. King. Samuel McNabb.

Company I.

David Barnes, Elwood Roberts. Nelson S. Donnelly (died).

Third Cavalry, Thirty-sixth Regiment.—The Thirty-sixth Regiment, or Third Cavalry, was raised during the winter of 1863-64, and mustered into the service of the United States on the 10th of February, in the latter year. Its first designation was "The First United States Hussars," but this name was soon dropped. The regimental officers were:

Colonel, Andrew J. Morrison; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles C. Sudyan; Major, Siegfried von Forstner; William P. Robeson, Jr., S. V. C.; Van Reinsdorf; Adjutant, William J. Starks; Quartermaster, John H. Bailey; Commissary, George Patten; Surgeon, William W. Bowley; Assistant Surgeons, Lawrence O. Morgan, Samuel A. Phillips; Chaplain, John H. Frazer.

The regiment left the State April 5, 1864, and marched to Annapolis, whence, in a short time, it proceeded to Alexandria, Va., and became a part of the Army of the Potomac. It first engaged in guard duty and scouting along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, but on the 5th of May it was ordered forward to participate in operations that had then commenced in the Wilderness. Its duty consisted chiefly in scouting, patrolling, watching fords, bearing dispatches, etc. As the enemy fell back the regiment advanced, with its brigade, and participated in the cavalry operations at various points. In the vicinity of City Point it was engaged in picket duty more than month.

Early in August the regiment went to Washington, and thence, on the 12th, it marched toward Winchester, Va., where it arrived on the 17th. It went at once into action, and became fiercely engaged, suffering a loss of one hundred and thirty. After this action it was engaged in operations in the vicinity of Charlestown and Harper's Ferry. On the 13th of September it went forward and had an active part in a very brilliant affair at Berryville, Va. On the 19th it was engaged at Opequan. From this time till the latter part of November the regiment was actively engaged in the cavalry operations that were progressing in that region, and was frequently in action.

In December, 1864, it went into winter quarters, and remained till the latter part of February, 1865, when it rejoined the army in front of Petersburg. There it was engaged in the ordinary duty of cavalry till early in April, "when at Five Forks, fighting again with the scarred veterans who had swept Early clean out of the Shenandoah, it displayed conspicuous gallantry, sharing in all the perils as well as the splendid achievements of that memorable and glorious day, on which the power of the rebellion was finally and forever broken."

In its first commandant the regiment was unfortunate, but after his suspension it at once acquired a degree of efficiency that entitled it to a higher reputation than was accorded to it. Its achievements in the Shenandoah Valley gave it a high place in the esteem of its commanders and comrades in that campaign, and it was unjust for those at a distance to judge it harshly for reasons that had passed away.

The regiment took part in the following engagements:

United States Ford, Va., May 19, 1864; Ashland Station, Va., June 1, 1864; North Anna River, Va., June 2, 1864; Hawes' Shop, Va., June 3, 1864; Bottom's Bridge, Va., June 4, 1864; White Oak Swamp, Va., June 13, 1864; Smith's Store, Va., June 15, 1864; before Petersburg, Va., July 25, 1864; Lee's Mills, Va., June 4, 1864; Winchester, Va., Aug. 17, 1864; Summit Point, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; Kearneysville, Va., Aug. 25 and 26, 1864; Berryville Turnpike, Va., Sept. 13, 1864; Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Front Royal, Va., Sept. 21 and 22, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; Winchester, Va., Sept. 24, 1864; Waynesboro', Va., Sept. 28, 1864; Bridgewater, Va., Oct. 2, 1864; Tom's Brook, Va., Oct. 9, 1864; Cupp's Mills, Va., Oct. 13, 1864; Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; Back Road (near Cedar Creek), Va., Nov. 12, 1864; Mount Jackson, Va., Nov.

22, 1864; Lacey's Spring, Va., Dec. 21, 1864; Morefield, Va., Feb. 22, 1865; Waynesboro', Va., March 2, 1865; Dinwiddie Court-House, Va., March 31, 1865; Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; capture of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1864; Deep Creek, Va., April 3, 1865; Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Appomattox Station, Va., April 8, 1865; Appomattox Court-House, Va. (Lee's surrender), April 9, 1865.

THIRD CAVALRY.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company B.

George Y. Davis, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Company C.

Charles N. Billings, enl. Sept. 22, 1864; must. out June 7, 1865.

Thomas L. Kendrick, enl. Sept. 22, 1864; must. out June 7, 1865.

Company G.

Joshua C. Howell, enl. Aug. 15, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.

Charles F. Miller, enl. Aug. 12, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.

Andrew R. Post, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; trans. to Co. B.

Thomas B. Soothern, enl. Aug. 15, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.

Josiah H. Tice, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; trans. to Co. E.

Company H.

Jacob G. Panconst, enl. Oct. 10, 1864.

Abraham Steinbaker, enl. Oct. 7, 1864.

Additional Names.—James Jenkins, Co. E; George Hillmar, Charles F. Miller, William V. B. Pierce, Co. G; John G. Clark, Co. M.

SALISBURY COUNTY.

Company F.

James Allen, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Richard Hawn, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Company H.

Charles F. Dorn, enl. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

George Edwards, enl. Dec. 7, 1863; must. out Aug. 10, 1865.

Joseph Mills, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Andrew R. Snyder, corp., enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company A.

Levi Christian, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

William P. Batts, enl. Dec. 8, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Company G.

Captain, Thomas R. McChong; First Lieutenant, William M. Scott; Second Lieutenant, Gillert Tice.

John Adams, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Alexander Anderson, bugler, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; died Dec. 24, 1864.

Jacob Adams, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

George J. Bard, enl. Dec. 24, 1863; died Aug. 31, 1864.

Alfred J. Brooks, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. June 20, 1865, wounds received in action.

Benjamin F. Buck, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Gideon Biggs, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; sergeant, Aug. 1, 1864; killed in action Sept. 13, 1864.

John H. Boddy, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Charles Bartlett, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 19, 1865.

Jonathan D. Buck, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Cornelius Brannin, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Samuel F. Bennett, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1864.

William H. Beebe, enl. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

John W. Cawman, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Ezra Chapman, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out May 21, 1865.

Robert Cambis, enl. Dec. 24, 1863.

William E. Cunn, com.-sergt., enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

James M. Chamberlain, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Charles P. Cunn, sergeant, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Joseph T. Donnelly, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Enoch F. Dougherty, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; killed in action Aug. 21, 1864.

Jehu L. Doughty, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; died Feb. 29, 1864.

Jonathan M. Davis, farrier, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Amirue J. Fox, enl. Dec. 25, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Elwood Fisher, enl. Dec. 25, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Israel Garrison, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out May 24, 1865.

John Griner, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Henry R. Griffith, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; corp. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

William Garrison, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 10, 1865.

Charles P. Garrison, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Samuel Getsinger, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Christopher Garrison, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; disch. Nov. 24, 1865.

James P. Hughes, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

John Heidley, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Charles Hinkins, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

George Hogan, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Andrew Hiles, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

David Harris, enl. Jan. 19, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

James Huller, enl. Aug. 24, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 14, 1865; disch. July 13, 1865.

John Impson, enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

William Jones, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

David Key, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; sergeant, Jan. 19, 1865; 2d lieut. Aug. 4, 1865; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

Charles Loder, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; died Oct. 19, 1864.

Henry M. Lee, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Henry Lippincott, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; regt. q.m.-sergt. Sept. 1, 1864.

John Lutes, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; died June 11, 1864.

Joseph A. Messick, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out May 23, 1865.

Thomas Morgan, enl. Dec. 20, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Irvin Marks, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Avery S. Messic, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; sergeant, Feb. 6, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Henry Morris, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Barney McAuley, enl. Dec. 23, 1863.

Samuel Morris, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out July 6, 1865.

Joseph B. Myers, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Levi S. Messic, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; died Aug. 31, 1864.

Joel Madden, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

James McGill, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; died Dec. 28, 1864.

Jacob Niphon, enl. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

John Owen, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.

George W. Penn, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; killed in action Aug. 21, 1864.

Lewis R. Price, enl. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1865; discharged Aug. 9, 1865.

Joseph T. Rose, sergeant, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; q.m.-sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Joseph D. Richardson, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; must. out Aug. 4, 1865.

Patrick Rooney, enl. Dec. 22, 1863.

William Rosecop, corp., enl. Dec. 28, 1863; 1st sergeant, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Oliver Smith, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

John Shepard, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; died March 21, 1865.

Hovea Sithens, saddler, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; saddle sergeant, July 30, 1864.

Thomas Sharp, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; killed in action Aug. 17, 1864.

William E. Smith, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Edward B. Shaw, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 10, 1865.

John G. Stour, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Thomas Tyler, enl. Jan. 14, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Charles P. Tyler, enl. Aug. 17, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.

William Wilfong, enl. Dec. 29, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Joseph Williams, enl. Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Aug. 24, 1865.

Lemuel G. Welch, corp., enl. Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Company H.

Captain, Ethan T. Harris; First Lieutenant, Barnet Birdsell; Second Lieutenant, John Bamford.

Henry Allison, enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

William E. Brooks, enl. Dec. 15, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Enoch Brooks, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Robert Bell, enl. Dec. 13, 1863; discharged April 7, 1864.

Henry C. Beebe, enl. Dec. 9, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Benjamin F. Berrellif, enl. Dec. 11, 1863; must. out May 31, 1865.

Franklin W. Bushy, enl. Dec. 24, 1863; corp. Dec. 31, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

George S. Buck, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Charles B. Buck, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Jacob H. Brown, farrier, enl. Dec. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 21, 1865.

James Braudell, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; killed in action Sept. 18, 1864.

Charles Clark, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; corp. May 10, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

William Clark, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

James M. Clark, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; discharged Oct. 29, 1864.

Robert G. Clymer, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Elam Crozer, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; corp. July 1, 1865; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Benjamin Couzzans, enl. Feb. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Samuel V. Davis, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; died Feb. 10, 1864.
 James Drummond, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
 Theodore A. Dore, 1st sergt., enl. Dec. 12, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 George M. Dush, enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Theodore W. Elmer, enl. Dec. 7, 1863; corp. May 19, 1864; died Jan. 13, 1865.
 Charles G. Edwards, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Joseph H. Fithian, corp., enl. Dec. 11, 1863; sergt. Oct. 25, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Lewis R. Finley, corp., enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out June 19, 1865.
 Enos B. Garrison, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 John Garretson, enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
 James Garrison, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 John E. Gorton, farmer, enl. Dec. 21, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Samuel Harrin, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Helms Heritage, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Daniel Heaton, enl. Jan. 2, 1863; died April 20, 1865.
 Levi J. Harker, enl. Oct. 5, 1864; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
 Samuel H. Jones, enl. Dec. 7, 1863; missing in action Sept. 22, 1864.
 Elwood Jones, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; died Jan. 10, 1865.
 William C. Lote, sergt., enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 William G. Loder, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. disability June 9, 1864.
 Franklin McCandless, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Bartholomew Meder, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 George Master, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Howard Minor, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; corp. Oct. 25, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Harrison McNeely, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out August, 1865.
 Matthias Murphy, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Jonathan McCowan, enl. Dec. 16, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Samuel A. McClintock, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out May 18, 1865.
 Edward McQuillan, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Daniel Newcombe, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Henry Peterson, enl. Dec. 7, 1863; died Sept. 10, 1864.
 Isaac Palmer, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; died Aug. 1, 1865.
 Robert Potts, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; corp. Sept. 21, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Burrs Plummer, corp., enl. Jan. 2, 1864; sergt.-maj. May 19, 1864; must. out June 9, 1865.
 Daniel Robinson, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 George W. Robinson, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Leonard L. Rorey, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Samuel T. Strang, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; disch. disability March 9, 1865.
 Theodore F. Strang, bugler, enl. Dec. 15, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Daniel R. Seeds, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 William E. Schuyler, corp., enl. Dec. 5, 1863; sergt. July 1, 1865; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 John Sharp, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out June 9, 1865.
 Jacob Spahr, sergt., enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Aaron Schellenger, enl. Dec. 18, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Isaac Swing, enl. Dec. 16, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 James Synar, enl. Dec. 9, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Sheppard F. Stewart, sergt., enl. Dec. 14, 1863; must. out June 6, 1865.
 Azor E. Swinney, sergt., enl. Dec. 15, 1863; killed in action Sept. 19, 1864.
 Theodore F. Sheppard, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; corp. June 25, 1865; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Lewis Schuhle, sergt., enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 John L. Smith, enl. Dec. 24, 1863; corp. June 25, 1865; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Michael Sliger, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 John Trimble, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Francis Treick, enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
 Frederick Thresh, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 24, 1865; disch. Aug. 24, 1865.
 William Tullis, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 William Westcott, enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Isaiah Woods, corp., enl. Jan. 1, 1864; killed in action Sept. 19, 1864.
 Walker G. West, enl. Dec. 14, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 William A. Wright, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; must. out June 15, 1865.
 Charles S. Wallen, corp., enl. Feb. 5, 1864; 1st sergt. Oct. 25, 1864; 2d lieut. Aug. 4, 1865; must. out Aug. —, 1865.

CHAPTER XIX.

CIVIL WAR.—(Continued.)

THIRTY-SEVENTH AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENTS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Thirty-seventh Regiment.—The Thirty-seventh, which was a hundred days' regiment, was recruited in May and June of 1864. It was mustered into the service of the United States on the 23d of the latter month, with the following field and staff officers:

Colonel, E. Burd Grubb; Lieutenant-Colonel, John S. Barlow; Major, John Danforth; Quartermaster, J. W. Kinsey; Surgeon, Henry C. Clark; Assistant Surgeons, M. Robinson and E. P. Hancock; Adjutant, Parker Grubb.

On the 28th of June the regiment left Trenton, and on its arrival at Washington it was ordered to Bermuda Hundred. Thence it went to Spring Hill, near the Appomattox River, and on the 28th of August to the extreme front at Petersburg. On the 25th of September it left for Trenton, where it was mustered out on the 1st of October, 1864.

During most of its term of service the regiment was scattered in detachments, and engaged in fatigue duty. While working in trenches and rifle-pits five of its members were killed, and twenty-nine wounded. The *personnel* of the regiment was not up to the ordinary standard. Many of the men had passed the usual age of military service, and many others had not reached that age. They did their duty, however, like veterans, and on retiring from the service they were complimented in a general order for their efficiency. The regiment was never in battle.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company D.

Augustus Stewart.

Company E.

John Harker.	George W. Hutchinson.
George M. Morris.	Thomas Ivins.
Lemuel G. Peterson.	Thomas J. Lacy.
Harry D. Cramer.	Charles Morris.
George W. Davis.	Harry Robertson.
John H. Edwards.	Clement E. Shaw.
Gilbert G. Fowler.	Richard Simpkins.
Alvin Gaunt.	Moses Tallman.
Alfred Green.	William Wilson.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company F.

Joseph T. Brown (sergt.).	Wm. F. Drament (corp., died).
Theodore F. Buck (sergt.).	Samuel Gallagher.
Isreal L. Fish (sergt.).	Lewis G. Mitchell.
Isaac H. Brown (sergt.).	John C. Nixon.
George Moore.	William M. Ogden.
J. Calvin McMahan (corp.).	Epitrain Parvin.
George W. McPherson (corp.).	William Pogue.
William C. Westcott (corp.).	Jahn Randolph.
Henry S. Lee (corp.).	William E. Roberts.
James Bright (waggoner).	Hosea R. Robinson (died).
Elmer Bradford.	Charles Strang.
Annie B. Blackwood.	Elmer C. Ware.
Robert J. Buck.	

Thirty-eighth Regiment.—This regiment was raised in the summer and autumn of 1864; its organ-

ization being completed by the 15th of October. The field and staff officers of the regiment were:

Colonel, William H. Sewell; Lieutenant-Colonel, Ashbel W. Angel, Major, William H. Tatum; Adjutant, Edwin G. Smith; quartermaster, Peter Wells; surgeon, Richard Thomas, Jr.; Assistant Surgeons, Israel Hart, William S. Combs; Chaplain, Charles R. Harranit.

On leaving the State the regiment was sent, successively, to City Point, Bermuda Hundred, and Fort Powhatan, on the James River, about fifteen miles below City Point. Here it remained till the surrender of Lee, engaged in protecting a line of telegraph some forty miles in length, and keeping open the river. Although it participated in no general engagement, it frequently had skirmishes with parties of guerrillas. The duties of the regiment were faithfully performed, and had it been called into actual combat it would doubtless have acquitted itself with honor.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Company C.

John S. Turner (corp.).	Joseph E. Healey.
Joseph Andrews.	Benjamin B. Hughes.
David Boice.	David Lewallen.
Cyrus W. Buller.	John Morgan.
David Bunning.	William Robertson.
James Craig.	John J. Stewart (corp.).
Elisha Clark.	Joseph Surran.
Thomas Graly.	Joseph T. Turner.
Benjamini Harris.	Samuel Wolbert.

Company D.

Captain, Jacob D. Wilson; First Lieutenant, John N. Cottrell; Second Lieutenants, Joseph T. Barnes, Edmund H. Mendenhall.

Privates.

Edward H. Black.	William B. Lloyd.
John Bond.	Phineas F. Lebien.
Asa Bond.	Joseph M. Mattson.
Robert W. Burkett.	Terence McNulty.
John R. Batten (corp.).	Josiah Pedrick.
Charles Brown.	Samuel E. Platt.
Robert Burt.	Charles Pierson.
John H. Brown.	William Ruchers.
Charles L. Barnes.	Samuel Richardson.
Samuel P. Barnes.	Charles W. Rice.
John Carr.	Amos Sack.
Maskill Duboico.	Charles Storms.
Benjamin C. Davis, Jr.	John Swift.
John A. Ewing.	Martin H. Schueder.
Ezekiel English.	Leonard Sparks.
John Eunis.	Patrick Toole.
William Givens.	Charles E. Thompson.
Benjamin Gill.	John Toole.
Hugh Hines.	George Uron.
Charles Huplet.	George Walker.
Samuel D. Lock.	Samuel B. Ward.
Seth H. Leap.	Foster S. Zanes.

Company E.

James Skill.	Frederick J. Smith.
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SALEM COUNTY.

Company A.

Charles E. Hetzell.

Company C.

William M. White.

Company D.

Alfred Jenkins.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Company C.

Captain, Henry J. Spaulding; First Lieutenant, L. Clifton McMahon;	Second Lieutenant, William D. Jackson.
John W. Wade (sergt.).	William G. Madden.
Francis G. Hawkins (sergt.).	George Y. Mason.
John W. Simmons (sergt.).	Wesley S. Matticks.
Nicholas Griner (sergt.).	John Mettcks.
John W. S. Cawman (sergt.).	Andrew L. Maincs.
Jacob Scholes (corp.).	Henry V. Madden.
Albert Ranolph (corp.).	Frank L. Mather.
Jonathan B. Rose (corp.).	George W. Nabb.
John N. Liger (corp.).	Hiram L. Pettit.
Josiah Garrison (corp.).	Jacob L. Platt.
Robert P. Nixon (corp.).	Amos Peon.
Stephen C. Abbot.	Gilbert G. Recumond.
Jonathan Brown.	George Runkle.
Joseph F. Biggs.	Thomas Reed.
Levi Baily.	John Richards.
Byron L. Conway.	Joseph G. Souler.
Charles P. Cobb.	Abraham Sawyer.
Robert Carson.	John Scholes.
Jesse E. Casaboom.	Lewis S. Sockwell.
Philip W. Carter.	John Simpkins.
Nathan S. Champion.	Charles E. Shaw.
Rudolph Edwards.	Israel Styles.
William J. Frain.	Alden A. Shaw.
Alexander Fowler.	Seely F. Sheppard.
Eli Garrison.	Gustave Shear.
Dayton L. V. Hess.	Godfrey Schear.
Richmond Henry.	Felix F. Turner.
George V. Hawkins.	Ziegles Van Hoek.
John W. Hover.	David C. Vanneman.
Job Hiles.	Luke W. Vanneman.
Alphonso A. Jones.	Richard Walker.
George M. Keen.	Edward Walker.
Franklin Murphine.	William Welben.
John Murphine.	John Wolford.

Company H.

James Chambers.

Company K.

William Hoffman.

Volunteers in other organizations were as follows:

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Company F.

William S. Bradford, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. I, 6th Regt.; corp. Sept. 17, 1861; died Oct. 24, 1864.

Charles Earley.

Company G.

Daniel T. Bendelow, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. D, 6th Regt. must out July 17, 1865.

Henry Deats, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. D, 6th Regt.; disch. Aug. 17, 1865, for wounds received in action before Petersburg.

Albert G. Clark, corp.

Company H.

Charles Wilkins.

FOURTIETH REGIMENT.

Company A.

Charles Augustine, musician.	William Doptson.
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Company B.

William McFarland.	Joseph S. Duffield.
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Michael Mulvaine.

Company L.

James Davis, Jr., wagoner.

Company H.

Josiah S. Farney.

Henry Smith.

Battery A.

Coleman Curran, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Batt. D Jan. 26, 1864.

Battery B.

John Gibson, enl. Dec. 29, 1863; trans. to Batt. E Feb. 2, 1864.
Robert Hanover, enl. Dec. 29, 1863; trans. to Batt. E Feb. 2, 1864.

Battery D.

John Douglass, enl. Dec. 29, 1863; trans. from Batt. B; must. out June 17, 1865.

Isaac Terpinc, enl. Dec. 21, 1863; died March 30, 1864.

SALEM COUNTY.**FORTIETH REGIMENT.***Company C.*

William Seyers.

Company E.

Charles S. Tice.

Company I.

Edward S. Davis.

Adam S. Rudolph.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.**EIGHTH REGIMENT.***Company F.*

George W. Hall, enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. K, 6th Regt.; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Company G.

Isaac T. Garton, sergt., enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. as sergt. from Co. K, 6th Regt.; must. out July 17, 1865.

Joseph W. Henderson, sergt., enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. K, 6th Regt.; must. out July 17, 1865.

William H. Randolph, sergt., enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. K, 6th Regt.; must. out July 17, 1865.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.*Company A.*

Thomas Law, enl. March 25, 1864; trans. to Co. B.

Company D.

Francis Sweeny, enl. June 14, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 12th Regt.

Company E.

Armstrong Powell, drafted Aug. 15, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 12th Regt.

Company K.

William F. Hobgin, drafted Aug. 12, 1864; trans. to Co. E.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT (GLOUCESTER).*Company C.*

Andrew McFarland, enl. Sept. 16, 1864; must. out June 18, 1865.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.*Company H.*

Henry L. Seymour, enl. May 28, 1861; died Nov. 2, 1864, of wounds received at Opequan, Va.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.*Company F.*

William Taylor.

Battery B.

John Blizzard, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; trans. to Batt. E Feb. 2, 1864.

James G. W. Craig, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Batt. E Feb. 2, 1864.

Ephraim B. Harris, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 20, 1865; disch. July 21, 1865.

Joseph M. Henry, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Batt. E Feb. 2, 1864.

Robert Levick, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Batt. E Feb. 2, 1864.

Lemuel Loder, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Batt. D Jan. 20, 1864.

Battery C.

Samuel Wood, enl. Feb. 8, 1864; must. out June 19, 1865.

The following are the names of men from Gloucester County who served during the war in organizations of New Jersey, of other States, and of the United States:

John Q. Adams.

William Anderson.

Naphy Acoo.

David Brown.

Jacob Bowman.

William Bunning.

Adam Black.

Theodore Burkett.

Nicholas Beach.

John Coy.

Joseph C. Conover.

George R. Cousins.

Joseph J. Clement.

Joseph L. Coles.

Josiah Duffield.

William Deal.

Hiram Duffield.

Frank J. Faucett.

Miles Foley.

Nathan Fisher.

Leonard Fisher.

Aaron S. Finneman.

Richard Finneman.

Alfred French.

Benjamin W. Fowler.

Miles Foley.

William Gibson.

David Grows.

Henry Gilbert.

John Green.

John C. Gridin.

Henry S. Gorman.

David Gowin.

Samuel O. Holcraft.

David Hunt.

Thomas Hunter.

Alfred Husback.

Thomas J. Hardin.

Samuel Hewett.

Samuel Hillywood.

Stacy W. Hazleton.

Martin P. Hornett.

Frank H. Hughes.

David Hutchinson.

William James.

Ezekiel F. Jones.

Aaron W. Knight.

Charles H. Kain (2d lieut.).

John Keefer.

James Lee.

John R. Lewis.

Jacques C. Leap.

Alfred Litus.

Joseph W. Ling.

Thomas Locke.

Charles A. Lloyd.

William H. Mathews.

George Mohring.

William H. McCullough.

John E. Matts.

Peter S. Morris.

John A. Mather.

Henry Moutier.

Charles Mounce.

James Murphy.

John Madara.

Charles Pinnaman.

John H. Norris (2d lieut.).

James R. Russell.

John H. Reiffeld.

Robert Ransey.

David Rice.

Charles D. Roy.

Gustave Schaffer.

John S. Smith.

Alfred B. Shute.

Samuel Saunders.

Edward S. Stratton.

Charles T. Stratton.

Abram L. Sharp.

William H. Sturgis.

John S. Zimmerman.

Jonathan C. Stiles.

John W. Sparks.

Charles B. Scott.

William C. Stokes (2d lieut.).

Isaac V. Simpson.

Alfred C. Titus.

William Thompson.

Isaac Tracy.

Andrew M. Williams.

Joseph C. Weatherby, Jr.

Thomas Watson.

Joseph C. Wallace.

William H. Wallace.

John C. Wallace.

Patrick Welsh.

William J. Wiley.

William White.

Robert White.

Moses N. White.

Andrew Williams.

Stephen Wilson.

Benjamin F. Wilson.

SALEM COUNTY.

Isaac S. Fry.

Thomas Godfrey.

Miller Jenkins.

John Peacock.

John H. Williams.

Isaac Becket.

William H. Brown.

William Coy.

Elisha Huff.

William Deal.

Edward Fristley.

George W. Green.

John H. Green.

Israel George.

John R. Green.

Joshua Gibbs.

Thomas Green.

Benjamin B. Grooms.

Nathan Green.

Rehart Harry.

John Hall.

William Johnson.

Benjamin Sullivan.

Emery Thomas.
Edward G. Thompson.
John Wilson.
Isaac Wrinche.
Charles Wrayman.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Wilson B. Colvin.
Thomas F. Campbell.
George W. Shute.
Lewis M. Tucker.
George W. Taylor.
John Q. Adams.
William Berry.
Joseph Bond.
Thomas Crawford.
Wesley Downs.
James Donnan.
Robert Gould.
Joseph H. Graves.
William Goldsborough.
Jacob B. Johnson.

William H. Warner.
Franklin W. Warick.
John B. Young.
James Young.

continued on duty during seventeen days. Company K, of Vineland, became a part of this regiment March 14, 1876, and Company E, of Woodbury, March 22, 1880.

CHAPTER XX.

SIXTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD N. J.

THERE were in West New Jersey, in 1869, but two military companies connected with the State militia, one in the city of Burlington, and one in Camden.

By an act of the Legislature approved in March, 1869, the old militia system of the State was abolished and a new law was passed, organizing the national guard.

By an order from headquarters the two companies mentioned were constituted the Fifth Battalion of the Third Brigade of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, and E. J. Jackson was commissioned as major, and assumed command of the battalion. Three additional companies were immediately formed and added to the organization, thus constituting it a full battalion, and the following staff officers were appointed: Adjutant, Solon R. Hankinson; Paymaster, William Sexton; Quartermaster, Jacob Hill; Surgeon, H. Genet Taylor; Assistant Surgeon, J. Orlando White; and Chaplain, Rev. William H. Jefferys. Adjt. Hankinson resigned, and in January, 1870, D. B. Murphy was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant of the battalion.

In August, 1870, another company was organized at Atlantic City and added to the battalion, thus creating a necessity for a regimental organization, and accordingly the Sixth Regiment was organized, and Col. James M. Scovel, Lieut.-Col. William H. Hemming, and Maj. Richard H. Lee were elected field officers.

The commandants of the regiment since have been, Col. William J. Sewell, elected 1873, and Col. E. Burd Grubb, 1877. The present field officers, elected in 1882, are, Colonel, William H. Cooper; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. C. Lee; and Major, G. W. Smith.

The regiment was called out in August, 1877, to suppress the labor riots at Phillipsburg, N. J., and

Charles H. Lloyd.
George Lloyd.
John W. Miller.
William Morrison.
George H. Miller.
Samuel Murray.
Jedediah Pierce.
Harmica Pierce.
Hosea Pierce.
Mark Pierce.
Daniel G. Rose.
Samuel Riley.
John S. Willis.
John W. Winchester.

CHAPTER XXI.

RAILROADS IN SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.

THE system of railroads that ramify through Southern New Jersey was not commenced till some years after railroads were in operation in many other parts of the country. This part of the State is not situated where the needs of travel or commerce require the establishment of a great thoroughfare, and until experience had demonstrated the practicability of these roads for local business they were not likely to come into existence in a region like this. Of their effect in the development of the resources of this part of the State it is hardly necessary to speak.

About the year 1840 a railroad was built between Camden and Woodbury. The route was the same as that of the present railroad from Camden to North Woodbury crossing, thence in a direct line to the present brick grist-mill near the bridge in Woodbury, which mill was erected for the depot of that road. The road was at first operated by steam, but after a time it became embarrassed financially, and came into the possession of Amos Campbell, who operated it by horse-power, till finally it ceased to be used. It was constructed in the primitive style of building railroads, with flat iron on stringers for rails.

The West Jersey Railroad Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature approved Feb. 3, 1853. This act authorized the construction of a railroad from Camden, through the counties of Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May, to a point at or near the city of Cape Island, in the latter county. In 1857 this road was put in operation between Camden and Woodbury. It had then been built two or three years, but not operated. It was built mainly by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.

The Millville and Glassboro Railroad Company was incorporated by an act approved March 9, 1857. The route prescribed was "from the village of Millville, in Cumberland County, to such a point at or near to the village of Glassboro, in the county of Gloucester, as may be deemed convenient." This road was at once constructed and put in operation between its termini, a distance of twenty-two miles. From Glassboro to Woodbury passengers were taken in coaches. To obviate this inconvenience the West Jersey road was extended to Glassboro.

The principal stockholder in the Millville and Glassboro road was Richard D. Wood, and it was said that connection was established between the two roads sooner than would otherwise have been

because of the well-grounded apprehension that he would extend his road to Red Bank, and thus establish communication with Philadelphia by that route. The extension of the West Jersey road was at the same time continued to Bridgeton.

The Salem Railroad was constructed from Elmer to Salem, a distance of sixteen miles, soon after the extension of the West Jersey road to Bridgeton. The route prescribed in the charter, which was passed in 1856, was "from a point in the town of Salem, or within one mile thereof, to any point on the West Jersey Railroad, at Woodbury or south thereof, which the directors may deem most eligible." The limit of time for the completion of the road was seven years from the 4th of July, 1856; but by a supplement, approved Feb. 17, 1865, this time was extended to June 4, 1870.

The Cape May and Millville Railroad Company was incorporated by an act approved March 9, 1863. This act superseded the supplement to the charter of the Millville and Glassboro Railroad Company, which authorized that company to extend their road to any point on or near Cape Island. The separate charter was requested by the Millville and Glassboro Company. The termini named were Millville and Cape Island, and all the lands, rights of way, and privileges acquired by the Millville and Glassboro Company were conveyed and assigned to the new corporation. In all these charters the power was reserved to the State of having an appraisement made of the property belonging to the companies, after periods varying from thirty to fifty years from the date of the charter, and becoming the owner of such roads and property by the payment to the companies of the amount of the appraisement in each case.

An act was passed in 1868, the preamble of which set forth that

"WHEREAS, the West Jersey Railroad connects directly with the Millville and Glassboro Railroad, and, by means of the latter, with the Cape May and Millville Railroad, and also connects directly with the Salem Railroad, forming altogether one entire system of railroads, which can be operated with greater economy under one management, and whereas the West Jersey Railroad Company and the Millville and Glassboro Railroad Company have entered into an agreement, bearing date the twelfth day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, providing, among other things, for a consolidation of the two companies, so that all their corporate powers and franchises shall be merged into, and all their corporate property shall be owned by, the West Jersey Railroad Company."

It was enacted that the agreement should be validated and confirmed, and the company was authorized to lease and operate the Cape May and Millville Railroad, and the Salem Railroad, or either of them.

The "Act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and regulate the same" was approved April 12, 1873, and railroads in Southern New Jersey have since been built under the provisions of that act.

The Swedesboro Railroad, between Woodbury and Swedesboro, was built (1869) at a cost of two hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and was at once

leased by the West Jersey Railroad Company. An extension of this road to Woodstown and Salem was completed in 1883.

The Delaware River Railroad, between Woodbury and Penn's Grove, went into operation about 1874. It was first called the Delaware Shore Railroad. It became embarrassed financially, and passed into the hands of a receiver, and was finally purchased by Thomas L. Ogden. After his death, in 1880, it became the property of the Dupont Powder Company, by which it is operated.

The New Jersey Southern Railroad was chartered in 1867, and completed to Vineland in 1872. It extends from Bay Side, on the Delaware River, across Cumberland County, through Bridgeton and Vineland, and northward to New York City. It has recently passed under the control of the Reading Railroad Company.

The Cumberland and Maurice River Railroad was first the Bridgeton and Port Norris Railroad, and was chartered by an act of the Legislature, in 1866. Its termini were indicated in its original title. It was completed about 1875, and was afterward sold under foreclosure of a mortgage, and was reorganized under its present name. The transportation of oysters over this road constitutes the largest item in its business. From eight to fifteen car-loads are carried over it daily.

The West Jersey and Atlantic City Railroad, from Newfield, on the Millville and Glassboro Road, to Atlantic City, was put in operation in 1881. All these, except the Delaware River, the Southern New Jersey, and the Cumberland and Maurice River Railroads, have come to be controlled and operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under the excellent management of this, as well as of the Reading company, the wants of the public are consulted and supplied.

CHAPTER XXII.

GEOLGY OF SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.¹

In the study of the geology of Southern New Jersey it is thought best to lay down some of the principles of the science that the general reader may understand the statements made, and also to satisfy him that the assertions are made from what is believed to be the latest scientific explanation of the formation of our planet.

The weight of evidence is in favor of the theory that there was a time in the early history of our globe when its constituents were in a gaseous state in space, and were kept so by being at a high temperature,—supposed to be 2000° Cent. That at this time the cooling process began. "Professor Helmholtz has calculated, from the rate of cooling of lavas, that the

¹ By J. Down Heritage, M.D.

earth, in passing from 2000° (760° Fahr.) to 20° Cent. (68°), must have taken *three hundred and fifty millions* of years." (Dana's Manual of Geology, p. 147.) "But the temperature when the Archean, or first period of the world's history, ended was probably not over 38° Cent. (100° F.), to reach which many scores of millions of years must have been passed."

This cooling process was carried on until the various elements of the globe, through chemical agency, crystallized into a crust on the surface and the various rocks were formed, while the internal molten condition of the globe was kept up, and through the agency of the internal heat from gaseous expansion the various elevations of the earth's surface were brought about, and volcanoes were formed as outlets or vents for the pent-up fires in the centre of the earth.

In the cretaceous period the region of a large part of the Rocky Mountains, and of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific borders of the continent, were beneath the sea, but mostly near its surface; the marine life of the sea contributed to the forming of cretaceous beds. Now, the marine beds, filled with cretaceous fossils, are at a height of ten to eleven thousand feet in the Rocky Mountain region, at a maximum height on the Pacific border of only five thousand feet, in Alabama of seven to eight hundred feet, and in New Jersey not over four hundred feet. (Dana's Manual of Geology, p. 783.)

Through a succession of ages, the length of which it is impossible to conjecture, the surface of the globe was cooled, until, from the inclination of the axis of the globe to the sun or other causes, there became what is denominated a glacial period, or one of intense cold.

These successive ages are the periods of geological time. They are given by Dana as follows:

I. ARCHEAN TIME:

1. The Azoic age.
 2. Eozoic,—a long period without life, except in the last of the period there appears algae or sea-weed.

H. PALEOZOIC TIME:

1. Age of invertebrates.
 2. Age of fishes.
 3. Age of coal plants.

III. MESOZOIC TIME:

- ### EXOZOIC TIME.

IV. CENOZOIC TIME.

1. Age of mammals, tertiary.
 2. Age of man, quaternary.

The geological formation of Southern New Jersey is of the cretaceous and tertiary formation of the Cenozoic age, or most recent in the world's history.

We will now return to the glacial period, at which time, in the history of Southern New Jersey, the mouth of the Delaware River was at Trenton; at that time the weight of evidence goes to prove that the upper portion of the State, or Northern New Jersey, also New York, and the New England States,

were in a condition of eternal frost, and glaciers occupied much of the territory. It is conjectured by scientists to have been elevated since that age. The coast-line of New Jersey was then from Raritan Bay, near New York City, across the State to Trenton, and thence down the east shore of the Delaware River to Penn's Grove on the Jersey shore. The line of coast from Trenton across the State to Raritan Bay is marked by a line of hills composed of what is known as "drift," being the gravel, boulders, and other indestructible débris of the glaciers at that time occupying the northern part of the State.

The evidences of glacial action are found to a limited extent in our State, but are very marked in the more indestructible rocks in the New England States and New York, where are found smooth grooves cut and polished in the granite walls of the mountains; all these scratches having one general direction, being southward to southeastward in New England; southwestward in Western New York (see Dana's Manual of Geology, page 531), as follows:

"TABLE OF DILUVIAL SCRATCHES ON THE TRAP-ROCKS

Other evidence is that of immense boulders along this coast-line, weighing hundreds of tons of rock, which has no representation in our State. In some instances it is possible to conjecture fairly, accurately, the mountain from which this boulder was torn farther to the north, and masses of native copper occur in the drift of Connecticut and New Jersey, that were taken from veins nearly north of the places where they occur. (Dana's Manual, page 529.)

The whole of Southern New Jersey was at that time undoubtedly under water, and from this coastline—from Trenton to Raritan Bay—the descent into the Atlantic was probably much more abrupt than at present, as “off the coast of New Jersey for a distance of eighty miles there is a depth of only six hundred feet at the present time, and from this line the ocean basin dips off at a steep angle” (Dana’s Manual, page 11); whereas the dip—inclination or descent—of the various strata of clay, marls, etc., underlying the

southern part of the State, is about thirty feet to the mile, southeasterly direction. (Professor Cook's Geology of New Jersey, page 245.) From this statement the ocean-floor at the time of the commencement of the deposit of clay upon it at Egg Harbor Bay (which lies at nearly right angles to Trenton to the drift across the State) would be one thousand six hundred and eighty feet. Therefore the dip or descent was nearly three times as great then as in the present descent of the ocean-floor off the Jersey coast for eighty miles. Upon this ocean-floor was spread through the ages a deposit or stratum (like a huge blanket) of plastic clay varying in thickness or depth at different places, but estimated by Professor Cook to be two hundred and ten feet in thickness (Geology of New Jersey, page 246), and is believed to have been formed from disintegration of gneiss rock.

The outcrop of this clay-bed, two hundred and ten feet thick, is found on the shore of Raritan Bay, a little south of Cheesequakes Creek (of Congressional fame), crossing the State and outercropping at various places until it nearly reaches the Delaware River at Bordentown. It follows about a mile east of the river, and reaches its bank at Gloucester City, coming to the surface at various places,—Woodbury Creek, a mile from its mouth, Mantua Creek, near Paulsboro, Raccoon Creek, a mile above Bridgeport, thence in the same direction to the Delaware, near Penn's Grove. (Cook.)

These clays are known as fire-clay, potter's-clay, and lignite, and are a source of much commercial value for purposes of manufacture where such crude materials are to be used for any purpose. This stratum of clay undoubtedly underlies the whole of Southern New Jersey, though it is probable its greatest thickness was along the original coast-line.

The organic remains found in this clay are those of the fresh-water mussel and some other fresh-water shells, trunks and branches of trees, in one place twenty-five feet in thickness, and a stratum of "four feet of clayey sand containing leaf impressions; and from the leaves found, from the bark, and from the rings of annual growth, the evidence is conclusive that the age of broad-leaved plants was then begun." (Cook.)

We have now laid the foundation, or shown how nature has done it, of the southern part of the State, and before proceeding to explain the deposit of the remaining strata will state that undoubtedly through the ages, at uncertain periods of time, there has been a gradual elevation of the surface of the globe in this particular locality, and during the Champlain period there was unquestionably an elevation from some cause—probably those mentioned as usually causing such phenomena,—the internal heat of the globe and gaseous expansion resulting therefrom—of Southern New Jersey.

This hypothesis being correct, then commenced the deposit of clay, nearly two hundred and seventy-seven

feet in thickness. Our theory of upheaval of the earth's surface being correct (and we have shown from the highest authority that there are evidences of marine life in mountains fifteen thousand feet high), it is safe to conjecture that at this period of the world's history a more rapid process of elevation began in Southern New Jersey; besides, other climatic and disintegrating changes took place,—changes of direction of the Gulf Stream,—which deposited on the ocean-floor this deposit of clay marl two hundred and seventy-seven feet in thickness, the outcrop of which is shown between Raritan and Sandy Hook Bays on the northeast, following the southeast line of the outcrop of the plastic clays to Bordentown, on the Delaware, and thence in a nearly direct line down the east shore of the Delaware River to a point near and below Penn's Grove.

When these clay marls are exposed they show crusts of a reddish material; below the surface it is dark-colored clay mixed with grains of green sand.

This formation is dug for fertilizing purposes at various points, but is not of sufficiently rich material to make it a valuable acquisition to the farmer except it is of very convenient access.

Shells are found in this formation, but not in such quantities as are seen in the marl-beds.

The gradual upheaval of the State continuing, there was another deposit, known as the *lower marl-bed*, thirty feet in thickness; *red sand*, one hundred feet; *middle marl-bed*, forty-five feet; *yellow sand*, forty-three; *upper marl-bed*, thirty-seven feet. The total thickness of the foregoing deposit since the glacial period being seven hundred and forty-two feet. (Cook.)

The plan followed by Professor Cook, the State geologist, has been to give a chapter (v.) on "Marl-Beds," which we will quote:

"The series of strata comprised under this name include those beds of green sand which have obtained so high a reputation, under the name of marl. The district in which they have their outcrop is widely known as the marl region, and occupies a strip of country from six to fifteen miles wide, and stretches from the ocean below Sandy Hook to Salem, on the Delaware. The soil over this district is more or less sandy, remarkably free from stones and boulders" (though there are scattered through the district quarries of a conglomerate stone, which is evidently of recent formation, and is used for building purposes), "and in most parts in a high state of cultivation and very productive. When exposed in natural or artificial sections several well-marked beds and layers can be characterized.

"These several beds having a strike of south 55° west and a dip to the southeast of twenty to thirty-three per mile, having their outcroppings in the order of their occurrence; that which is lowest appearing farther to the northwest, and that which is higher in the series farther to the southeast. A line marked 'Register line,' known as the 'strike,' is drawn across

the State, which shows all parts of the lower marl-bed, which outcrop at the level of tide-water. This line touches the lower marl-bed at tide-water on Sandy Hook Bay, opposite Red Bank, near the mouth of Hop Creek, at Mount Holly, Clement's Bridge, Mantua, and above Sculktown, at Marshallville, Salem County, and St. George's, Delaware. The distance from St. George's to Sandy Hook Bay is one hundred and six miles, and finding the marl at intermediate points on the same level, and in the same line, proves that there is no important change of direction in the strike for the whole distance. The true bearing of this line is south 55° west. It is evident from an inspection of the map that the belt of country in which this formation lies narrows towards the southwest, and the strike of the white clay as taken at tide-water between Bordentown and Cheesquake is south 52° west, and that of the middle marl-bed, between Parker's Creek, near Eatontown, and Salem, is south 55° west. Many verifications of these bearings have been made upon shorter lines, and they have been uniformly found to agree. Those parts of the various outcrops which are thirty feet above tide appear a mile northwest of this 'Register line.' Those which are sixty feet above, two miles northwest, and so on."

In an article of this length it is impossible to go minutely into the chemical composition of these various strata, which through the ages have at each upheaval of South Jersey been spread upon the ocean-floor, but I think the following table, as compiled by Professor Cook, will be sufficient for the purpose of the general reader:

Divisions.	Subdivisions.
Plastic clay.....	Fire-clays. Potter's clay. Lignite.
Clay marls.....	Clayey green sand. Laminated sands.
Lower marl-bed.....	Sand marl. Blue shell marl. Marl and clay.
Red sand.....	Dark micaceous clay. Red sand. Indurated green earth.
Middle marl-bed.....	Chocolate marl. Green marl. Shell layers.
Yellow sand.....	Yellow limestone and limesand. Yellow sand.
Upper marl-bed.....	Green marl. Ash marl. Blue marl.

"The above is a table of the divisions of the cretaceous formation in the order of their occurrence, beginning with the lowest."

We have now gone over the geological formation of Southern New Jersey in a very brief manner in consequence of being limited in amount of space. It only remains to say that wherever these outcroppings of clay occur it may be used in the manufacture of brick, pottery, etc., and therefore has a commercial value. In the outcrop of the marl it is very extensively used

as a fertilizer, and along the line through the State extensive operations are carried on in digging and furnishing it for local use and sending it to distant States. There are many localities which owe their prosperity and fertility almost entirely to marl.

The surface formation of this part of the State is such as would naturally occur as the water of the ocean was draining away, there being a water-shed which drains towards the Atlantic Ocean and another in which the streams run into the Delaware River, and there being no rocky formation, the beds of streams in both instances having undoubtedly been formed where least resistance was found to the passage of water. The southern banks of streams usually presenting bluffs of larger or smaller magnitude, while the northern banks usually slope much more gently down to the water's edge.

CHAPTER XXIII.

METEOROLOGY OF SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.¹

THIS is a subject which, directly or indirectly, interests all classes. Commerce, agriculture, and sanitary science especially are largely benefited by every advance in the science of meteorology.

In considering the elements of New Jersey weather it is not atmospheric phenomena alone that require attention, but the ocean and bay, on the east and south, furnish important data.

While prosecuting the coast survey investigations, Lieut. Baché discovered that the great Gulf Stream, in performing its sinuous journey northward and eastward, often makes a deflection of thirty to one hundred miles to the westward, and thus our Jersey shores, with our extensive hummocks and vast inland plateaus, receive the warmth which the southern breezes carry from this immense reservoir of the sun's treasured-up forces.

By reason of the proximity of South Jersey to the bay and ocean, with its favoring winds, the warmth of the ocean current, the wonderful sanitary conditions of its climate, this whole region is much more favorably situated for agriculture and fruit growing than any similar amount of territory in the interior of the country in same latitude.

The water, by virtue of its inherent properties, modifies both extremes of temperature, making the summer less fervid and the winter less rigorous than continental regions in the same latitude, as may be seen from the following illustration which physical science affords: Different substances, subjected to the same degree of heat, do not attain the same temperature. Their differing capacities for becoming heated are called their *specific heat*.

¹ By J. Ingram, M.D., Vineland.

Comparing equal weights of water and air together, the specific heat of water is four times as great as air, and hence an ounce of water losing one degree of heat would raise four ounces of air one degree; but as water is about 814 times heavier than air, an ounce of water losing one degree of heat would raise $814 \times 4 = 3256$ ounces of air one degree. Consider, then, the influence that the constantly recurring thousands and millions of tons of water must exert on the atmosphere of our climate, as it wends its way north and east or west, laden with the untold millions of degrees of heat that the sun is and has for centuries unnumbered been pouring into the tropical ocean.

This shows the immense advantage that this locality possesses over interior districts remote from the genial and equalizing influences of ocean and bay.

J. S. Lippincott, of Haddonfield, N. J., has pointed out in a masterly manner the great benefits to fruit culture arising from proximity to lakes and other bodies of water, as Kelly's Island in Lake Erie in the growth and perfection of the grape, the advantages of Seneca, Cayuga, Champlain, and other lakes on grapes and crops in general, by their storing up great quantities of the sun's heat in summer, and slowly parting with the same in winter, thus modifying the rigors of winter, and preserving vegetation that would otherwise yield to chilling blasts and frosts.

The conditions thus specified tend largely to compensate for any protracted drought to which the region may be subjected, and also to explain why the soil responds so promptly and satisfactorily to the hoe and cultivator of the farmer. The loose, calcareous soil absorbs with wonderful avidity the moisture which the atmosphere brings from the ocean, and thus acquires what other regions only obtain from frequent and heavy rains. The experienced farmer well knows that the untilled field is very unproductive, because the surface soil becomes baked by the sun, and is thus made incapable of absorbing the moisture that is so bountifully supplied from the adjacent ocean and bay.

The elements of the climatic conditions will next demand attention. Under this head we will consider the subjects of wind, rain, frost, snow, etc. And while we cannot minutely specify the exact details of each section of the area under consideration, yet we can give the outlines of such commanding points as will satisfy all inquiring minds of the general drift of the weather phenomena of South Jersey.

A line from Philadelphia to Cape May is the eastern boundary, while the Delaware Bay and River constitute the limits of the territory on the south, west, and north. Geographically the northern and southern points are one degree of latitude apart, while the extreme width is about half a degree of longitude, or from Cedar Lake Station, on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, to Penn's Neck, on the Delaware River.

Philadelphia being a well-known point, and its weather observations recognized everywhere, and be-

cause of its close proximity to the territory under consideration, it is deemed advi-able to use its records. Care has been taken to take averages of long series of years where possible.

The first topic we shall consider is that of wind. The observations were recorded three times daily, and are unquestionably reliable.

	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.
Philadelphia . . .	46	100	50	52	61	247	21	268
Vineland	21	136	22	186	49	323	63	270
Cape May	116	86	89	147	239	72	111	235

These records show the variability of the air currents in the territory named. Philadelphia is marked by southwest, west, and northwest winds, and hence the drying nature of the air as well as the general healthfulness of the city and vicinity. Vineland presents the remarkable feature of a large percentage of northeast, southeast, and south winds, or what may be termed sea breezes, as they all come from quarters partaking of that element, and hence they bring a hygrometric atmosphere that largely compensates for any lack of rain in the growing season.

One marked feature of the Cape May winds is that the aggregate of northeast, east, southeast, and south winds blowing off the ocean constitute more than all the other winds, and thus carry inland the warm vapors of the Gulf Stream, which modify the climatic conditions of all South Jersey, Delaware, and the adjacent territory.

That it is a fact that easterly and southerly winds do add largely to the hygrometric conditions of this region, is shown from the circumstance of the large proportion of rain coming from those directions.

The citation of one year may be taken as a type of all others on this point. During 1870, at Vineland, the amount of rain was 49.343 inches, and of this amount the northeast brought 14.271 inches, east 2,862 inches, southeast 16.81 inches, south 1,975 inches, southwest 11.025 inches, northwest 2.4 inches. This shows that northeast, east, southeast, and south winds brought eleven-sixteenths of the whole, leaving only five-sixteenths for all other points. This shows which are the moist and which are the dry winds, and the reasons for this distinction are so obvious as not to require stating.

The next topic requiring attention is that of the temperature of South Jersey. A general view of this matter may be obtained from the following table, which takes in the northern, middle, and southern regions of the area named:

	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Year	Max.	Min.
Philadelphia . . .	49.76	74.10	54.20	32.67	52.68	97	3
Newark	45.49	72.57	54.41	32.09	52.14	98	10
Yardley	45.73	74.32	53.81	32.14	52.42	98	10
Greenwich	51.19	73.70	53.70	33.50	53.80	98	1
Cape May	50.16	72.69	52.23	32.76	53.76	90	1

By the above tables it appears that during the spring and autumn months at Greenwich, on the

Delaware, and Cape May, on the ocean, the temperature is higher than it is at either Philadelphia, Newfield, or Vineland, and the reason for this is to be found by the relative location of the several places, the two former being on or nearer the water than the latter.

Also, that the temperature during the summer months at Philadelphia, Newfield, and Vineland is higher than at Greenwich or Cape May, and the reason for this is to be sought for in the relative position of the several places as to nearness or remoteness from water as before stated. The water takes in and holds the heat in summer and gives off the same slowly but continuously in winter, hence water is the great climatic equalizer.

I have no data for late and early frosts outside of Vineland, but give the following for it, and this may approximate the interior of the area named in a like way as showing the cycle of vegetation for South Jersey :

Year.	Frost.		Interval days.	Number of frosty days.	Snow, inches.	Snowy days.	Rainy days.	Amount of rain in inches.	
	Latest.	Earliest.							
1866.....	April 10	October 24	178	92	23½	4	67	40.52	
1867.....	20	"	114	91	49½	15	115	45.30	
1868.....	"	24	12	117	113	12	111	46.33	
1869.....	March 24	"	21	209	70	7	93	59.35	
1870.....	April 20	"	19	182	76	16	111	52.75	
1871.....	"	24	21	189	78	36½	11	113	51.03
1872.....	"	17	12	178	113	40½	11	107	45.03
1873.....	"	27	29	185	92	13½	5	105	54.94
1874.....	"	30	15	169	92	17	3	90	42.58
1875.....	"	18	33	178	101	50	9	104	45.90
1876.....	"	19	32	176	91	25½	5	105	45.90
1877.....	"	3	29	202	79	56½	3	103	51.87
1878.....	March 29	"	29	218	55	71½	3	100	47.79
1879.....	April 3	"	26	217	92	4	94	45.72	
1880.....	"	9	19	184	110	30	7	101	52.02
1881.....	"	6	6	189	97	—	—	—	
Averages.....			187	93	26	8	95	46.06	

This table enables any farmer to form a judgment as to when he may sow or plant certain crops with safety in this whole region so as to escape frost. It likewise shows the cycle of vegetable life from frost to frost. Also the number of frosty and rainy days, the amount of snow and rain in the year, or an approximation thereto.

The average indications by the psychrometer is 77 per cent. of moisture. The barometer is an instrument of importance in this region as showing the fluctuations preceding, accompanying, and following storms, but to tabulate its indications to any great extent would occupy too much space with figures that most readers would regard as more dry than edifying. A few special maxima and minima may be given to show the range to which it sometimes reaches in this region. In February, 1876, it reached an elevation of 30.932, and in December, 1874, it was 39.784. A few of the lowest points reached by it are as follows: 28.656 and 28.820; thus showing a range of over two

inches, as follows: $30.932 - 28.656 = 2.276$. The average of this instrument for seventeen years is 29.040, at an elevation of one hundred and five feet above tide level. The barometer is an element of untold value to the weather observer, and without its indications the Signal Service would be like the mariner without the chronometer in finding his longitude. To make it of practical value, however, it must be observed and studied for years, and that *not alone*, but in connection with winds, with seasons of the year, with the hour of the day, etc., and all its fluctuations must be carefully noted, and the broadest generalizations known to science will reward the conscientious and painstaking student.

Much has been said about the protracted dry weather to which this region of country is liable, but the observations made heretofore on the atmospheric supply of moisture here show that drouths can be as well borne here as in any equal area in the United States without serious injury to crops.

The following table will give an idea of the frequency and duration of these dry periods during the time from 1866 to 1881. These are only the longest periods happening within these months, and no notice is taken of shorter ones, as this would require too much space. This fractional form of expression is for economy of space, and may be relied upon as strictly accurate. Only the growing months are used.

APRIL.								
Year.....	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878
Number of dry days.....	11	21	13	10	13	11	11	12
 MAY.								
Year.....	1866	1868	1870	1872	1874	1876	1877	1879
Number of dry days.....	15	11	16	11	14	24		
 JUNE.								
Year.....	1868	1870	1873	1874	1875	1878	1879	1882
Number of dry days.....	13	13	14	14	16	13	13	11
 JULY.								
Year.....	1866	1868	1869	1873	1874	1877	1878	1879
No. of dry days.....	12	11	10	10	12	11	15	11
 AUGUST.								
Year.....	1869	1870	1871	1874	1876	1877	1878	1881
Number of dry days.....	13	16	12	13	14	11	12	18

From this table we see that May, 1880, had twenty-four consecutive dry days (this embraced two days of April), this being the longest period without rain during the growing season in seventeen years; and of course the grass, clover, and strawberry crops suffered to a considerable extent that year, and this was aggravated by a preponderance of northwest winds that month.

A longer dry period than the above has been met with in other than the growing months, as in November, 1874, a period of thirty days passed without rain or snow; twenty-four dry days also in December, 1877.

As respects the matter of clouds in this region, a single year may be taken as a type of all the rest. In 1879, thirty-one days were entirely clear; in ten hundred and ninety-five observations three hundred

and forty-nine were clear, seven hundred and forty-six were cloudy, and on a scale of ten the degree of cloudiness for the year was six hundred and twenty-four.

A few general considerations on the climatology of South Jersey, and we will close.

If the wind comes from the south, southwest, southeast, east, or northeast, the hygrometer indicates a large degree of moisture, if not complete saturation; but if the wind changes suddenly to west, northwest, or north, the hygrometer shows at once the dry state of the atmosphere. These varying states of the air are quite as obvious in rainy weather as any other, so that the number of rainy days in a given time, or the vertical depth of water, would not be a safe criterion of the hygrometric state of the locality. The course of the wind and the hygrometer itself tell more clearly than aught else the state of the atmosphere as to moisture.

A southeast, east, south, or northeast wind bring to us the same climatic conditions that a west, southwest, or northwest wind carries to Spain or England, viz., a breeze charged with the contents of the Gulf Stream.

The annual quantity of rain falling in England is 32 inches; at San Antonio, 32.7 inches; in France, 25 inches; in Vicksburg, 48.4; Hamburg, 17; Mobile, 61; and yet Mobile has a *drier* atmosphere than Hamburg,—no contradiction here. A northwest wind bearing down on San Antonio and Mobile passes over a wide scope of dry inland country, which *must* render the atmosphere dry; but the same wind sweeping over France or Hamburg will be charged with abundance of watery vapor. The prevailing winds in both continents are *westerly*, but the results must be diverse on animal and vegetable life,—*vise* the giant pines of California, oaks in Michigan, and as compared with the same genera and species in England, Spain, and Germany.

Our climate invites the invalid from all parts of the country, as here is to be found the golden mean between the enervating miasms of the South and the fierce cold and snow of a five- or six-months' winter.

Here we have no tornadoes, but the healthful breezes that cheer and invigorate both mind and body, and a climate that invites to our midst every nationality under the sun.

HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

CHAPTER XXIV.

ORGANIZATION AND SUBSEQUENT DIVISIONS OF THE COUNTY.

THE Province of West New Jersey had, in 1682, become quite populous, and for convenience in the administration of justice, it was in May of that year, divided into two jurisdictions or counties, with a Court of Quarter Sessions, a sheriff, and a clerk in each. They were named from the two towns which they included, Burlington and Salem. It was still found inconvenient for the people of the third and fourth tenths, or precincts, to transact their business at distant places, and they availed themselves of the first opportunity which disturbances in the provincial government afforded to remedy this inconvenience for themselves.

Nov. 25, 1685, the Assembly met, but on the same day adjourned, ostensibly on account of the sharpness of the weather, "to some fit and seasonable time." No record appears of the proceedings of this Assembly at any session afterwards till the latter part of 1692, though there is reason to believe that regular sessions were held.

Perhaps no better account can be given of the organization of this county, and the early action of the courts and authorities therein than that of Mickle,¹ which is here substantially copied.

Organization of the County.—On the 26th day of May, 1686, the proprietors, freeholders, and inhabitants generally of the third and fourth tenths, or the territory between the Pensaukin and Oldman's Creeks, met at Arwames, and organized a jurisdiction or county by the adoption of what may be termed a county constitution. This curious instrument, which had ten brief paragraphs, erected the two precincts into a county, ordained a regular court, provided officers, and prescribed the minutiae of legal practice, and also provided regulations for the marking of hogs and other cattle. The following is a literal copy of this constitution:

"CONSTITUTION OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

"GLOUCESTER ye 28th May 1686.

¹ By the Proprietors, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Third and Fourth Tenths (alias county of Gloucester) then agreed as followeth:

"In nomine—That a Court be held for the Jurisdiction and Inhabitants of the aforesaid Tenths or County, one tyme at Axwamus alias Gloucester and another tyme at Red Bank.

"Item—That there be fewer courtes for the Jurisdiction aforesaid held in one year at ye dayes and times hereinbefore mentioned viz: upon the first day of the first Month, upon ye first day of ye fourth month, on the first day of the seventh month and upon ye first day of the tenth month.

"Item—That the first Court shall be held at Gloucester aforesaid upon the first day of September next.

"Item—That all warrants and summons shall be drawne by the Clarke of the County and signed by a Justice and soe delivered to the sherriff or his Deputy to Execute.

"Item—That the bodye of each warrant etc. shall contayne or Intitmate the nature of the action.

"Item—That a copy of the Declaration be given along with ye warrant by the Clarke of the Court, that soe the Defendant may have the longer tyme to Consider the same and prepare his answer.

"Item—That all summons, warrants, etc. shall be served and Declarations given at least ten dayes before the Court.

"Item—That the Sherriff shall give the Jury summons six dayes before the court be held on which they are to appear.

"Item—That all persons within ye Jurisdiction aforesaid bring into the next courte ye mark of their Hogggs and other Cattell, in order to be approved and recorded."

This was the origin of OLD GLOUCESTER, the only county in New Jersey that derived its existence from the direct action of its own people.

Early Administration of Affairs.—"It would seem," says Gordon, "that the inhabitants of the county deemed themselves a body politic, a *democratic commonwealth* with full powers of legislation."

It will appear by the extracts from the county records, to be hereafter given, that such was their opinion. The courts and grand juries which sat at Red Bank and Arwames would have been formidable tribunals but for the stern integrity with which they exercised extraordinary authority. It must be admitted, however, that the justices chosen by the people under the concessions appear to have been too complaisant to the juries under their direction. Whether it was a verdict changing a freeman to a slave, or a presentment laying the most inconsiderable tax, the entry by the clerk was the same. "To all which ye Bench assents."

"By the joyn't consent of the proprietors," who, during the interregnum in the provincial government, fixed everything, the county-seat was fixed at Arwames.

Recognition of the County.—One statute erecting the county of Cape May in 1692, by reciting that the province had "been formally divided into three counties," gave an indirect sanction to the irregular proceedings of the inhabitants of Gloucester County in forming themselves into a county without the action of the provincial Legislature. An act passed the same year partially defined the boundaries

of the county, by making the Pensaukin the division line between it and Burlington, but this was repealed at the next session of the Legislature because of "a great inconvenience seen in that act." In 1694 two laws relating to Gloucester were passed. The first enacted

"that the two distinctions or divisions, heretofore called the Third and Fourth Tenths, be and is hereby laid into one county named, and from henceforth to be called, THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER, the limits whereof, bounded with the aforesaid river, called Crapwell (formerly called Pensaukin), on the north, and the river Berkley (formerly called Oldman's Creek) on the south."

It was probably intended that the eastern boundary of the county should be a right line drawn from the head-waters of the Pensaukin to the head-waters of Oldman's Creek. It is certain that Gloucester did not originally reach to the ocean, for the second law, enacted the same year, set forth:

EGG HARBOR ANNEXED TO GLOUCESTER.

"Forasmuch as there are some families settled upon Egg Harbour, and of right ought to be under some jurisdiction, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid that the inhabitants of the said Egg Harbour shall be and belong to the jurisdiction of Gloucester, to all intents and purposes, till such time as they shall be capable, by a competent number of inhabitants, to be erected into a county, any former act to the contrary notwithstanding."

In this dependent condition the Egg Harbor region continued till 1710, when, by a legislative act, it was incorporated with and made a part of Gloucester.

Atlantic County erected.—A hundred and twenty years later the people on the seaboard had acquired, as they thought, "a competent number of inhabitants" to be made a separate county, and accordingly Atlantic County was erected in 1837. A board of commissioners, consisting of three from each of the new counties, was appointed to appraise the public property of the old county and apportion the net value thereof to the new counties according to the population of each. The commissioners for Gloucester County were John Clement, Elijah Bowers, and James Saunders. They found the net value of the public property of the old county of Gloucester (after deducting liabilities) to be \$24,195.45, of which \$17,247.69¹ was the amount apportioned to the new county of Gloucester, and \$6947.75² to the new county of Atlantic.

Attempted Removal of County-Seat.—From time to time during the early part of the present century the question of removing the county-seat to Camden was agitated, and on the 25th of November, 1824, an act was passed by the Legislature of the State authorizing an election in the county of Gloucester to determine whether or not the county-seat should be removed to or within one mile of Camden. The election was held on the 8th day of February, 1825, and the contest was a spirited one. The result was 2516 votes for Woodbury and 1640 for Camden, a majority of 876 in favor of continuing the public buildings at the former place.

Erection of Camden County.—As time went on

the convenience of the rapidly-increasing population in the northern part of Gloucester seemed to call for the erection there of a new county, and the measure was favored by some in order to secure to West New Jersey its just share of influence in the State government.

Accordingly, on the 13th of March, 1844, an act was passed by the Legislature erecting the townships of Camden, Waterford, Newton, Union, Delaware, Gloucester, and Washington, then constituting a part of the county of Gloucester, into a separate county by the name of Camden. So violent, however, was the opposition to the measure that the act passed the Assembly by a majority of only one.

By the terms of this act the court-house, jail, and other public property at Woodbury continued to be the property of Gloucester County, but the almshouse and the farm, and the personal property pertaining to them, as well as the other real estate which constituted the almshouse property, was to be owned and occupied jointly by the two counties.

By a supplement to the act erecting the county of Camden, which supplement was approved April 1, 1846, Joseph Saunders, J. B. Harrison, J. K. Cowperthwaite, Edward Turner, and J. J. Spencer were appointed commissioners to divide the public property which belonged to the county of Gloucester at the time of the passage of the act erecting Camden County, between the counties of Gloucester and Camden, excepting real estate and the movable property, which the act reserved for the county of Gloucester. These commissioners met and made an appraisement of all the personal property, moneys, and effects, except as excepted, and after deducting therefrom the amount of the debts against the county at the time of the passage of the act dividing the county of Gloucester, apportioned the balance to the two counties in the ratio of the county tax paid by the several townships which composed the counties in 1843. The surplus revenue of the United States which had been deposited with the county, and the interest thereon, was apportioned in the ratio of the State tax paid by the same townships in the year 1836, the year previous to that in which this deposit was accepted.

By this apportionment the county of Gloucester received of personal property, moneys, and effects a balance of \$872.10.

Of the bonds and mortgages for surplus revenue loaned, and interest thereon, there was apportioned to the county of Gloucester the sum of \$23,367.30.

The personal property connected with the almshouse was not taken into account in making this division, as it was not believed to come within the intent and meaning of the act by which the commissioners were appointed.

Washington and Monroe restored to Gloucester.—The township of Washington, which was included in the county of Camden when that county was erected, was subsequently divided into the townships

of Washington and Monroe. By a law approved Feb. 28, 1871, it was enacted,—

"That all that part of the county of Camden comprising the townships of Washington and Monroe except that part of the township of Washington included within the boundaries of the Camden almshouse farm, which is to remain a part of said county of Camden, and to annexed to and made a part of, the township of Gloucester in said county shall be, and the same is, hereby annexed to and made a part of the county of Gloucester."

Geography and Topography.—The county as now constituted is bounded on the northeast by Camden County, from which it is separated by Timber Creek, Four-Mile Creek, and Great Egg Harbor River; on the southeast by Atlantic County; on the southwest by Cumberland and Salem Counties, Oldman's Creek from its source to its mouth separating it from Salem; and on the northwest by Delaware River.

It has the same general form that it had previous to the separation from it of Atlantic and Camden Counties,—that of a parallelogram extending from northwest to southeast. The water-shed which separates the streams running toward the east and west—a portion of what is sometimes called the "Backbone of New Jersey"—extends in a northeast and southwest direction across the county, near the line between Washington and Monroe, and through Clayton.

It is drained towards the east by Great Egg Harbor River and several smaller streams, and towards the west by Timber, Woodbury, Mantua, Raccoon, and Oldman's Creeks and their affluents, all of which are navigable for some distance inward. Its greatest length between northwest and southeast is about thirty-nine miles, and its greatest width between northeast and southwest about nineteen. It has an area of about four hundred and thirty square miles. The surface is generally level and the soil is sandy.

Divisions of Townships.—As the population of the county has increased the few original townships that were included within the limits of the present county have been divided and subdivided till now there are twelve, viz.: Clayton, Deptford, Franklin, Glassboro, Greenwich, Harrison, Logan, Mantua, Monroe, Washington, West Deptford, and Woolwich.

Population.—The population of the county was in 1790, 3368; 1800, 16,115; 1810, 19,744; 1820, 23,071; 1830, 28,431; 1840, 26,438; 1850, 14,655; 1860, 18,444; 1870, 21,662; 1880, 25,886.

Land Titles.—The acquisition of the title to the land here by the original proprietors, the extinguishment of the Indian title, and the changes which occurred in the early proprietorship have been spoken of elsewhere. It is now exceedingly difficult, and in many cases quite impossible, for individuals to follow the chain of title to their lands back to these early proprietors; for the reason that titles were not recorded here prior to 1785. In a few cases deeds recite this chain of title back, but in most of these few the recital stops short of the original proprietors.

CHAPTER XXV.

EARLY DOINGS OF THE COUNTY AUTHORITIES.

Extracts from Court Records.—The following extracts not only show that the inhabitants of old Gloucester considered themselves, for a time after the constitution was adopted at Arwames, an independent government, with power to prescribe penalties, levy taxes, determine boundaries, and exercise other governmental functions, but they illustrate to some extent the moral and social condition of the early English settlers.

At the court at Red Bank, on the 10th of December, 1688,

"Andrew Wilkie was brought to ye Bar, and the indictment against him for felony being read, he pleaded guilty in manner and form." A jury, however, "was impanelled and attested upon his Trial and true deliverance to make i-sween between our Lord the King and the prisoner at the bar, etc. Verdict.—The jury brought in Andrew Wilke, the prisoner, Guilty in the manner and form; and that ye said prisoner ought to make pay to the prosecutor the sum of sixteen pounds. Sentence.—The Bench appoyns that ye said Wilkie shall pay ye aforesaid sixteen pounds by way of sevitude viz: if he will be bound by Indenture to ye prosecutor, then to serve him ye terme of four years, but if he discedmed not therto, then ye court awarded that he shold be a servant, and so abide the terme of five years, and to be an accomodated in the tyne of his servitude by his master with meat, drinck, cloaths, and washing according to ye custome of ye countie and fit for such a servant."

The felony for which this double conviction was had was the theft of goods from Denis Sins, and the sentence was in accordance with the provincial law of 1681, which required thieves to make fourfold restitution, "or be made to work for so long a time as the nature of the offence shall require." Neither law nor custom, however, furnished authority for the following proceedings, which were had at a court held in Gloucester on the 1st of December, 1693:

"The grand jury present William Lovejoy for that, contrary to the order and advice of the Bench, he doth frequent the house of Ann Penstone, and holde there, none being in ye house but he and ye said Ann with the bastord child. William Lovejoy solemnly promises to appear at the next court, to be held at Gloucester, and to be of vry good behaviour during the same time."

First Court.—The first court held under the county organization was in September, 1686. The justices present on the bench were Francis Collins, Thomas Thackera, and John Wood. The jury-list returned by the sheriff included the names of

William Hunt, William Bate, William Alverton, William Lovejoy, Henry Wood, Jonathan Wood, John Hugge, James Atkinson, Thomas Sharp, Thomas Channars, George Goldsmith, John Liddle, Daniel Readling, John Hittel, John Bettrell, Thomas Matthews, William Daffee, Anthony Neison, John Watson, Thomas Bell, John Taylor, William Salsbury, Matthew Medesire, and William Cooper. At this term, "Upon complaint of Robert Hammond against their late master, Robert Zane, for want of necessary apparel we also his failure in some covenants that he was obliged by his indenture to perform—it was ordered yt he said Rob. Zane before ye first day of ninth month next, shold finde and give to ye said Robert Hammond apparel to the value of three pounds seven shillings and sixpence, and also fifty acres of land to her and her heirs forever; and in case ye sd Rob. shall delive this order then to stand to and abide by ge act of Assembly in the like case provided, whereupon ye sd Rob. Zane did at last declare that he would comply with ye aforesaid order and answer ye same."

The clause of the county constitution relating to the marks on "hogs" was not obeyed by all the inhabitants, and at this court the clerk was ordered "to warne in those who had made default, to his own house, and there take account and register their markes." The records of these marks are not the least curious parts of the archives of the county. To kill a marked hog, even though its owner was unknown, was a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, and at the December term, 1686, three of the most respectable citizens in the county were fined respectively twelve, ten, and seven shillings for so offending.

On the 1st of March, 1691, John Richards was convicted of perjury, and was sentenced by the *jury* "to pay twenty pounds fine, or stand in ye pillory one hour. To which ye Bench assents, and ye prisoner chusing to stand in ye pillory they award and order the same to be in Gloucester on ye twelfth day of April next betwixt ye hours of ten in ye morning and four in ye afternoon, and condescend to take his owne bond for his appearance at that tyme, under ye penalty and *fortification* of fifty pounds."

Two burglars were convicted at the September term, 1690, and were sentenced to be "burnt to the bone" in the hand with the letter T, or be sold for five years in the West Indies. They chose the latter.

Question of Jurisdiction.—The independence claimed by the county during the disturbances in the provincial government is illustrated by the subjoined extract from the minutes of the court. Gloucester and Burlington seem to have regarded the question of county boundaries as a proper subject for county legislation :

"At a court held at Gloucester on ye first day of 4th mo., 1689, the grand jury having information that the prisoners formerly appranted by ye proprietors for fixing ye line of division between ye counties of Burlington and Gloucester have agreed upon a course that shall determine ye same. Doe, in pursuance thereof, order that upon ye seventeenth of this instant ye said lines shall be run, and that Thomas Sharp shall be surveyor for ye doing thereof. That John Walker and John Heritage shall mark ye trees, and that Francis Collins, Richard Heritage, John Key, and John Wills be apponted to see yt the same be only performed and done. And also that it's judged that ye people in Burlington County may have advice hereof, that they may appear to see the thing completed, if they please. To all which ye Bench assents, and order the procedure thereof in manner above said."

Two years previous to the above proceedings the Burlington people had given offense to Gloucester by holding pleas of crimes belonging to the jurisdiction of Arwames. The Burlington officers who had thus offended the dignity of Gloucester were promptly brought to account. At a court held at Gloucester on the 1st of December, 1687,

"The grand jury present John Wood and Will Warner for conveying forth of this county two prisoners thereof, namely Henry Treddway and Mary Driner, for their trial at Burlington Court, contrary to the right and privilege of this county, and to the perverting of justice. The Bench orders this presentment to be referred to the next court, at which tyme ye d^r. John Wood is ordered to appear." At the next court "The presentment of the grand jury of the last court against John Wood for the conveying of Henry Treddway and Mary Driner, two notorious delinquents, forth of this county &c. to the destroying of ye county's privileges &c. being read, the sau John Wood speakeith as followeth: Since I understand that this county hath taken offence at and with my

peaschings concerning Henry Treddway and Mary Driner I am heartily sorry that I ever gave them that cause of offence. Itemasmuch as I desiderde me a prentie leg against this county, nor any therem, but that it was my ignorance that occasioned the same, I doe desire the sd county would be pleased to remit and pass by ye same."

First Tax.—The first tax act passed by the Legislature of the county (the grand jury) was as follows:

"Gloucester, first of second mo., 1687: The County dissolved, but the Grand Jury, leaving something under consideration that required a longer time to deliberate thereon, they now adjourned till the fourteenth day of the same month, at which tyme appearing they agreed and ordered as followeth:—

"That for the public use and concerns of the County of Gloucester there should be a tax levied and raised upon the inhabitants thereof, in the manner following:

"That every owner or possessor of lande shall pay, for every hundred of lande that shall be possessed, taken up, or surveyed, the sum of one shilling. And that every person keeping extell within the sd County of Gloucester, whether oxen, horses, or cows, being two years of age, shali pay for every head of such cattle the sum of two pence. And also that all free men, having neither lande nor cattle, shall pay the sum of two pence. And also that all men, having neither lande or cattle, being sixteen years of age, shall pay for their owne heads one shilling a piece.

"The assessors appointed for the taxing of every man's estate as aforesaid are Richard Heritage, John Key, Thomas Sharpe, Andrew Robeson Junr., and Antho' Nelson: whoe are to meet together, on or before the twentieth day of the third month next, in order to assess and levy the said tax.

"The treasurers appointed are Henry Wood and Anthony Nelson, to whom every person concerned shal bringe in their several taxations by or before the twenty-ninth day of september next, either in silver money, or in corn at the prices following viz:

	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat, at	4 0;	Oates, at	2 0;
Rye,	3 0;	Indian Pens, 5 0;	
Barley,	3 0;	Buckwheat, 2 6;	
Indian Corn, 2 6.			

"And in case any person shall refuse or neglect to bring in their tax, as aforesaid, it shall be lawfull to distraine upon them for double the value, with all such charges as shall accrue for or by reason of distress soe made; and any one that hindes himself wronged shall repair to the next justice, who hath power to redress their aggrievances. And the Treasurers are hereby ordered to have for their receiving and disposal of the pay two shillings in the pound;

"And that the tax, when receyed, shall not be disposed on but by the consent, knowledge, and appountment or approbation of the Grand Jury for the tyme being.

"This was seen and approved on the fourteenth day of April by the Justices aforesaid, and the Jury was discharged."

Taxes continued to be levied by the grand jury, of its own accord, till 1694, when the power was vested by the Assembly in a quorum of the county justices, "with the advice, concurrence and assistance of the Grand Jury." In 1713 the prerogative was by statute vested in the justices and chosen freeholders, where it remained until the organization of the board of freeholders, as at present constituted, on the 13th of February, 1798. On the minutes of the county legislative board under the date of Dec. 11, 1783, appears the subjoined act for repairing Timber Creek bridge:

"The justices and freeholders have appointed George Ward, and Constantine Wood to be managers to repair Timber Creek Bridge; and also that fifty pounds shall be raised to defray the charge of the said repair, and for aid and towards other county charges, in the manner following, viz.: Single men, one shilling; and six persons &c. servants, four pence each; Merchants as followeth, viz.: John Brown of Gloucester, ten shillings; Sarah Norris, five; Timothy Matlack, ten; Michael Fisher, five; C. Taylor, ten. Mills as followeth, viz.: Dennis' Mill, four shillings;

Codd's Mill, four; Child's Mill, four; Key's Mill, four; At Irew Ward's Mill, two; Richard Chesechain's Mill, three; George Ward's Mill, five; Griffith's Mill, one and six pence; L. Conover's Mill, two; Israel Ward's Mill, two; S. Shaver's Mill, four; Somers' Mill, three; Stileman's Mill, one and six pence; Fisher's Mill, four; Brache's Mill, two. "Tare us as tall swabes, viz: T. Pennywold's, ten shillings; Medcalf's, ten; Wheelden's, ten; Griffith's, one; Sarah Bull's, two; E. Ellisons, five; Tatem's Ferry, seven and six pence; Gerrard's, seven; Taylor's, ten; Medcalf's Ferry, twelve." From a similar act passed in 1750 it appears that there were then in the county fourteen stores and shops, twenty-seven mills, five ferries, and more than twenty-five taverns, and that single men were taxed "Eight Shillings Each, Maleservants & Negroes above Sixteen Years of Age two Shillings Each, flats & wood Boats two Shillings per Cord, Shalops and Sloops two Shillings per Ton, Merchants Tonnage. The Remainder to be levied on Ye Pound Value."

Early Ferries.—In 1688 the first ferry between Gloucester and Philadelphia was licensed by the court. Under the date of January 1st in that year Clerk Sharp recorded:

"It is proposed to ye banch yt a ferry is very needfull and much wanted from Jersey to Philadelphia, yt William Reynold's house is looked upon as a place convenient for, and the said William Reynold person suitable for that employment, and therefore an order desired from ye Bench that a ferry may be fixed &c. To which ye Bench assents, and refers to ye Grand Jury to methodize ye same, and fix ye rates thereof."

A ferry over Timber Creek was proposed in 1693, but that and the one established in 1688 across the Delaware probably became extinct before 1693, for under the date June 1st in that year appears the following:

"The Grand Jury consenteth to and presenteth the proposals of Daniel Cooper for keeping a ferry over the river to Philadelphia, at the prices following; that is to say: for a man and horse, one shilling and six pence; for a single horse or cow, one shilling and three pence; for a single man, ten pence, and when ten or more, six pence per head, and six pence per head for sheep, calfs, or hoggs. To which ye banch assents.

"The Grand Jury consenteth to and presenteth the proposals of John Reading for keeping a ferry over Gloucester River, and from Gloucester to Wickaco, at ye prices following. That is to say for a single man and horse, two shillings and six pence; and four shillings per head for more than one horse or cow, &c., and one shilling and six pence for a single man, and one shilling per head when more than one, from Gloucester to Wickaco. And five pence per head for horses, cows &c., and two pence per head for man without horses or cattle over Gloucester River. To all which ye Bench consents."

The first regular ferry over Cooper's Creek was established Dec. 1, 1702. The record of that date says,—

"John Champion makes great complaint of his great charge in setting people over Cooper's Creek at his house; whereupon ye Grand Jury propose that in case ye said John Champion will find sufficient conveniences to putt people over at all seasons the said Champion may take for ferrage as follows viz: for two persons together, two pence per head; for one single person, three pence; and for a man and a horse five pence. To which ye Bench assents."

No mention is made in any of these schedules of carriages. These were not in general use, even in Philadelphia, previous to the Revolution. In West New Jersey journeys were usually made on horseback, and the daughters of the wealthiest men usually received for a marriage portion a cow and a sidesaddle. Wheeled carriages would have been but little useful in a region where the roads were full of trees, and where the streams were seldom bridged.

More than a century later, or in 1821, the following rates of ferrage across the Delaware from the town-

ship of Newton and Gloucester Town were established by the board of freeholders:

"For each passenger without baggage or marketing, from the 1st of May to 1st of September.....	\$0.61
"Single passenger in a wherry.....	12 ¹ / ₂
"From 1st December to 1st March.....	25 ¹ / ₂
"From 1st March to 1st May.....	6 ¹ / ₄
"Market people to have the privilege of carrying with them as many as six bushel eels, or what is equivalent thereto of my kind of marketing not hereinafter rated.....	12 ¹ / ₂
"A basket to be rated equal to 2 bushels. Tubs, chests, and snow-baskets to be rated according to the number of bushels they hold, and if necessary bush-blanked, or what is equivalent to one over six, to pay one cent each. All articles having 2 contained in marketing to return free, if empty, otherwise to pay the usual rates.	
"For a two-horse load, with or without the carriage, not otherwise rated.....	37 ¹ / ₂
"Barrel of salt, flour, plaster, sugar, liquor, meat, etc.....	1 ¹ / ₂
"Empty" " " " "	2
"Halt" " " " empty.....	1
"Hogsheads of liquor, molasses, sugar, lime, etc.....	37 ¹ / ₂
"Empty" " " " "	1 ¹ / ₂
"Stove of cast iron, 6 or more plates.....	18 ³ / ₄
" " " less than 6 plates.....	6 ¹ / ₄
"Salt, plaster, grain, clover, and other grass-seeds, per bushel.....	2
"Flour, feed, pork, iron, etc, per cwt.....	3
"Coffee, per 1/2 lb, large trunk, etc.....	6 ¹ / ₂
"Soap, candles, cheeze, cheese, etc, per box.....	6 ¹ / ₂
"Wine or sherry, per dozen.....	6 ¹ / ₂
"Bacon, per lb, per dozen.....	12 ¹ / ₂
"Meat, per lb, per dozen.....	10
"Live cattle, fatlings, per head.....	6 ¹ / ₂
"Sheep, and store hogs, per head.....	3
"Fat cattle, per head.....	37 ¹ / ₂
"Cow and calf, per head.....	25
"Stone cattle, horses, mules, etc.....	18 ¹ / ₂
"Sledge-load.....	25
"Desk, secretary, etc.....	18 ¹ / ₂
"Linen, carpet, &c, per dozen.....	10
"A chair, 3 ft. wide, stand, feather bed, mattress, large chest for tea.....	6 ¹ / ₂
"Crates or tricee of earthenware, hamper of bottles.....	10
"Fresh shad, per lb, or herring, per lb.....	25
"Carriages of pleasure, and drivers:	
Every 4-wheel carriage drawn by 4 horses.....	100
" " " " 2 " " " "	62 ¹ / ₂
" " " " 2 " " " "	56 ¹ / ₂
" " " " 4 " " " "	44
" " " " 2 " " " "	37 ¹ / ₂
Stage wagon.....	7
Stage wagon.....	37 ¹ / ₂
"Market carriages with their drivers, including fish wagons, going to or returning from market:	
With 4 wheels drawn by 2 horses.....	37 ¹ / ₂
" " " " 1 " " " "	25
"Market wagons taking in merchandise on their return, to be charged as carriages of burden.....	50
"All persons in carriages, except the driver, to pay the same as the other passengers:	
"Carriages of burden to include charcoal, tin wagons, pedlars, etc, with their drivers:	
2 horses, loaded.....	50
" unladen.....	25
1 horse, loaded.....	31 ¹ / ₂
" unladen.....	25
"For carrying hay, straw, hemp, flax, and other bulky articles:	
2 horses, loaded.....	62 ¹ / ₂
1 horse, loaded.....	57 ¹ / ₂
1 horse, loaded.....	44
1 horse, unladen.....	25
"Each additional horse, ox, or mule.....	18 ¹ / ₂
"Every load of lumber exceeding 16 feet in length to pay 3 cents per foot for such excess. Bricks on carriages \$1.25 per thousand, and empty carriages to return free. Not more than 3000 brick on two wheels. A load for each horse not to exceed half a ton. Carriages carrying cordwood or timber to cross free, when empty, by returning at the same ferry.	
"The above rates to be taken spring, summer, and fall."	

Another schedule prescribed the rates on certain articles between December 20th and March 5th of each year.

Weights and Measures Regulated.—At the session of the court held Sept. 2, 1695, the following decree was recorded:

"WHEREAS, There hath bin of late very great abuses and Irregularities committed by ye use and vnde practice of Selling by small and unlawful measures, for ye preventing of wen mischiefs for ye future The Besche Orders that a person to be appointed to be ye Sealer and Register of weights and Measures for ye County of Gloucester, who shall take care that all weights and measure, within ye County aforesaid be made according to ye standard of England, etc. The decree prescribed

the fees of the officer, and provided that persons selling by short weights or measures should "be severely fined for their so doing."

March 1, 1700,--

"The Grand Jury present Thomas Kendall and Daniel Cooper for selling Liquors by small measure without Licence, and ye bench Order that they do forthwith cease selling, or take to day same under penalty of being prosecuted according to Law."

Foreigners, Vagrants, Servants, etc.—June 2, 1701,—

"The Grand Jury present Amos Nicholson as being a man of ill fame, and under all circumstances as Reputed guilty of Robbery, felonies &c. Is lately come to Inhabit in ye township of Greenwich, whi is like to be of a Dangerous Consequence to ye Inhabitants, and a troublesome neighbour. That he shall give satisfaction that he hath satisfied ye Law Concerning those things that have been laid to his charge from ye places of his last residence, and also to give security that he will not become Burthensome to ye County, as being no fireholder."

"The Bench assents hereto, and order that a Justice of peace do send his warrant to apprehend ye sd. Amos, and that he shall give sufficient security to Indemnify ye township, or else to be sent back to ye place of his last Residence."

Sept. 1, 1701. "The Grand Jury present that Thomas Gardiner may be paid ye sume of five pounds one shilling and nine pence half penny for wolves and Panthers heads."

Sept. 1, 1701. "The Sher. brings into Court a vagrant Negroe, taken up at Michael Buffins house at little Eg Harbor, not giving an account of his masters name or place." The sheriff's charges amounted to nine pounds eight shillings and two pence.

"The Bench orders that to any person who shall Disburse ye sd. Ex pense and Charge The Negro shall serve ye term and time of two years, to Commence from ye time that such person so disbursing ye Charge shall take him into their Custody, and to be made to work for his men tynance, and if in ye mean time his master shall Come and claim, making proof his Right to him, he shall then be Delivered to his said master, he Defraying of ye said Charge."

March 2, 1701. "Griffith Morgan makes Complaint agst. a servant woman of his Deserting of her service ye 1st of Instant. The servant appearing and alledging That her passage was paid in Scotland she came from, and that she was not any servant, upon which ye said Griffith produces an order of Chester Court, in pensylvania, for her serving of five years to one E. Evans, and his assignment to ye said Griffith; whereupon ye Bench order that ye sd Servant perform her time of servitude according to ye said assignment."

First Capital Crime in Gloucester County.—The first murder in Gloucester County occurred in 1701. It was a case of infanticide, but the record does not show what penalty, if any, was inflicted on the guilty mother. The case was tried by Governor Lord Cornbury in person,¹ and on the 19th of December the following record was made:

"We the Grand Jury of the County of Gloucester doe order eighteen pence to twelve bushels of charcoal for the prisoner, and two pounds two shillings to three mites coste, for the prisoner's uses as long as she hath occasion for it, and then to be reserved for the county's use. We allow seven shillings and six pence to the clerk for five warrants to the collector to gather the above tax. We further allow Matthew McCalfe twelue shillings and six pence for defraying the Lord Cornbury's retinue's expenses when he was lately at Gloucester, and six shillings to John Siddle for a coffin for the murdered child, and six shillings more we allow him by discount of his old tax in 1691 for bringing the Justices and Coroner to Gloucester. We also allow eight pounds twelve shillings and four pence for defraying the Lord Cornbury's and his attendants' expenses when he was lately at Gloucester."

Records of Marriages and Births.—One of the

¹ Governor Hanloke held the Gloucester court in March and December terms, 1692, and September, 1694. Governor Jeremiah Bass pre-sided at September term, 1698, and Governor Andrew Hamilton in March, 1700.

duties of the clerk was to keep a registry of the marriages and births. The following are copies of some of these records:

"*The thirteenth of ye first month Anno 1687.* Samuel Taylor and Elizabeth Ward now then married together, according to the good and lawable rules and laws of the province of West Jersey in that case made, before Francis Collins, one of ye King's magistrates for ye county of Gloucester, and in the presence of John Richards, Phillis Richards, James Ward, Thomas Thackara, John Hugge, George Goldsmith, Jonathan Wood &c.

"JOHN READING Recd'r"

"*Province of West Jersey.*

"John Burroughs, the son of John Burroughs and Jane his wife of Gloucester River, in ye County of Gloucester, was born ye fourteenth day of March, Anno 1687.

Entr. pr. me

"JOHN READING, Re.

"Testis

"John Ashbrook"

"*The sixteenth of November, Anno 1697.* This may certify whom it may concern, that I George Ward, of ye town of Upton and county of Gloucester, and Hannah Waywright, of Woolbury Creek, have been published according to Law, and nothing appearing contrary in any wise to hinder them they have proceeded at a public place appointed for that purpose as followeth: ye sd George standing up and taking ye sd Hannah by ye hand as followeth: I George Ward, in ye presence of God and this Assembly, take Hannah Waywright to be my wife; promising to be a louing Husband until Death separate; and She, ye sd Hannah, in like manner saith, I Hannah Waywright, in ye presence of God and this Assembly, take George Ward to be my husband, promising to be a louing flaitfull wife till Death seperate.

his

"GEORGE X WARD,

mark

her

"HANNAH X WAYWRIGHT,"

mark

"Persons present were

"John Brown, Israel Ward, William Ward, John Tatum, Thomas Gibson, Isaac Wood, Charles Crossthwait, John Ashbrook, Thomas Bell, James Whitall, Samuell Taylor, John Euno, Elizabeth Tatum, and Sarahiah Waywright.

"December ye first, Anno 1697, the within certificate was ordered to be recorded

"By Tho. Gardiner,
Justice"

"December 8th, 1697 Entr. Exam. and Recorded pr. me

"JOHN READING Rec."

"Testis John Reading"

Miscellaneous Extracts from Court Records.—The subjoined miscellaneous extracts will be read with interest:

"At a Court held at Red Bank on the tenth of ye Tenth month, 1690, the Grand Jury present the neglect of magistrates for their not making a full Bench on ye first day of this instant, for which cause ye Court was adjourned till this present tenth day.

"At ye court held at Gloucester (for ye jurisdiction thereof), on ye first day of ye fourth month, Anno 1696. Divers Complaints being made to ye Grand Jury of ye great loss and damage which the County suffers by reason of wolves, they, with ye concurrence of ye Bench, to encourage ye destroying of them doe order ye several Treasurers within this County to pay ten shillings for every wolfe's head, to them brought forth, of ye effects of ye county tax; and ye clerk is ordered to write papers to publish ye same."

December, 1701, the grand jury at the court in Gloucester presented

"Thomas Will, of Gloucester, for selling beer by wine measure, and also that John Row and George Lawrence, be paid for two wolfe's heads, by them killed. To which ye Bench assents."

June 1, 1702,—

"The Bench fine Nathaniel Zane for his affront, Abuse, and under-

callindg of ye foreman of ye grand Jury ye sume of Tenn Shillings, and ye same is ordered to be Levyed by warrt of Distress."

Dec. 1, 1702.—

"Jeremiah Bate, for Severall Contemptuous and Reflecting abusiv Expressions used towards ye Bench, he is fined for ye same ye sume of derty shillings, and that a warrt be given forth to levy ye same Distress in case he shall not make payment. But upon his humble submissio to ye Bench, and desire of forgerfulness, ye same is remitted and forgotten."

After the record for the term of June 1, 1703, the following entry appears: "Here ends the Proprietary Government of ye Province of West New Jarsie in America."

Justices and Freeholders.—The first recorded meeting of justices and freeholders was held on the "fifith day of the Second month, called Aprill, Anno Domini 1715." The justices present at this meeting were Richard Bull, John Inskip, George Lawrence, and John Rambo. The freeholders were John Kaighin, Peter Long, John Ladd, Jacob Clement, Joseph Cooper, Jacobus Collin, and John Shivers. The business transacted at this meeting consisted in providing for the building of a new prison and courthouse by a tax of eighty pounds, as elsewhere stated, to which was added fifteen pounds "for Wolves, Panthers, and Red foxes." The sum of thirty pounds was ordered to be "Raysed," in 1716, for the same purposes, and in 1717 the board ordered a tax of ten pounds for completing the prison, twenty for wolves, panthers, and red foxes, and seventy for Timber Creek bridge. Assessors, collectors, and commissioners were appointed to carry into effect the action of the board.

Sheriff's Fees.—At the meeting on the 21st of November, 1721, the following demands, among others, were audited and allowed:

"First allowed unto ye sheriff for Executing James More, his horse saddle & Brass Pistoll."

"Item to Josiah Kay, Sheriff, for the Execution of Christian Boff, alias Logon, & other fees, the sum of 19 s."

What was the crime for which the first suffered the extreme penalty of the law does not appear; the last had been presented by the grand jury for "murthering his child."

In the minutes of the proceedings of the board May 3, 1750, the following appears:

"At st Board Samuel Harrison, Sheriff for ye County of Gloucester, brought in a Bill wherein he Charges ye County:

	DEB.	£. s. d.
To whipping James McBride.....	00	10 0
For his time in getting a whip, & whippins ferrages,	00	7 6
To Executing John Johnson, John Steward, & Ebenezer Caral.....	15	00 0
For Ropes to Execute them.....	00	8 8
To the Executors Expenses.....	1	00 0
To digging Graves for sd Men.....	00	6 0
	17	12 2

"The Board, taking sd. Bill into Consideration, allow for ye Ropes & Digging ye Graves, £12 8d; & for ye resture of Oponion ytis, ye Sheriffs Office to see ye Law Executed upon Convicts, & as they know no Law yt Intitles him to any Pay for ye Execution of his Office in Such Case, think therefore it would be a ill Precedent, & not warrantable in them to allow sd Bill, or any of ye like kind."

Parliamentary Rules.—From the following entry in 1722 it appears that questions concerning parliamentary rules arose at the meeting of the freeholders and justices:

"Whereas, a Debate hath a Risen what Should make a Certain Decision in any matter or thing yt might arise in debate before the meeting of Justices & freeholders. The Conclusion off this meeting is that two of the three Justices, one being of ye quorum, Together with ye majority of ye freeholders, shall be sufficient to Confirm any matter yt may be thought necessary to be Done."

IMPORTATION OF PAUPERS.

March, 1734. "Whereas, it appears to this court that William Herril hath lately brought and imported into this County of Gloucester a certain Margaret Jane, as a Servant to him, and it also appearing to ye Court that ye sd Margaret is a weakly and Impotent person, and likely to become chargeable to this County, or to some Township within ye same, it is thereupon ordered by ye Court that ye same Wm. Herril do forthwith give Security by way of Recognizance to carry and transport ye sd Margaret to ye place from whence he Imported her," etc. Mr. Herril gave bonds "that to morrow morning he will convey ye sd Margaret Jane to ye place from whence he Imported her."

Jan. 15, 1736, the justices and freeholders ordered

"Abraham Chatton to receive ten shillings for treating the workmen at building the work or watch house, and that John Kaighin receive forty shillings for treating the said workmen."

Tavern-keepers' Prices Prescribed.—The following ordinance will be read with interest, for it shows not only the watchful care that was exercised to prevent extortion, but the manner in which people were entertained in olden time:

AN ORDINANCE

"Of the rates of Liquors and of Eatibles for Man, and Proviser and Pasture for Horses, to be opend and kept by all the Publick House Keypers, Inn Keepers, or Tavern Keepers in the county of Gloucester, for the following year—as followeth viz:

	s. d.
Every Pint of Made Wine.....	1 0
Every Quart Bowl of Punch, made of Lead Sugar, and Ginger, and Fresh Lemons.....	1 6
Every half Bowl of Punch made with Lemons Juice.....	0 8
Every Quart of Marmalade, made of Muscovado Sugar.....	1 0
Every Quart of Cider Loyal.....	0 8
Every Quart of Egg Punch.....	2 0
Every Quart of Milk Punch.....	0 8
Every Quart of Cyder, from 1st of September to 1st of Jan'y.....	0 3
From 1st of Jan'y to 1st of Sept.....	0 4
Every Quart of Soda Beer.....	0 4
Every Jull of Brandy.....	0 6
Every Jull of other Spirituous Drams.....	0 5
Every Jull of Rum.....	0 3
(And so in proportion for greater or smaller quantities of each sort.)	
Every Breakfast of Tea, Coffee, or Chocolate.....	0 8
Every Breakfasted other viands.....	0 6
Every Hot Drink, or Supper provided for a single person with a garment along Beer or Cyder.....	1 0
Every Hot Bunter, or saucer for a company, with a quart of Strong Beer or Cyder each.....	1 0
Every Cold Dinner or Supper, with a pint of Strong Beer or Cyder each.....	0 8
Every Night's Lodging, each person.....	0 3

HORSES, ETC.

Stabling every horse each night, and clover hay enough	0 3
Stabling ev'ry Night, and other Hay enough	0 6
Every night's Pasture for a Horse	0 6
Every two quarters of oats of Other Grains.....	0 3

"Adopted at the Court of General Sessions and County Court &c., held at Gloucester the eighth June Ann. Dom. 1742."

Township and County Boundaries Regulated.—On the 13th of May, 1761, Richard Mattock, Henry Wood, John Hinckman, William Davis, James White-all, Joshua Lord, Francis Batten, and Jacob Spicer were appointed to determine and fix the boundaries

of the several townships in the county, according to an act of Assembly, and were authorized to employ Samuel Clement, a deputy surveyor, to run the lines.

At the meeting in September of the same year they reported to the board that they had done this work, and presented to the board a map of the same, certified by Samuel Clement. This map was ordered to be placed in the office of the county clerk, and in that of the secretary of Western New Jersey.

A committee, consisting of Francis Battin, George Flanigan, and Thomas Denny, Esq., was appointed, in 1764, to join a like committee appointed by the board of justices and freeholders in Salem County, to run and mark the line between the two counties, pursuant to an act of Assembly. Thomas Denny was appointed surveyor for this purpose. This committee, in June, 1765, reported that they had accomplished this work as directed.

In 1765 the justices and freeholders ordered that the arms belonging to the county be divided into four equal lots and delivered, one lot to John Hinchman and John Mickle, one to Samuel Harrison and John Rider, one to Alexander Randall and George Flanigan, and the fourth to Michael Fisher and John Sparks. These commissioners were directed to sell the arms delivered to them, and account for their doings to the board. This was done, and the proceeds were paid over to the county collector.

CHAPTER XXVI.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

IT is not practicable, within reasonable limits, to give a full history of the highways and bridges in this county which changing circumstances have necessitated within the last two centuries. Here, as in other regions, roads were constructed to supply the immediate apparent wants of the people at the time, rather than to meet possible or even probable future exigencies, and when once these highways were established, their influence in directing the subsequent development of the region was potent. A few only of the earliest highways and bridges can be noticed here, and knowledge of these is limited to the meagre statements concerning them which are to be found in old records.

It must be remembered that early immigrants came here by way of the Delaware River, and that the first settlements were made on that river or on its navigable affluents. The first paths and roads, of course, were made from these into the surrounding country in those directions in which the tide of settlement happened to flow. These roads, in a short time, met each other and became thoroughfares between the settlements, with lateral branches running

from them, to be abandoned or changed, as circumstances required, when the country became more thickly inhabited. Thoroughfares were, however, in some instances established between distant and important points, or those which appeared likely to become important.

The Old King's Highway.—One of these, the old King's Highway, leading from Perth Amboy, or Perth Town, as it was called two hundred years ago, to Salem, was first "surveyed, set forth, and laid out" in two separate and distinct sections or parts. The first, from Burlington to Salem, was directed to be laid out in the year 1681 by the General Assembly of the province of Jersey, at Burlington, while in a state of separation from East Jersey. The following is a copy of the act by which it was authorized :

"Be it also further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that there shall be a highway surveyed and set forth between Burlington and Salem, the same to be begun at or before the first day of the second month next, and that twenty men in the whole shall be appointed for said work, ten thereof from Burlington and ten from Salem."¹

Between Burlington and Perth Amboy it was directed to be laid out in 1682. The width of this great highway, as they called it at that time, was not mentioned in the act, but that it was laid out and opened of the width of *six rods* there can be no doubt. The general law of the province of New Jersey, and afterward of the State, recognized public roads of that width, that is, from *four* to *six* rods, but in 1799 an act was passed "that every public road or highway which should hereafter be laid out, should not be more than four nor less than two rods wide," and the former regulation was repealed. This is the present law, though it was enacted in 1871 that a greater width, if the applicants desired it, should be specified in the application for the road. In 1879 this was repealed, and public roads may not now be more than four nor less than two rods in width.

Again, in May, 1799, an act to alter part of the public road in the township of Greenwich, in the county of Gloucester, leading from Woodbury to Salem, was passed as follows:

*"Be it enacted, &c., that so much of the road called Salem Road as runs through the tract of land belonging to Thomas Clark be, and the same is, hereby vacated and made void, provided nevertheless, and it is further enacted, that a road, *six rods* in width, beginning in the middle of said Salem road, between the said Thomas Clark's house and Samuel Mickle's house, and thence running along the line between said Samuel Mickle's land and said Thomas Clark's land south fifty-three degrees and thirty minutes west, forty-four chains and twenty links to the middle of said Salem road at Samuel Tomkins' line, shall be and the same is hereby established as a public highway in the place and stead of the road hereby vacated and made void."*

The Legislature at that time would not have passed the foregoing law to replace the forty-four chains and twenty links of king's highway vacated by a six-rod road, unless the whole of it had been laid out of that width.

An act was passed, in 1790, appointing commissioners

¹ Laws passed in West Jersey in 1681, page 435.

to alter, relay, and vacate a part of a *six-rood* road in Woodbridge township, Middlesex County. The Legislature would not have passed this act except for the reason above given.

The actual width of this old road in the city of Woodbury, and in the towns of Clarksboro and Swedesboro, when the houses were erected on or near the boundary of the street, was six rods; and in Swedesboro it is six rods by actual measurement. This road, having been laid by authority of the Council and General Assembly of the State, could not be vacated or altered by any inferior power, until a law was passed authorizing such roads to be vacated and altered by surveyors of highways appointed by the court. What the State had done or ordered to be done by the supreme power thereof could not be undone except by the same power.

Although this road was, in 1799, declared unalterable, it was, in 1821, made subject to the same laws that govern other roads.

This road was subsequently altered and straightened, but it continued as a public highway till 1851, when it was vacated, and became the Salem and Gloucester turnpike.

Action of Court concerning Roads and Bridges. —The following extracts from the minutes of the court, which was at first the legislative as well as the judicial department of the county government, show at the same time what were some of the earliest roads that were established by authority, and how they were established. These extracts also show some of the earliest acts of the county authorities concerning bridges, the erection, rebuilding, and repair of which have ever since engaged a large share of the attention of the county legislative board.

The following entry appears in the court record for "the 14th day of April," 1687:

"Whereas, there were several persons summoned to make the Roade betwixt Salem and Burlington, by Wm. Dalboe, one of the surveyors within the lower Division of ye County of Gloucester, and these persons following Refusing or neglecting to appear, or doe their proportion of that work, viz.: Martin Holt, Edward Eghington, Thomas Matthews, Thomas Gardiner, James Thomas, John Post, and the occupiers of James Sanderson's plantation, the Grand Jury did present, and with the Consent and Concurrence of the Court, fined each and every of the foresaid persons six shillings a piece, and the clerk was ordered to give a warrant to leavy ye same by way of Distress," etc.

In the record for the December term, 1687, it appears that Francis Collins was engaged to build a bridge "over ye upper Branch of Gloucester River," and at the same term

"Complaint being made to ye Grand Jury for ye want of sufficient Bridges in five several places in ye pt of ye Roade leading to Salem, whch ought to be made good by Andrew Robeson Jr., and Wooley Dalton, overseers of ye Highways, whch said persons ye Grand Jury doe present for their neglect and default. Therein the Court orders that if ye Bridges be not good, and ye way passable without danger, on or before ye 10th day of ye 2nd month next, the overseers shall be severely fyndt at ye discretion of ye court."

From time to time the grand jury, "ye Bench assenting," appointed persons to construct or repair bridges or roads as appeared necessary.

At the June session of the court, in 1696,

"the Grand Jury Present ye necessity of making Bridges marking and meeting ye way leading towards great Egg harbour. Propose John Huzz, Jr., Thomas Sharp, and Thos Gardiner, or any two of them, with all Convenient Speed to view ye said Road for about Ten miles from Gloucester, In order to have ye same mended, marked &c as above, and the persons doing ye sd work to be paid out of ye County Tax. To all which ye Bench assents."

"James Steelman, Elec't overseer of ye Highways, to mark and make the Road from Egg harbour towards Gloucester, and that he have power to summon together ye Inhabitants of Egg harbour to ye purpose."

"John Hopman, elected overseer of ye high ways for ye Township of Greenwich."

June 1, 1697,

"the Grand Jury present ye necessity of a new Road to be laid out and made from ye falls of oldman's creek to ye mouth of Gloucester River, and so from Elias Huzz's up to ye old Road, in ye most Convenient place, and order Andrew Robeson and Wm. Dalboe to lay forth ye same on ye lower side of Gloucester River, and Thomas Sharp to see same Executed from Elias Huzz's up ye old Road. To wch ye Bench assents, and order ye performance of ye same with all convenient expedition."

At the next court, in September of the same year,

"the Grand Jury present ye northerly Branch of Gloucester River, and ye logg bridge in ye fork thereof. The Bench order a speedy repair of ye same."

The road between Gloucester and Great Egg Harbor was presented by the Grand Jury in September, 1698, and the Bench ordered that it be repaired.

The first record of a road established after the termination of the proprietary government is as follows:

"We, whose names are here Subscribed, Commissioners for the Highways for this County of Gloucester, at the Request of John Wood & divers Others of the Neighbours, have laid out a way for the use of the People in & about Delford Township, and also others that may have Occasion for ye same, beginning at a marked Pine Sapling Standing by the Path which comes down from the Widow Lazzons to John Woods house, which sd marked Pine Sapling Stands about half a mile from John Woods house; from thence Eastwardly through the woods in a direct line as neare as Conveniently will allow, avoinding the Swamps and low wet grounds, to ye out Side of Henry Threadways Cleared Ground, and so to a fast landling upon the branch of Woodbury Creek, calle'd Matthews branche, where was formerly and now must be made a Bridge Over the Said branch, and Caseway through ye Swamp to the fast land on ye Other Side ye branch; from thence in a direct line to ye out Side of Thomas Nixon's field, and so Along ye OutSide of ye said field straight into ye Queens Roade, neare Delford Bridge, which said Way is to be Sixteen foot wide.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1708. Signed. WILLM. WARNER,
MAT. MEDCALFE."

At the first recorded meeting of the justices and freeholders, April 5, 1715,

"the Managers Chose for the Rebuilding of Timber Creek Bridge are Constantine Wool and William Harrison, and to make it in Breadth, from outside to outside, Eleven foot, the Sleepers & Cam'sels to be made of Good white oak, and in a proper Shape, and to putt over as is necessary to Rayle ye bridge in of Each Syle."

After this date the care of highways and bridges was exercised by the board of justices and freeholders till 1798, when the freeholders became the legislature of the county.

Jan. 6, 1724. "Ordered by the Said Court, upon application made by the upper part of ye Township of Greenwich, that ye order for rehbilding of their part of Manto Creek Bridge be Sett aside; and that the Inhabitants aforesaid be allowed to do it by day Labour as formerly, Provided they do it with what speed may be, and according to ye Demotions

agreed upon By ye overseers, Justices, Freeholders, and Surveyors, mett together for that purpose at The House of Robert Gerrard, a copy of whch Steven Jones and John Young are to be Served with, and that yo Tax Levied for ye doing said work be dropped, and they that have paid the same be Reimbursed."

Managers were at many different times appointed for the repair of bridges, especially Timber Creek bridge, and finally, at the meeting Jan. 15, 1739,

"Saml. Harrison & Geo. Ward, who were at ye last meeting appointed managers to repair Great Timber Creek Bridge, on viewing ye sd Bridge find it not to be in a Condition to be repaired, but that it must be Rebuilt; and therefore the Board order that the sum of one hundred & sixty Pounds be Raised for ye Building ye sd Bridge, & for the Country's use, and that ye sd sum be Levied as follows;" etc.

Great Timber Creek bridge was often repaired by order of the freeholders, and in 1773 it was rebuilt at a cost of £202 1s. 7d. The commissioners or managers for rebuilding it were John Hinchman, Isaac Mickle, Joshua Lord, and Joseph Hugg.

In 1794 the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, in addition to fifty pounds directed by law, was appropriated for "laying out and clearing the publick road directed by law to be laid out from Woodbury to Bridgetown;" also thirty-five pounds for similar work on the Mount Holly road. In 1795 five hundred pounds were ordered to be collected in the townships of Waterford, Newtown, Gloucesterstown, Deptford, Greenwich, and Woolwich for expenditure on the same roads.

Seven hundred pounds were ordered to be raised, in 1798, to be expended on the road from Woodbury to Bridgeton and Roadston in Cumberland County. The commissioners for opening this road were Aaron Pancoast, Thomas Carpenter, and Joshua L. Howell.

In 1799 the proprietors of the lower bridge over Raccoon Creek relinquished their claim to the same, and the bridge, by the action of the freeholders, was accepted as public property.

These few extracts from the proceedings of the court, and afterwards of the board of freeholders, are sufficient to show what was the system of management of roads and bridges in early times. It is not practicable to make further mention here of particular roads or bridges. No striking change or improvement in highways was made during many years. The character of the soil was such that if roads were much used it was difficult to transport heavy loads over them, by reason of the depth to which the sand became loosened.

Turnpikes.—About the year 1850 what has been termed the "turnpike mania" began to prevail, and within a decade many toll-roads were built in the county. These roads soon came to be regarded with great favor by the people, because of the greatly improved facilities for travel and transportation which they afforded, and in many cases the public highways were vacated, and the right of way was freely given to turnpike companies.

In 1849 the board of freeholders adopted a resolution

"to give to the Mullica Hill and Woodbury Turnpike Co all the County bridges, and the material therein contained, which may be upon the road now about to be constructed by said Company between Mullica Hill and Woodbury without any charge and expense."

In 1850 the board of freeholders adopted the following preamble and resolution:

"WHEREAS, The Legislature of this State has recently passed several laws incorporating Turnpike companies in the County of Gloucester, authorizing said companies to construct turnpike or plank roads on public highways in said county, upon their being vacated according to law and whereas, this board are of the opinion that the interests of the County will thereby be relieved from the expense of maintaining the bridges upon said roads:

"Therefore, Resolved, That this board do hereby agree to give to the Woodbury and Gloucester Plank road and turnpike company all the County Bridges, and material therein contained, which may be upon said road, as shall be turnpiked or planked, without any charge therefor. Provided, however, that if the said company (from any cause) shall not continue in operation, that then the county bridges on said road shall revert to and become the property of the county, the above grant being made upon this condition; and also provided, that the said company pay the expense lately incurred repairing the Tress Bridge over Great Timber Creek, or that part belonging to the County of Gloucester."

In 1851 the same with reference to the bridges on the Salem and Gloucester Turnpike Company's road.

The Red Bank and Woodbury Turnpike Company was chartered, and the road built, in 1848, four miles in length; the Mullica Hill and Woodbury turnpike, eight miles in length, in 1849; and in 1853 a supplement to the charter of the first authorized the extension of it through Woodbury, so as to connect the two. The effect of the construction of these roads was to enable farmers to carry seventy to one hundred baskets of produce at a load, where before they were limited to about thirty.

The Gloucester and Salem turnpike was soon built from Woodbury to Woodstown, through Berkeley, Clarksboro, and Swedesboro, as was also the Gloucester City turnpike, which was first a plank road, and afterwards was converted into a gravelled road. The evident utility and success of these roads induced the construction of many others, some of which continue to be operated as toll-roads, while others have become public highways. Of these last it may truly be said that what was a loss to the companies was a gain to the public.

CHAPTER XXVII.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE first action for the erection of any public buildings taken by the county authorities, which then consisted of the grand jury and "ye bench," was at a court held on the 2d day of December, 1689, between three and four years subsequent to the organization of the county.

First County Prison.—The grand jury did at that time, in due form,

"present ye County of Gloucester for their not erecting a common gaole for the securing of prisoners," whereupon "Daniel Readig undertakes to build a gaole or Lyehouse of fifteen or sixteen foot square, & shall he may have one Acre of Land conveyed to him and his heirs forever, and ye sd house to serve for a prison till ye county makes a common gaole, or until ye sd lyehouse shall with age be destroyed or made insufficent for that purpose. And Wm. Readig undertakes to convey ye lot, he being paid three pounds for the same at or before ye next court."

Second Prison and First Court-House.—The "lye house" thus provided was used as a jail till December, 1695, when it was

"ordered that a prison be with all convenient expedition built sixteen foot long, twelve feet wide in the clear, and eight foot high, to be made of logs, with a floor of logs, above and below, covered with cedar shingles, and a partition in the middle."

Till that time the courts had been held at taverns or private houses; but on the 1st of June, 1696, the preceding order was changed so as to require

"a prison of twenty foot long and sixteen wide, of a sufficient height and strength, made of logs, to be erected and builded in Gloucester, with a Court House over the same, of a convenient height and largeness, covered of and with cedar shingles, well and workmanlike to be made, and with all convenient expedition finished. Matthew Meddall and John Readig to be overseers or agents to let the same or see the said buildings done and performed in manner aforesaid, they to have money for carrying on of the said work of the last county tax."

The following entry on the record appears under date of the 5th of October, 1708:

"We, the Grand Jury for the county of Gloucester, being mett together at Gloucester to consider of the present imvergencies of the same, doe consider itt necessary that an addition be made to the Prison and Court House in the manner following, viz.: That itt joyne to the south end of the old one, to be made of stone and brick, twelve foot in the cleare, and two story high, with a stack of chimneys joyning to the old house, and that itt be uniform from ye foundation to the Court House."

To defray the expenses of this improvement the grand jury levied a tax of one shilling upon every hundred acres of land, for every horse and mare more than three years old sixpence per head, for neat cattle two pence for each, three shillings for each freeman in service, and three shillings for each negro over twelve years old,

"to be paid in current silver money, or corn, or any other country produce, at money price, to be delivered and brought in to the county treasurer at his dwelling house."

Second Court-House and Jail.—Pride crept in among the people, and they were not long satisfied with their public buildings, even after they had been improved. On "the fifth of the second month, called April," 1715, it was resolved by the justices and freeholders to build

"a goal twenty four foot long in the cleare, and the wall in the full height from the foundation nine foot high and two foot thick, wall done with good mortar of lime and sand. And to lay the upper and under floors with the planks of the old prison, to make a good roof to it, and necessary doors and windows. And to remove the court house where the new prison is to stand, and to repaye the same as shall be needful."

This new county capitol was finished in 1719, but for some reason it was not satisfactory to the justices and freeholders, who, in December of that year, contracted with Abraham Porter and William Harrison as follows:

"Alls it is agreed by this meeting yt the Prison as it is now built, being defective, shall be pulled Down to ye Lower Place, & Rebuilt upon the same foundation, with good fresh Lime & Sand, ye same height it now is, with corner Chimneys at Each End, doors barred with Iron in Each flumel, to prevent Escapes. A pitton in ye Middle of three inch Plank, and also a house of office, each Prison made in ye manner of a well with brick & mortar & Peep a boarhole for M. purpose. Together with a Portall ye entrance, with a second Dore into ye prison, for the better Security."

A Court house built upon it of well burnt Brick, and half thick wall, Laid in good Lime & Sand, nine foot in the height. A Payned & Sustentall Stone Stayers at ye East Inside of Hewn Stone of four foot Long with a pediment over them, two transom windows, on ye South Side a casement. In Each window the Lintel arreable to ye building, one of the same Kin le on ye North Side, & a casement, a Large filling Door-case, & Doors with Lights over it at the head of the stayers for an Entrance, the walls of the Court house well planterd & whitewash'd, the lower floors of the Court house well joyced plankt upon them, & a floor of inch boards, well Planed & Nailed down upon them the floor above ye joyes of Pine. Planed on both sides, with inch boards, a Player of Stayers up to the garret, and a window in Each Gable End well Roof'd & Shingled & to Jut over a foot on Each Side & to be Considerable Sett under the Eves A gallery at the West End from Side to Side well Paited with Stayers at Each End, a Table & Bar Pulled yr it may Sufficiantly accomodate the Justices, Clerk, Attorneys, & Juries, also to finde Glass, nales Iron Work, Locks, hinges, & to finish the whole Building as is Convenient & Suitable to such a work, and yt all the timber Except boards & ye upper Joyses of the Court house be Good white oak. It is also Concluded yt this meeting is adjourned until the first day of the Sixth Month next, to meet at Gloucester, then & there to Inspect the work Done, & to allow or disallow ye same according as it is acterd."

If this house was not satisfactory it was certainly not for lack of "plans and specifications."

First Stocks and Whipping-Post.—A desire for the maintenance of good order was manifested by the county Legislature, as appears by the following entry in the clerk's book, about this time, of a further provision for the punishment of malefactors:

"It is agreed by this meeting that a payet of substantial stocks be erected near the prison, with a post at each end, well fixed and fastened, with a hand cuff iron att one end of them for a whipping-post."

In 1736 the board ordered the addition of a yard, a watch-house, a work-house, and a pump to the public property. No further material improvements appear to have been made to the *log house*. That the court-house was never very comfortable appears by the following minute, made Dec. 19, 1721: "Proclamation being made, the Court of Common Pleas is adjourned to the house of Mary Spey, *by reason of the cold!*"

At the meeting held on the 27th day of the first month, 1722, the following resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS, by a minute off this Board, datd ye thirteenth day of ye Second month, Anno Domini, 1719, Abraham Porter and William Harrison was appoynted managers for Building ye Prison & Court house, under ye Penality off fifty Pounds Each in ye non Performance off the same, which they att yt time Consentend and agreed to, being ytt members off the same Body, and the Work was yett Lying & not Compleated; Ordered yt Thomas Sharp, if they needed ye Perfitting off itt by ye twenty-Eighth of ye third month next, shall Prosecute them the sd. Managers for their Defect upon yt account, or otherwise a Prosecution shall be Proceeded in against ye sd. Thomas Sharp for Paying ye third and last Payment before itt became due."

At the meeting on the fifth day of the fourth month, 1722:

"The order against Abraham Porter and William Harrison & Thomas Sharp, by ye Last Meeting, about finishing ye Court-House & Stone

Stayers, Respited until ye next courtt, but when finished wholly to be Sett a Side."

It appears from the minutes of the board of justices and freeholders that repairs of the prison and court-house were frequently ordered, and commissioners or managers were appointed to carry into effect these orders.

The following entry appears under the date June 15, 1736:

"At which meeting ye Board orders that a yard and a Watchhouse, and also a Workhouse to be built and erected before the front of the Prison at Gloucester, that is on the south side of st. Prison, and also a cellar the whole bigness of the watchhouse, and also a well to be sunk within the said yard, and a Pump to set therin. The yard, watchhouse, and work house to be erected and built according to ye Dementions of a Draft that is lodged with the clerk of this Board."

"And that the sum of two hundred pounds be raised for defraying the charge thereof in the manner following," etc.

At the meeting, July 10, 1750, it was

"agreed yt ye Prison be enlarged 10 foot in ye Cleare inty ye Road, ye Walls to be sunk three foot into ye Ground, to be 21' foot thick, & a Partition carried up ye first story, ye floor to be Pitched with long stone, two foot deep, filled up with morter, & floored over yt with two inch Plank."

Samuel Cole was manager to see the addition built "as soon as conveniently may be." At the next meeting it was ordered that the whole prison be "floored over in ye same manner as ye new."

In January, 1852, the same managers were ordered "to Erect & Build a pair of Stocks and a Whipping Post."

In March, 1853, the managers were ordered to purchase for the court-house a new bell of one hundred pounds weight, and "dispose of ye old one to help pay for ye same."

The erection of new stocks and whipping-post was ordered in 1774, and Joseph Ellis was appointed manager to erect them.

In 1782 certain repairs to the court-house and jail were ordered, and such repairs to the county-house as to make it tenable.

County-House.—The first mention of a county-house in the minutes of the justices and freeholders was June 10, 1765, when William Hugg and Samuel Harrison were allowed £62 16s. 2d. for materials, workmen, wages, and commissions in repairing the same. Again, in 1770, repairs were ordered. Where this county-house was located, or what were the regulations, if any, concerning it, does not appear.

Court-House Injured by Fire.—In the justices' and freeholders' minutes for Feb. 8, 1778, appears the following:

"WHEREAS, by the accident of fire, the Roof of the Courthouse is Burnt off, and other Damag is Done to ye sd house, it is Ordered by the Board thatall Nescry Utencials Be Purchesed, and all Nescry Repaire be made to the Court house and Jail in or near the manner it was Before the Consumtion by the sd fire, with all Convenient Speed; and accordingly Isaac Mickell and James Hinckman is apointed Manazars to Purches Meteors and Hier Workmen, and See the work is Done," etc.

Court-House and Jail Burned.—From time to time, after that date, repairs were ordered, till, in March, 1786, the following entry appears:

"The Question was whether the Courthouse & goal Lately Consumed by fire should be Repaired, or whether a Petition be sent to the Legislature for a law to be Passed to enable the Inhabitants to build a new Courthouse & Goal. The votes being called there was a majority for having them Built new. It was then agreed by the Board That a petition should besent from su Board praying the Legislature To pass a law for the Building of a Courthouse & Goal In such place in County as a majority of the Inhabitants thereof shall Determine by a free and impartial Election—that sd Petition be Drawn immediately, and signed by the Clerk on behalf of the board—which was done accordingly."

When the fire alluded to occurred is not known, but it is believed to have taken place early in March, 1786. Aug. 3, 1786, James Brown, John Jesop, and Samuel Hugg were appointed managers "to agree with workmen and purchase materials for the building of the Goal and Court house at Woodbury;" a tax of £108 6s. 8d. was ordered to defray the expense.

Location and Erection of the Present Court-House.—It is presumed that an election had been held, and that Woodbury had been selected as the county-seat, though no record of such action exists.

At a meeting held for the purpose, Sept. 29, 1786, the board

"proceeded to the Choice of a lot for the use of a Courthouse & Goal, when John Bishop offered a lot four Rods front and fifteen Rods back for the purpose aforesaid; the votes where then called whither the board Except of sd Offer yea or nay—which was Called accordingly & unanimously Excepted."

"Ordered that James Wilkins, John Wilkins Esp., & Joseph Reeves be a committee to see the lot laid out and take a Deed therefor."

"Ordered that the Goal be Built the same size of Salem Goal, and the Courthouse be 35 feet by 40 feet, and the yard 100 feet in length."

At a special meeting held Dec. 6, 1786, the managers were instructed to pay fifty pounds for the lot, and it was ordered that fifteen hundred pounds be raised "for the purpose of building the Court house and Goal." This sum was increased May 9, 1787, to seventeen hundred pounds. An additional sum of five hundred pounds was ordered at a special meeting, April 2, 1788, to complete the court-house. The jail had been reported nearly finished. May 14, 1788, the managers were ordered to procure, and hang on the court-house, a suitable bell. Additional sums were ordered from time to time as the work progressed. When a final settlement was made with the managers, John Jessup, Samuel Hugg, and James Brown, on the 19th of June, 1790, it was found that the cost of the court-house and jail had been more than twelve thousand dollars.

May 9, 1792, furniture was ordered for the court-house, including among other articles "two sets and irons, shovels & Tongs." At the same time provision was made for the erection of "Stocks, whipping post, and pillory, to be placed at the discretion of the manager," John Jessup.

The andirons, shovels, and tongs, included in the furniture of the court-house, were articles that are now seldom seen, except in museums of antiquities, and to those who have reached the age of threescore and ten years they are suggestive of the "blazing hearth" of their youthful days. The mention of the stocks, whipping-post, and pillory calls up reflections on

the times when "the rod for the fool's back" was the accepted doctrine, and when idiocy was believed to be more widely prevalent than now. Public stocks were again ordered to be erected on the county lot in 1822.

In 1858 an alteration was made in the court-house by removing a portion of the rear or west wall, and erecting a semicircular recess for the better accommodation of the bench, and for the enlargement of the court-room. Some changes were at the same time made in the interior of the court-room. The cost of these improvements was seven hundred dollars.

Except these improvements, and some unimportant changes in the rooms in the second story, the interior of the house remains as when it was built. The stone steps, columns, etc., in front, were added many years since, and the belfry and steeple have been more than once rebuilt. In 1850 a committee was appointed "to get a plan for and superintend the erection of a new steeple or belfry upon the court-house," and they were directed to "have it so constructed as to accommodate a town clock, should the inhabitants of Woodbury and vicinity feel disposed to place one in it at their own expense."

The question of a new and more commodious and tasteful court-house is under consideration, and not many years will elapse before this venerable structure, which has survived several generations, will pass away, as did the jail that stood just in the rear of it till the completion of the new jail.

County Prison.—On the 18th of February, 1875, a committee of the board of freeholders, consisting of Charles S. Knisell, Edmund Jones, John Pierson, Benjamin F. Sickler, and John M. Saunders, was appointed to visit prisons "for the purpose of ascertaining a proper plan for a prison for this county, with power to employ an architect to draught a plan," etc., and to make an estimate of the cost of a new jail. At a meeting in May this committee reported plans as instructed. No further action in the matter was then taken.

At the annual meeting of the freeholders, May 9, 1877, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"Whereas, The judges of the Court, at the April term, brought before the grand jury the condition of our county jail, and censured the board of freeholders of the county for keeping such a nuisance, and requested the grand jury to take cognizance of the same, and that, after a careful examination of the same, said grand jury recommended that this board take the matter under consideration; therefore,

"Resolved, That we build on the county lot, in Woodbury, a new jail, with a dwelling-house attached for the use of the sheriff or jailer, with a sheriff's office attached, not to cost more than fifteen thousand dollars."

John Pierson, Jonathan H. Smith, and Charles S. Knisell were appointed a committee to procure plans and specifications for the building.

On the 23th of the same month this committee reported plans, etc., furnished by Stephen D. Button, for the building, which is of stone; and by Royer

Brothers, of Philadelphia, for the iron cells, the probable cost of the whole to be sixteen thousand five hundred dollars. The plans were accepted and adopted, and an additional appropriation of three thousand dollars for the purpose was made. These appropriations were from time to time supplemented by others, making the total aggregate of twenty-two thousand dollars, including the cost of the iron cells, doors, windows, gratings, etc. John Pierson, Charles S. Knisell, Jonathan H. Smith, Abijah S. Hewitt, and Martin Madden were appointed a committee to superintend the erection of the jail. Except the iron cells it was built by day labor, under the immediate supervision and direction of this committee. It was completed and occupied in the winter of 1877-78.

It is built of stone from quarries in Chester, Pa., laid in rubble-work (irregular), with dressed face, pointed with cement, and brownstone trimmings. The dwelling has a front of forty-two feet and a depth of forty-seven. In the rear of, and joined to this, is the prison, thirty-eight by fifty feet, with walls two feet in thickness and twenty-five feet in height. The floor of the prison is of broken stone and cement, three feet thick, and solid as a rock. On this floor stands a block of cells, twenty-eight in number, built of cast iron, each plate being three-fourths of an inch in thickness, and all joined together as butt-hinges, and securely bolted from top to bottom. Each cell has a length of seven feet, a width of four feet six inches, and a height of eight feet; and in each are iron ventilating columns, which connect with the smoke-stack or large chimney, and afford perfect ventilation.

The ceiling of the prison is of solid cast-iron plates, three-fourths of an inch thick, rendering the prison absolutely fire-proof. Over the block of cells are four boiler-iron tanks, having an aggregate capacity of ten thousand gallons. Water is conducted into these from the roofs of the prison and dwelling, and an ample supply is thus afforded for bathing, closet drainage, etc., all of which is carried six hundred and fifty yards through an eight-inch terra-cotta pipe and discharged into Woodbury Creek. The aggregate weight of the iron used in the construction of the cells is more than ninety-five gross tons, and the prison is considered a model of workmanship. The county has no debt.

Clerk's and Surrogate's Offices.—Nov. 24, 1797, Joshua Howell, Phineas Lord, John Blackwood, John Brick, John E. Hopkins, and John Thorn were made commissioners, and authorized to

"purchase a lot of ground (within the Town of Woodbury) on behalf of the County, and to erect thereon, or cause to be erected, a suitable Building for the keeping safe the records of the County, and such other records as now is and may be recorded in the Clerk's office for the county of Gloucester."

May 9, 1798, these commissioners presented to the board a plan, which was adopted, and they were or-

dered to complete the building as soon as convenient.
The plan was

"25 ft. 4 in. by 20 feet, an arched Sellar under the whole, Door posts and window frames Stone, Doors and window shutters iron, and the Roof to be covered with copper."

An appropriation of one thousand pounds was made Jan. 8, 1799, for the erection of this building. The commissioners had purchased a lot for that purpose from Isaac and Rachel Wilkins.

The office was erected according to the foregoing specifications, and it still stands, on the east side of Broad Street, between Cooper and Hunter Streets, having undergone no change since its erection. In the transom the words "Clark's Office" were carved. The *a* in Clark's has been partially obliterated and *e* cut in its place by some modern vandal. Since 1820 it has been the surrogate's office.

In January, 1799, "was proposed to this Board for consideration the propriety of an Iron Chest of wrought Iron being purchased for the County Collector, the more safely to keep the money of sd County"; therefore, "Ordered that the County Collector be authorized to purchase one." The chest procured under this order has long since ceased to be used. It now lies in the attic of the court-house, along with other relics of "ye olden time."

Present Clerk's Office.—At a special meeting of the freeholders held on the 24th of February, 1820, it was

"Ordered that James Matlack, Job Brown, Joseph Kign, Joseph V. Clark, and Joseph Rogers be a committee to procure materials, employ mechanics, and build a Surrogate's office on the County lot on the west side of Woodbury street, and that the same be built, not to exceed thirty-one feet in Depth, and twenty-four feet in width, and of the best materials that can be procured, one Room of which to be made completely fire proof, And that they take Down the Belton House and apply the Bricks and other materials in the erecting the said office. Also to level the Public lot, and cause to be removed from the same all buildings not belonging to the county, and fence said lot, and the sum of Two Thousand Dollars is appropriated to that service."

In May of the same year this committee reported that the building was completed, at a cost of \$3133.95; and that the old house had been removed, and the lot fenced and leveled, at an expense of \$314.88. An addition to the county lot of nearly three-fourths of an acre had been purchased, three years previously, from John Keen.

In 1821 the board of freeholders directed that the county clerk and surrogate exchange offices, and transfer their records and papers on or before the first day of October in that year.

Addition to the Clerk's Office.—In 1873, John J. Estell, C. B. Leonard, and C. C. Pancoast, the standing committee of the board of freeholders on public property, and John M. Saunders, director of the board, and James Moore, clerk, were made a committee to build an addition to the clerk's office.

The work was done under the supervision of John M. Saunders; and the addition consists of an extension from the rear of twenty feet. The walls are of

brick, eighteen inches in thickness; the beams are of iron, the roof of tin, and the floor of tiles. The window-frames are of stone, and the shutters and doors are of iron, making the structure fire-proof. It was completed and first occupied in 1874, and its cost was two thousand seven hundred dollars.

Almshouse.—In May, 1799, a committee, consisting of Samuel Cooper, James Hopkins, and James Stratton, was appointed to make inquiry concerning a poor-house for the county, and to recommend a site for such house. This committee made no report, and on the 30th of August, 1800, another committee, consisting of Samuel Cooper, James Hurley, John Hider, Samuel W. Harrison, Amos Cooper, William Ford, James Stratton, John Collins, Richard Westcott, and Elias Smith, was appointed and instructed to purchase a site, if a majority agreed thereto.

On the 6th of December, 1800, this committee reported that they had

"purchased of Michael C. Fisher, in the town-ship of Deptford, a Plantation Containing one hundred & twenty five Acres of Land at ten Pounds per acre, amounting to three thousand and thirty three dollars and thirty three cents, which was unanimously agreed to."

A committee, consisting of Samuel Cooper, Jacob Stokes, John Brick, Amos Cooper, Samuel P. Paul, Enoch Allen, Enoch Leeds, Thomas Somers, Elias Smith, Jr., and Isaac Tombleson, was appointed to take charge of this plantation and elaborate a plan for a poor-house, etc. This committee reported on the 28th of February

"a plan of a house to be built, seventy five feet by thirty five, two stories high, and a saller under, the whole to be built with stone, which was agreed to, and Amos Cooper, John Brick, and John Hider were appointed Commissioners to Superintend the Building of sd House."

These commissioners contracted with Edwin Brewer and John C. Morgan for the building of the house for five thousand six hundred dollars. The house was completed and occupied in 1803.

In 1812 two hundred and forty-eight acres of woodland for the county poor-house were purchased, at a cost of nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

A "mad-house," or building for the care of the insane poor, was erected in 1816.

The farm of Jedediah Morgan (deceased), adjoining the poor-house farm, was purchased in 1822.

Early during the joint occupancy and use of the almshouse property by the two counties of Gloucester and Camden the question as to the proportion of the expense to be paid by each county arose. It was found that a larger number of the paupers came from Camden than from Gloucester County, and the latter insisted on the assumption by the former of a corresponding proportion of the expense. To this the board of freeholders of Camden County finally assented. Then the question arose as to the proportion of rent to be assumed by each county, and several ineffectual efforts were made to agree on this point. Pending the discussion of this question the Gloucester County board declined to incur further expense in repairs or improvements.

Disposal of the Almshouse Property.—In December, 1859, committees of the boards of chosen freeholders in both counties were appointed to act jointly in effecting a sale of the out-lands and timber and a portion of the almshouse farm. In March, 1860, these committees reported that they had sold the timber for five hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifteen cents, and ten acres of the land at twenty-five dollars per acre.

In March, 1860, a law was enacted by the Legislature, and approved on the 17th of that month, appointing W. P. Robeson, of Warren; Charles Stokes, of Burlington; Joseph Porter, of Camden; Joseph Tatem, of Gloucester; and Josiah M. Reeves, of Salem Counties, commissioners for the sale of the joint property of the two counties, and the division of the proceeds.

On the 8th of June, 1860, a committee, consisting of John R. Sickler, C. P. Stokes, John Pierson, W. Warrick, and Amos J. Peasle, that had been appointed to attend to the interest of the county in the sale of the joint property, reported that they had attended the sale that was held as advertised by the commissioners, and that the result was as follows:

Parcel No. 1, containing 144 acres, was sold to Camden County, at \$125 per acre.....	\$18,000.00
No. 2, 80 acres, to Randall E. Morgan, \$74 per acre.....	5,420.00
No. 3, 79 acres, to Randall E. Morgan, \$75 per acre.....	4,455.00
No. 4, 19 acres, to David C. Wood, \$76 per acre.....	1,444.00
No. 5, 120 ^{1/2} acres, to Camden County, \$15 per acre.....	1,802.10
No. 6, 10 ^{1/2} acres, to Camden County, \$11 per acre.....	1,100.55
No. 7, 2 ^{1/2} acres, to W. Warrick, \$10.50 per acre.....	102.52
Total	\$24,842.15

Purchase of the County Farm and Erection of the Present Almshouse.—On the 17th of March, 1860, a committee, consisting of John R. Sickler, William C. Sparks, Amos J. Peasle, Samuel Fisler, and John Pierson, was appointed to receive proposals for the sale of a site for an almshouse, and to report plans for the building. On the 9th of May this committee reported that they had advertised for such proposals, and that they had received about thirty from different parts of the county.

On the 22d of the same month this committee reported that they had purchased from Restore Lippincott, in Greenwich township, a farm of about one hundred acres, at sixty dollars per acre. The existence on this farm of an excellent spring of water, which could be utilized for the supply of the buildings, influenced the committee and the board largely in their selection of this farm.

At the same meeting a general plan for an almshouse was presented by Mr. Button, of Camden, who estimated the cost of the building at fifteen thousand dollars. This plan was adopted, and specifications were ordered. Proposals were advertised for, and on the 8th of August, 1860, the contract for building this house was awarded to William Beckett and Aaron M. Wilkins at eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, and Amos J. Peasle, John R. Sickler, and Samuel Fisler were appointed a committee

to superintend the erection of the house. Till this almshouse was completed the paupers of Gloucester County were cared for at the house that was sold to the county of Camden.

The contractors for building the almshouse were paid twenty-five dollars for extra work. The total cost of the almshouse property, including all expenditures on it for improvement, was \$25,667.01.

Since the erection of this house it has undergone no material change. In 1867 a separate building for insane paupers was erected. This, which is of stone, stands about one hundred feet from the main building, and has a capacity for six patients.

The almshouse is a brick structure, consisting of a central, forty by forty feet, and two wings, each thirty by thirty, the whole having a height of three stories above the basement, which is used for dining, cooking, storage, and heating. The ventilation of the house is excellent, and it is warmed by heaters placed in the basement at each end.

From a spring on the farm issues such a quantity of water that it turns a wheel which forces water at the rate of sixty gallons per hour into a reservoir that is on a height overlooking the house. From this reservoir the house and all the outbuildings are amply supplied with pure water. Each story is supplied with both hot and cold water, and in each are several baths.

The house has accommodations for eighty inmates, but there have been times when it has had more than one hundred. Hiram Jones has been the steward from the time when the house was erected.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

POLITICIANS AND SOLDIERS, AND CIVIL LIST OF OLD GLOUCESTER.¹

We have had occasion to mention, in the preceding pages, several incidents which illustrate the sturdy attachment of the first English settlers in West Jersey to those just and liberal principles which caused their exile from the mother-country. The political history of those settlers and their immediate descendants is a subject of which the ablest pen might not be ashamed. The material is abundant and rich, and forms a mine which should long ago have been appropriated by a Griffith or an Ewing. When this neglected field is explored, if impartially be the lamp-bearer, we are sure that Old Gloucester will be found to have given to the councils of our State, and the armies and navies of our nation, men than whom none better understood the true principles of liberty, or knowing, more bravely defended them. For a long time Gloucester was peopled almost exclusively

¹ Mickle's Reminiscences, chapter xxiv. (1844.)

by Friends; by men who had themselves felt the political thrall of the mother-country, or by those who remembered well their fathers' recitals of the wrongs which drove them into the wilderness. They guarded, therefore, with a jealous eye those admirable concessions upon which the government of West Jersey was based, and after the union of the two provinces, in 1702, watched with unceasing vigilance every attempt made by the East Jersey Calvinists to despoil the laws of the colony of that peaceful and lenient spirit which had pre-eminently distinguished the western code. A consistent hatred of militia bills, and

"All quality,
Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glotious war,"

formed a prominent trait in the character of the early men—and we may add of the early women too—of Gloucester. In 1695 the recorder, John Reading, afterwards president of the Council, having so far forgotten his original Quakerism as to accept a military commission of some kind from the Governor, employed a drummer, who on one occasion had the audacity to visit the tavern kept by Matthew Medcalf, at Gloucester town. This worthy host, not seeing the use of music, and not feeling disposed to tolerate such vanities about his premises, called his wife Dorothy to his assistance, and incontinently broke the heads both of drum and drummer, for which, being indicted, he made no defense, but promptly paid his penalty, content with having borne some testimony against the practice of war. The defendant in this indictment was for many years one of the most prominent men in the county.¹

The representatives of Gloucester County in the General Assembly always firmly resisted the attempts of the East Jersey colonels and majors to fasten upon the colony a militia system in time of peace. Prior to the French war this subject became, in New Jersey, one of such warm interest that both parties betook themselves to pamphleteering. In one of the works elicited in this wordy contest it is urged as a potent reason against the establishment of a militia system that "six shillings of every honest man's property in the province, except those above sixty, is subject yearly to the humors or prejudices of any low-lived pragmatical fellow that can get dubbed a sergeant." All the abuse of the East Jersey champions failed to drive the Friends from Gloucester into a support of this step, until the necessities of the war absolutely required the organization of a military force.

¹ On the 24 of September, 1695, the following minute is made by the clerk of the County Court: "The Grand Jury return and find a bill against Matthew Medcalf and Dorothy, his wife, for a breach of the King's peace, and contumaciously assaulting of a drummer under ye command of Jhn Reading, and breaking of ye drum. The said Matthew confesseth ye matter of fact, & that himself and in behalf of his wife, and leaves ye same to ye consideration and mercy of ye Bench. The Bench, after consideration, award the said Matthew to pay as a fine ye sum of twenty shillings, with costs of suit."

But it was not only in questions of conscience that the ancient men of our shire carried a stiff neck. They were imbued with a county pride which brooked no insult and forgave no wrong. In 1742 one John Jones, a deputy of Joseph Warrell, Esq., the attorney-general, prosecuted some criminal to conviction in the Gloucester court, whereupon he demanded his fees of the board of justices and freeholders, who referred him to his employer, telling him the county had not asked for his services. Jones threatened to take out a mandamus to compel them to pay, at which the worthy freeholders took fire, and immediately charged the deputy, before the Assembly, with trying to extort money from them against law. They pressed their plaint with such vigor that Jones was forthwith arrested by the Speaker's warrant, and brought before the House. Here he humbly promised not to do the like again, and was dismissed, but as he had criminated the king's attorney as the instigator of his offense, Mr. Warrell was also arrested. His story was that what he had done was by the importunity of Jones, but "since he was informed that it was the opinion of the House that such demands were not allowable," he asked pardon of the county and colony, and was dismissed from custody. This case, which was really Gloucester *versus* the Crown of England, for the attorney-general was a crown officer, also caused a pamphlet war, which was conducted with considerable ability on both sides. The Assembly was assailed for its action in the premises in a pamphlet entitled "Extracts from the Minutes, etc., to which are added some Notes and Observations." A reply whereto speedily followed, under the caption of "The Note-Maker Noted, and the Observer Observed Upon, by a true lover of English liberty, 1743." The first was probably written by Jones himself, and the other by some of Old Gloucester's indignant freeholders. In this little affair we see a strong tinge of the spirit which, thirty years afterwards, led to the Revolution, and we hazard but little in saying that the same jealousy of the royal power, in all its modifications, always distinguished the people of Gloucester County.

The first Legislature of independent New Jersey, during its session at Haddonfield, in the month of September, 1777, found itself surrounded by true friends of liberty, who gave all its acts a prompt and hearty support. It was here, during the darkest hour of the Revolution, that the two Houses, by unanimously expunging the word "colony" and substituting "state" in public writs and commissions, wiped out the last vestige of our servitude. It was here, too, that that Committee of Safety was established which afterwards proved of such signal service. The member of Council for Gloucester during this season was John Cooper, who attended regularly at Haddonfield, but did not follow to Princeton, whither the Legislature adjourned on the 24th of September. His Excellency William Livingston, and Messrs. Simnickson,

Cox, Condict, Symmes, Hand, Scudder, and Paterson were regular in their attendance. The joint meetings were held, while the two Houses continued at Haddonfield, at Thomas Smith's, and joint committees generally met at Hugh Creighton's or Samuel Kinnard's.

The most prominent military characters of the county of Gloucester at the commencement of the war of the Revolution were Cols. Joseph Ellis, Josiah Hillman, Joseph Hugg, and Robert Brown, Maj. William Ellis, Capts. Samuel Hugg, John Stokes, and John Davis. Col. Ellis had commanded a company in Canada, in the French war, but on the opening of the issue between the mother-country and her colonies he resigned the commission he held of the king, and was made a colonel in the Gloucester militia. He was in the battle of Monmouth and several other engagements, in all of which he fought bravely. Col. Hillman was esteemed a good officer, and saw much hard service. Col. Hugg was appointed commissary of purchase for West Jersey at an early stage of the war, and in that capacity did much for the cause. He was in the battles of Germantown, Shorthills, and Monmouth, and when the British crossed from Philadelphia to New York he was detailed to drive away the stock along their line of march, in performing which duty he had many narrow escapes from the enemy's light horse. Col. Brown lived at Swedesboro, and his regiment was chiefly employed in preventing the enemy from landing from their ships and restraining the excursions of the refugees from Billingsport. Maj. Ellis was taken prisoner early in the war, and kept for a long time upon Long Island. Capts. Samuel Hugg and Frederick Frelinghuysen were appointed by an act of the Legislature to command the two first companies of artillery raised in New Jersey, Hugg in the western and Frelinghuysen in the eastern division. The former soon raised his company, and in it were a number of young men of fortunes and the first families in the State, the Westcoats, Elmers, Seeleys, and others, men who afterwards occupied distinguished posts in the local and national governments. This company was at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. When the "Roebuck" was engaged in protecting the operations against the *chevaux-de-frise* at Billingsport, Hugg's artillerists threw up a small breastwork upon the Jersey shore, and fought her during a whole day; but, unfortunately, their first sergeant, William Ellis, was killed by a cannon-ball, which took off both his legs above his knees. This Ellis was an Englishman, and had been for several years a recruiting officer for the British service in Philadelphia. He joined the American cause early. Like his namesake, he was a very brave man, and died much regretted by his companions in arms. Capt. Stokes commanded a company of mere boys, made up from some of the best families in Gloucester County. These fellows were at the battle of

Monmouth, but Col. Hillman sent them to the rear to guard the baggage. Stokes was often heard to say afterwards that he "never saw so mad a set of youngsters" as these were on being assigned to so safe a post. They cried with rage at being stationed there, after having marched so far to see what fighting was.

In our war with Tripoli, and in the late war with England, some of the best and bravest sailors in our navy were sons of Gloucester County. Who, that is not culpably ignorant of the history of his country, has not heard of the name of Capt. Richard Somers? This chivalric sailor was the son of Col. Richard Somers, an officer of the Revolution. He was born at Somers' Point, about the year 1778, was educated at Burlington, but took to the sea when very young. He joined the American navy in its infancy, where he soon became distinguished by his courage and his seamanship. In 1804 he was in the Mediterranean, captain of the "Nautilus," under Commodore Preble. The operations of the fleet before Tripoli having been prolonged a great while to little purpose, a master-stroke was devised to cripple the enemy's galleys and hasten the bashaw's will to capitulate. With this view the ketch "Intrepid" was prepared as an infernal, to be sent into the harbor among the Tripolitan vessels and there exploded. To navigate a machine, to the crew of which an accidental spark or a shot from the enemy was certain destruction, required no ordinary degree of courage. But though others shrank back Somers volunteered for the adventure, and with a picked crew, on a proper night, embarked in the infernal for the harbor. For a few minutes the breathless Americans peered with intense unsatisfied curiosity into the deep darkness which had swallowed the adventurous vessel. Then shells and shot started from the alarmed battery of the town, and swept in every direction. A fierce light rested for a moment on the wave, and with the tenfold darkness that returned came a terrific concussion that made the ships in the offing quake from their trucks to their keels. It was evident that the ketch had prematurely exploded, and that Somers and his crew had been blown into a thousand atoms. It was understood, upon the departure of the infernal from the fleet, that in no event was her cargo of powder to fall into the hands of the Tripolitans. Somers was known to be a man capable of any sacrifice for the glory of the service and the welfare of his country, and it was, therefore, believed by Preble (and it is still believed upon every foretop and quarter-deck of our navy) that, being discovered and in danger of being taken, he ordered the match to be applied to the magazine, and died with his comrades, to keep from the enemy the means of prolonging the war.

Were we to dwell upon the biographies of all the distinguished sons of Old Gloucester, where would we find—what we fear the reader already anticipates with pleasure—the end of our book? One has risen from a poor Egg Harbor fisher-boy to be the second only

among the millionaires of America. Another, left at an early age an orphan and friendless, became celebrated as the most eloquent man at the most powerful bar of the Union. A third receives, for the first time directly at the hands of the people, the office of Governor of New Jersey, and many in distant States, by the manner in which they discharge high and responsible posts, reflect honor upon the shire that gave them birth.

Civil List.

SHERIFFS.

1686. Daniel Reading.	1801. Edward Vaughn.
1691. John Hugg, Jr. (deputy).	1802. Jacob Glover.
1692. Thomas Sharp.	1806. Joseph V. Clark.
1694. John Wool.	1809. Isaac Pine.
1695. Jos. Tolinson.	1812. Joseph V. Clark.
1696. Joshua Lord.	1815. John Baxter.
1697. William Warner.	1818. Benjamin Wilkins.
1698. Benjamin Bramen.	1821. John Baxter.
1699. William Warner.	1824. Enoch Doughty.
1700. Matthew Medcalf.	1826. Isaac Hinckman.
1711. Josiah Kay.	1829. Jesse Smith.
1713. Samuel Coles.	1832. James W. Caldwell.
Samuel Harrison.	1835. Joshua P. Biewing.
1715. William Harrison.	1838. Josiah S. Franklin.
1719. Josiah Kay.	1841. Mark Ware.
1724. Samuel Coles.	1844. Joseph C. Gill.
1726. Joseph Hugg.	1847. Joseph Jessup.
1728. Samuel Harrison.	1850. John Eyles.
1732. Jacob Medcalf.	1853. Joseph T. Paulin.
1742. Samuel Harrison.	1856. John L. C. Tatem.
1759. Thomas Hugg. ¹	1859. Joseph Carter.
1761. Thomas Denny.	1862. David B. Gill.
1784. Joseph Blackwood.	1865. Charles S. Knisell.
1787. John Blackwood.	1868. Thmas P. Mathers.
1790. Benjamin Whitall.	1871. Henry C. Garrison.
1793. Samuel Flanagan.	1874. Edmund Jones.
1795. Edward Vaughn.	1878. Amos Gaunt.
1798. Joseph Hugg.	1881. John W. Downs.

COUNTY CLERKS.

1688. John Reading.	1781. Elijah Clark.
1704. Richard Bull.	1785. Elisha Clark.
1705. Edward Kemps.	1805. Char es Odgen.
1706. John Spey.	1810. Thomas Hendry.
1714. Thomas Sharp.	1820. Jeremiah J. Foster.
1723. Gervais Hall.	1820. John C. Smallwood.
1727. John Ladd. ²	1835. Joseph Sailer.
1762. John Ladd.	1837. Henry Bradshaw.
1770. Samuel Mickle.	1847. William D. Scott.
1771. James Bowman.	1857. Josiah S. Franklin.
1774. Josiah F. Daveuport.	1872. S. Paul Laudenlager.
1776. Joseph Hugg.	1882. Henry C. Loudenslager.

SUREGOTATES.

1823. Jacob Glover.	1853. Alexander Wentz.
1834. Jesse Smith.	1864. Samuel A. Groff.
1839. John C. Smallwood.	1874. J. Harrison Livermore.
1844. Bowman Sailer.	

PROSECUTORS OF THE JURY.

1824. Thomas Chapman.	1849. Joshua S. Thompson.
1829. Robert L. Armstrong.	1859. John B. Harrison.
1838. Thomas P. Carpenter.	1867. Joshua S. Thompson.
1843. William N. Jeffers.	1880. Belmont Perry.

COUNTY COLLECTORS.

1715. Jacob Clements.	1724. Joseph Cooper.
Peter Long.	1750. Ebenezer Hopkins.
1717. John Kay.	1757. David Cooper.
1721. Thomas Sharp.	1764. Samuel Clements, Jr.

¹ From 1769 to 1781 the record is interrupted.

² A break in the record from 1767 to 1762.

1777. John Wilkins.	1863. James V. Caldwell.
1782. John Wilkins.	1844. Charles F. Clark.
1794. Joel Westcott.	1849. James W. Caldwell.
1817. William Brick.	1854. John M. Saunders.
1869. Ephraim Miller.	1861. John L. C. Tatem.
1814. John S. Whittall.	1866. Henry C. Clark.
1822. Samuel Webster.	1871. Joseph Paul.
1818. Ephraim Miller.	

TRUSTEES OF THE POOR

1803. Charles French.	1828. Christopher Sickler.
Marmaduke Burr.	Samuel B. Lippincott.
Samuel W. Harrison.	James Jessup.
John Hider.	Benjamin B. Cooper.
Amos Cooper.	Elijah Bower.
John Haines.	Samuel B. Lippincott.
Thomas Clark.	Joseph Post.
Scholey Stewart.	David B. Morgan.
Nehemiah Blackmer.	Benjamin B. Cooper.
Elias Smith.	Samuel B. Lippincott.
1804. Samuel W. Harrison.	Elijah Bower.
John Hider.	Charles French.
Amos Cooper.	Christopher Sickler.
John Hains.	1831. Joseph Kay.
Charles French.	Elijah Bower.
Isaac Fine.	Samuel B. Lippincott.
1805. Samuel W. Harrison.	Thomas Redman.
John Hider.	Charles French.
Amos Cooper.	1832. Samuel B. Lippincott.
John Hains.	Elijah Bower.
Charles French.	Charles French, Jr.
Isaac Fine.	Robert W. Ogden.
1806. Amos Cooper.	Arthur Brown.
Samuel W. Harrison.	1833. Elijah Bower.
Isaac Fine.	Arthur Brown.
1807. Samuel W. Harrison.	Joshua P. Browning.
Edmund Brewer.	Joseph Kay.
Samuel Clement.	Samuel Sailer.
John Tatam, Jr.	1834. Elijah Bower.
Charles French.	Joseph Porter.
Jacob Stokes.	Arthur Brown.
1808. Samuel W. Harrison.	Thomas Redman.
Edmund Brewer.	William Haines.
Samuel Clement.	1835. Charles C. Stratton.
John Tatam, Jr.	William Haines.
Charles French.	Joseph Porter.
1814. Michael C. Fisher.	Thomas Redman.
Joseph Kaighn.	Arthur Brown.
John Sickler.	1837. Joseph Porter.
Job Brown.	Elijah Bowers.
Job Eldridge.	John M. Kaighn.
1818. Joseph Kaighn.	William Porch.
John Sickler.	Gerard Wood.
Biddle Reeves.	Isaac Wilkins.
Isaac Kay.	1839. Joseph Porter.
Joseph C. Swett.	John M. Kaighn.
1819. Joseph Kaighn.	Gerrard Wood.
John Sickler.	William Porch.
Biddle Reeves.	Stacy Hazleton.
Isaac Kay.	1840. Joseph Porter.
Joseph C. Swett.	John M. Kaighn.
1820. Biddle Reeves.	Gerrard Wood.
John Sickler.	William Porch.
Joseph Kaighn.	Stacy Hazleton.
Charles French.	1841. Joseph Porter.
John Roberts.	John D. Glover.
1826. Benjamin B. Cooper.	William Brown.
Elijah Bower.	Isaac Wilkins.
Christopher Sickler.	Stacy Hazleton.
Isaac Reeves.	1844. Charles French.
Samuel B. Lippincott.	Samuel Sailer.
1827. Benjamin B. Cooper.	John B. Jessup.
Elijah Bower.	1845. Samuel Sailer.
Christopher Sickler.	Joseph Jessup.
Isaac Reeves.	Lawrence Cake.
1828. Benjamin B. Cooper.	1846. Samuel Sailer.
Elijah Bower.	Joseph Jessup.
	Lawrence Cake.

1847. Charles Elkinton, B. C. Tatem, Samuel Sader.	1867. Jacob J. Hendrickson, Ezekiel C. Mount.
1848. B. C. Tatem, Charles Elkinton, William Haines, William R. Tatem.	1868. Ezekiel C. Mount, Lewis V. Atkinson, Isaac H. Lippincott, David S. Adams, Isaac N. Hughes.
1849. B. C. Tatem, William Haines, William W. Dunn,	1869. Leonard F. Hardinz, William Knight, Isaac N. Hughes, John R. Sickler, Asa Coles.
1850. B. C. Tatem, William Haines, William W. Dunn,	1870. William Knight, John R. Sickler, Isaac N. Hughes, Asa Coles.
1851. William Haines, Matthias R. Crane, William R. Tatem.	1871. William Knight, John R. Sickler, Caleb C. Panceast, Asa Coles.
1852. W. R. Tatem, Matthias R. Crane, Martin W. Rulen, Woodward Warrick, David B. Gill, Peter F. Locke, Edmund Jones.	1872. William Knight, Caleb C. Panceast, Edmund Jones, George C. Allen, George H. Gaunt.
1853. Joseph Tatum, James M. Roe, Matthias R. Crane, Joseph Tatum, Matthias R. Crane, John H. Bradway.	1873. Caleb C. Panceast, Edmund Jones, George C. Allen, George H. Gaunt, Charles B. Leonard.
1857. Joseph Tatum, John Pieron, Woodward Warrick, Woodward Warrick John Pieron, William C. Sparks,	1874. Caleb C. Panceast, Edmund Jones, George C. Allen, Charles B. Leonard, J. Alfred Bodine.
1859. Woodward Warrick, John Pieron, Ames J. Peasle, Woodward Warrick, John Pieron, Ames J. Peasle.	1875. Alfred B. Richman, Samuel T. Miller, Henry M. Leap, Joseph T. Paulin, J. Alfred Bodine.
1861. Ames J. Peasle, John R. Sickler, James Chatten, John Cook, Samuel Hopkins, Joshua Richman, Samuel J. Fisher.	1876. Henry M. Leap, Joseph T. Paulin, David C. Wood, John Pieron, Jonathan H. Smith.
1862. John K. Sickler, Samuel Hopkins, Joseph L. Reeves, James Chatten, Joshua Richman,	1877. Henry M. Leap, Joseph T. Paulin, David C. Wood, John Pieron, Jonathan H. Smith.
1863. Joshua L. Reeves, Samuel Hopkins, Joshua Richman, Isaac H. Lippincott, John K. Clark.	1878. John Pieron, Joseph T. Paulin, Paul S. Richman, George Craft, Benjamin Shoemaker.
1864. Joseph L. Reeves, Samuel Hopkins, Isaac H. Lippincott, Isaac C. Dilkes, John K. Clark.	1879. John Pieron, Paul L. Richmond, George Craft, Samuel Hopkins, Peter F. Locke.
1865. Isaac C. Dilkes, Joseph R. Paul, Isaac H. Lippincott, Jacob J. Hendrickson, Ezekiel C. Mount.	1880. John Pieron, Peter F. Locke, Elwood J. Davis, Joseph Higgins, Elwood J. Davis.
1866. Isaac C. Dilkes, Isaac H. Lippincott, Jacob J. Hendrickson, Ezekiel C. Mount, Joseph Washington.	1881. John Pieron, Peter F. Locke, Elwood J. Davis, Joseph Higgins, William S. Mattson.
1867. David S. Adams, Lewis V. Atkinson, Isaac H. Lippincott.	1882. Peter F. Locke, John Pieron, Elwood J. Davis, Joseph Higgins, William S. Mattson.

The Presiding Officers of the Board of Justices and Freeholders, and afterwards of the board of freeholders, were first called moderators, or chairmen, and afterwards directors. They have been as follows since 1791, when the first is recorded:

1791. Elijah Clark.	1823. Jacob Glover.
1794. John Griffith.	1831. Samuel B. Lippincott.
1795. John Sparks.	1832. Jacob Glover.
1798. John Wilkins.	1838. James Matlack.
1800. Samuel Harrison.	1840. Michael C. Fisher.
1802. John Wilkins.	1846. Joseph Saunders.
1804. Samuel W. Harrison.	1851. Joseph Franklin.
1806. Amos Cooper.	1854. William R. Tatam.
1807. Samuel W. Harrison.	1855. Joseph Tatam.
1809. William Zane.	1858. Woodward Warrick.
1811. Joseph Rogers.	1861. Amos J. Peasle.
1812. James Saunders.	1862. John M. Moore.
1813. Michael Fisher.	1863. Woodward Warrick.
1815. James Matlack.	1870. John L. C. Tatam.
1821. Michael C. Fisher.	1871. John M. Saunders.
1822. Ephraim Miller.	1881. Charles S. Knizell.

CLERKS OF THE BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS.

1715. Thomas Sharp.	1787. William White.
1723. William Harrison.	1791. John Gruffyth.
1725. John Kay.	1792. John Blackwood.
1728. John Ladd, Jr.	1794. John Wilkins.
1740. Samuel Spicer.	1796. Thomas Wilkins.
1748. Joseph Kaeligh.	1797. James Stratton.
1749. William Wood.	1798. Samuel W. Harrison.
1751. David Cooper.	Benjamin Rulon.
1754. William Wood.	1807. Thomas Wilkins.
1756. Joseph Harrison.	1818. Richard Snowden.
1763. James Whittall.	1809. Benjamin Rulon.
1764. Samuel Clement, Jr.	1810. Job Brown.
1765. Joseph Hugg.	1812. Samuel Webster, Jr.
1766. Isaac Nickle.	1818. Jacob Glover.
1767. James Hinckman.	1820. Joseph Saunders.
1768. Samuel Harrison.	1833. John B. Harrison.
1773. Samuel Spicer.	1844. George M. Paul.
1775. Joseph Hugg.	1854. Joseph Z. Pierson.
1781. John Griffith.	1857. Josiah S. Franklin.
1782. Jacob Jennings.	1873. James Moore.
1783. Samuel Harrison.	1880. John S. Jessup.
1784. Elijah Cozens.	

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

1798-99. Franklin Davenport.

1776. John Cooper.	1807-09, 1841-43. C. Stratton.
1799-1801. Franklin Davenport.	1839-41. William R. Cooper.
1803-9. James Sloan.	1851-55. Nathan T. Stratton.
1821-25. James Matlack.	1851-73. John W. Hazelton.
1829-33. Richard M. Cooper.	1883. Thomas M. Ferrell.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1776. John Cooper.	1794. Joseph Ellis.
1777. John Cooper.	1795. Joseph Cooper.
1778. John Cooper.	1796. Joseph Cooper.
1779. John Cooper.	1797. Joseph Cooper.
1780. John Cooper.	1798. Thomas Clark.
1781. Joseph Hugg.	1799. Thomas Clark.
1782. Elijah Clark.	1800. Thomas Clark.
1783. Elijah Clark.	1801. Thomas Clark.
1784. John Cooper.	1802. Thomas Clark.
1785. Elijah Clark.	1803. Isaac Nickle.
1786. Elijah Clark.	1804. Isaac Nickle.
1787. Joseph Ellis.	1805. Isaac Nickle.
1788. Joseph Ellis.	1806. Isaac Nickle.
1789. Joseph Ellis.	1807. Richard M. Cooper.
1790. Joseph Ellis.	1808. Richard M. Cooper.
1791. Joseph Ellis.	1809. Richard M. Cooper.
1792. Joseph Ellis.	1810. Richard M. Cooper.
1793. Joseph Ellis.	1811. Isaac Nickle.

1812. James Hopkins.
 1813. James Hopkins.
 1814. Samuel W. Harrison.
 1815. Samuel W. Harrison.
 1816. Samuel W. Harrison.
 1817. James Mattack.
 1818. James Mattack.
 1819. John Baxter.
 1820. John Baxter.
 1821. Michael C. Fisher.
 1822. Michael C. Fisher.
 1823. Joseph Kaighn.
 1824. Isaac Wilkins.
 1825. Isaac Wilkins.
 1826. John Moore White.
 1827. Christopher Sickler.

Under Constitution of 1841.—See note.

1845. John C. Smallwood (Pres.).
 1846. John C. Smallwood (Pres.).
 1847. John C. Smallwood (Pres.).
 1848. John C. Smallwood (Pres.).
 1849. Charles Reeves.
 1850. Charles Reeves.
 1851. Charles Reeves.
 1852. John Burk.
 1853. John Burk.
 1854. John Burk.
 1855. Joseph Franklin.
 1856. Joseph Franklin.
 1857. Joseph Franklin.
 1858. Jephtha Abbott.
 1859. Jephtha Abbott.
 1860. Jephtha Abbott.
 1861. John Pierson.
 1862. John Pierson.
 1863. John Pierson.
1828. Jeremiah J. Foster.
 1829. Joseph Kaighn.
 1830. John W. Mickle.
 1831. Joseph Kaighn.
 1832. Joseph Kaighn.
 1833. John W. Mickle.
 1834. John W. Mickle.
 1835. John W. Mickle.
 1836. John C. Smallwood.
 1837. John C. Smallwood.
 1838. John C. Smallwood.
 1839. Joseph Porter.
 1840. Joseph Porter.
 1841. William R. Cooper.
 1842. Joseph Saunders.
 1843. Joshua P. Browning.
1864. Joseph L. Reeves.
 1865. Joseph L. Reeves.
 1866. Joseph L. Reeves.
 1867. Woodward Warrick.
 1868. Woodward Warrick.
 1869. Woodward Warrick.
 1870. Samuel Hopkins.
 1871. Samuel Hopkins.
 1872. Samuel Hopkins.
 1873. Samuel Hopkins.
 1874. Samuel Hopkins.
 1875. Samuel Hopkins.
 1876. Thomas B. Mathers.
 1877. Thomas P. Mathers.
 1878. Thomas P. Mathers.
 1879. John F. Bodine.
 1880. John F. Bodine.
 1881. John F. Bodine.
 1882. Thomas M. Ferrell.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

- From the Surrender in 1702 to 1772. From the Western Division.*
1703. Peter Fretwell.
 Thomas Gardner.
 Thomas Lambert.
 William Biddle.
 William Steevenson.
 Restore Lippincott.
 John Kay.
 Joseph Cooper.
 William Hall.
 John Mason.
 John Smith.
 John Hugg Jr.
 1704. Joshua Wright.
 1705. Peter Canson.
 William Hall (of Salem).
 Richard Johnson.
 John Thomson.
 Bartholomew Wyat.
 John Wills.
 Thomas Bryan.
 Samuel Jennings.
 Thomas Gardner.
 John Kay.
 Philip Pawle.
 1706-9. Thomas Gardner.
 Thomas Rapier.
 Hugh Sharp.
 Nathaniel Cripps.
 John Kay.
 John Kaighn.
 Richard Johnson.
 Nathaniel Breading.
 Hugh Middleton.
 John Lewis.
 — Eldridge.

From Gloucester County.

1709. John Kay.
 John Kaighn.
 1710. John Kay.
 John Kaighn.
 1716. Daniel Cox.
 Richard Bull.
 1721. Samuel Cole.
 John Mickle.
 1727. John Mickle.
 William Harrison.
1739. William Harrison.
 — Joseph Cooper.
 1738. Joseph Cooper.
 John Mickle.
 1740. Joseph Cooper.
 John Mickle.
 1743. Joseph Cooper.
 John Mickle.
 1744. Joseph Cooper.
 John Mickle.
1745. Joseph Cooper.
 — Elizab'z Hopkins.
 1746. Joseph Cooper.
 Ebenezer Hopkins.
 1749. Joseph Cooper.
 James Hinshman.
 1751. William Mickle.
 Joseph Eli's.

1754. John Ladd.
 Samuel Clement.
 1761. Samuel Clement.
 David Cooper.
 1763. Robert Friend Price.
 John Hinshman.
 1772. John Hinshman.
 Robert F. Price.
- Since 1772.
1798. Samuel W. Harrison.
 James Wilkins.
 1799. Joshua L. Howell.
 Samuel Harrison.
 Thomas Wilkins.
 1800. Samuel Harrison.
 Abel Clement.
 Samuel French.
 1801. Samuel W. Harrison.
 Samuel French.
 Isaac Mickle.
 1802. Samuel W. Harrison.
 Samuel French.
 Abel Clement.
 1803. Joseph Cooper.
 Robert Newell.
 Richard Risley.
 1804. Joseph Cooper.
 Richard Risley.
 Robert Newell.
 1805. Robert Newell.
 Reuben Clark.
 Samuel C. Champion.
 1806. Robert Newell.
 Keathen Clark.
 Samuel C. Champion.
 1807. Jacob Glover.
 Benjamin Rulen.
 Michael C. Fisher.
 1808. Jacob Glover.
 Benjamin Rulen.
 Thomas Doughty.
 1809. Joseph B. Clark.
 John Brick.
 Thomas Doughty.
 1810. Benjamin Rulen.
 Michael C. Fisher.
 Matthew Gill, Jr.
 1811. Jacob Glover.
 Joseph B. Clark.
 Matthew Gill, Jr.
 1812. Isaac Pine.
 Joseph C. Swett.
 Daniel Carroll.
 1813. Isaac Pine.
 Daniel Carroll.
 Charles French.
 1814. Charles French.
 Isaac Pine.
 Nicholas Rape.
 1815. Isaac Pine.
 Edward Sharp.
 Richard S. Risley.
 1816. Isaac Pine.
 Richard S. Risley.
 Edward Sharp.
 1817. Isaac Pine.
 Edward Sharp.
 John Estell.
 1818. Daniel Lake.
 Samuel Kille.
 Samuel L. Howell.
 1819. Samuel Kille.
 Jeremiah J. Foster.
 Thomas Garwood.
 1820. John Wilson.
 William Tatam.

1820	John Moore White,
1821	John R. Scull, Charles C. Stratton, Joseph Kaighn,
1822	John R. Scull, Isaac Mickle, Joseph Knizhin,
1823	John Moore White, Charles C. Stratton, John Estell,
1824	Benjamin W. Cooper, Thomas Chapman, Daniel Lake,
1825	Benjamin Cooper, John R. Scull, Charles French,
1826	Charles French, Jr., Daniel Lake, Thomas Bee,
1827	Thomas Bee, Joseph Porter, John W. Mickle,
1828	Joseph Porter, John Estell, Charles Stratton,
1829	John W. Mickle, Isaac Hinman, Japhet Ireland,
1830	Japhet Ireland, Jacob Bowey, Charles Reeves, Robert L. Armstrong,
1831	Jacob Bowey, Charles Reeves, Charles F. Wilkins, Samuel B. Westcott,
1832	John Gill, Jr., Charles F. Wilkins, Elijah Bower, Samuel B. Westcott,
1833	Joseph Rogers, Jesse Smith,

Constitution of 1844.

1845	Samuel Cooper,
1846	Benjamin Harding, Samuel W. Cooper,
1847	John B. Miller, John B. Hilyard,
1848	John B. Miller, John B. Hilyard,
1849	John Duell, John Burk,
1850	Thomas Gaskell, John Duell,
1851	Benjamin C. Tatem, Edmund Wetherby,
1852	Samuel Mayhew, David Campbell,
1853	Jephtha Abbott, John V. Porch,
1854	Joseph Franklin, Benjamin Beckett,
1855	Jacob G. Tomlin, James B. Robertson,
1856	James B. Robertson, Jacob G. Tomlin,
1857	John H. Bradway, Benjamin Smith,
1858	John F. Thomas, George C. Hewitt,
1859	John F. Thomas, George C. Hewitt,
1860	John Starr, Joseph Harker (died), Joseph Dafield,

1833	William R. Cooper, John R. Scull,
1834	Joseph Rogers, Samuel B. Lippincott, John R. Scull,
1835	Joseph Rogers, Samuel B. Lippincott, William R. Cooper, Joseph Eudicott,
1836	Joseph W. Cooper, James W. Caldwell, David C. Ogden, John Richards,
1837	James W. Caldwell, David C. Ogden, Joseph Porter, Joseph W. Cooper,
1838	Joseph Porter, Joseph W. Cooper, Charles Reeves, Elijah Bower,
1839	Elijah Bower, Charles Reeves, Joseph Franklin, Richard W. Snowden,
1840	Richard W. Snowden, Joseph Franklin, Charles Reeves, Elijah Bower,
1841	Joseph L. Pierson, Thomas H. Whitney, John B. Miller, Charles Knight,
1842	Thomas H. Whitney, Samuel C. Allen, Thomas H. French, Richard W. Snowden,
1843	Samuel W. Cooper, Benjamin Harding, Nathan T. Stratton, Thomas B. Wood,

CHAPTER XXIX.

BENCH AND BAR OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY.¹

THE separation of the present county of Camden from old Gloucester County took away from the latter county its largest and most thriving city, and with Camden a majority of the members of the bar of the old county, leaving it with a small population and no large towns; consequently, in the present county of Gloucester the business of the courts has been limited and the lawyers few in number. The Woodbury bar has always been considered a fairly good one, and has had in its ranks many men of marked ability. Judges Moore and Carpenter, of the Supreme Court, went from this bar, and others of its members in the past have achieved a most enviable reputation in the courts of the State and nation. In 1872 Judge Carter, of Woodbury, a local historian of note, remarked in a public lecture that "within this (Woodbury) court-house, during the last eighty-five years, not a small number of master-minds have combated with each other. Here have practiced some of the most able lawyers, such as the Hon. Richard Stockton, grandfather of the commodore, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Hon. Garret D. Wall, Hon. Charles Ewing, Hon. John Moore White, Hon. Peter A. Brown, Hon. Peter D. Vroom, Hon. David Paul Brown, and others of their time, as well as our own day, eminent for learning and venerable in years, of our town and State, whose noted ability has made their names as familiar to us as household words. It may be safely said, without any attempt at flattery, that the opinion of those more competent to judge, that, generally speaking, the present younger practitioners of the Gloucester County bar (those who are in the habit of practicing here) stand second to none in point of general legal ability, promptness, integrity, and courtesy, ambitious to make still more honorable a most honorable profession."

For a long period after the Revolution it was customary for the lawyers of the State to "go on circuits;" that is, to go from county to county with the Supreme Court judge and argue cases in which they were already engaged, or pick up any business they could during the continuance of the term, and Gloucester County was visited in this way by many attorneys who became famous; besides those named in Judge Carter's lecture, such eminent legal lights

¹ By Belmont Perry.

as James Kinsey, Lucius Stockton, Joseph W. Scott, L. Q. C. Elmer, William Griffith, Gen. James Giles, Joseph C. Hornblower, Abraham Browning, and Jere Sloan came frequently to practice here; but the home bar, with its T. P. Carpenter, Franklin Davenport, John Moore White, Robert L. Armstrong, and others, was generally able to hold its own with the best of them.

Judges.—The courts of the county have been presided over by some of the most learned of the State's judiciary. Chief Justice Andrew Kirkpatrick, of New Brunswick, presided here one or two terms prior to 1820. He was born in 1756, in Somerset County, and, like many other distinguished New Jersey jurists, was from Scotch-Irish stock. He was a Princeton graduate, and was designed by his parents for the ministry, but after a year's study of divinity he gave it up for the law, and after teaching school for a time studied law under ex-Governor William Patterson, at New Brunswick, receiving his license as an attorney in 1785. He was elected to the Supreme Court in 1797, and in 1803 was made chief justice, holding this position for twenty-one years. He was noted for his profound knowledge of the laws relating to real estate, and his opinions are regarded as models of deep learning and sound judgment. He died in 1831.

Another eminent jurist who frequently presided over the Gloucester courts was Chief Justice Joseph C. Hornblower, of Newark, who held his high office from 1832 to 1846. His decisions during this period were marked by learning of a high order, and are frequently quoted in courts of law. He was a native of New Jersey, having been born at Newark in 1777. His father was a member of the Continental Congress. Judge Hornblower once gave a decision to the effect that Congress had no right to pass a fugitive-slave law. He was chairman of the New Jersey delegation to the convention that nominated Fremont for President, and was president of the New Jersey Electoral College in 1860. He died at Newark, June 11, 1864, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

Chief Justice Charles Ewing was in all probability New Jersey's ablest jurist. We find that he presided over our county courts on numerous occasions, and we also find his name appearing among the lawyers who came to Woodbury, and also as assisting the prosecutor on two occasions. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and the son of James Ewing, who at the time Charles was born was living at Bridgeton, N. J. He graduated from Princeton College in 1798, and from the law office of Samuel Leake, of Bridgeton, three years later. The Legislature made him chief justice, in 1824, to succeed Judge Kirkpatrick, and seven years later he was re-elected by a Legislature opposed to him politically; but he only lived a few months after his second election, dying in 1832, one of the first victims of the Asiatic cholera that visited New Jersey that year. Judge Ewing

was noted for the great clearness of his decisions, and for the pointedness of his charges to the jury, never hesitating to inform them just exactly what he thought of the case under consideration.

Stacy Gardiner Potts presided over the Gloucester courts for seven years, commencing with 1853. He was a most excellent jurist and a very popular judge. Harrisburg, Pa., was his native city. He was born in November, 1799. His great-great-grandfather, Thomas Potts, came over from England in the famous ship "Shield," in 1678, landing at Burlington, N. J., this being the first vessel to ascend the Delaware above Philadelphia. His grandfather, Stacy Potts, was a tanner at Trenton, and in his family young Stacy was brought up. He attended the Quaker schools, and early in life entered a printing-office as an apprentice. When twenty-one years of age he became editor of the Trenton *Emporium*, and in 1823 entered the law office of L. H. Stockton as a student, still editing his paper. Afterwards he became a law pupil to Governor G. D. Wall, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. In 1828 he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1829, and two years later was made clerk of the Chancery Court, holding this position for ten years. In 1845 he assisted ex-Governor Vroom, Chancellor Green, and William L. Dayton to revise the laws of New Jersey, and in 1852 Governor Fort placed him on the Supreme Bench, his circuit comprising Camden, Gloucester, Ocean, and Burlington Counties. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and connected, as teacher and superintendent, with one Sunday-school for thirty-six years. He died at Trenton, April 9, 1865, a kindly, Christian man, loved and honored for his virtues and his ability.

From 1841 to 1846, Daniel Elmer, of Bridgeton, was the Supreme Court judge assigned to the Gloucester Circuit. He was born in Cumberland County in 1784, and was admitted to the bar in 1805, and made a sergeant-at-law in 1828. He remained in practice at Bridgeton until 1841, when he was, by the joint meeting of the Legislature, elected a member of the Supreme Court. It was during his term that the Mercer case was tried. He resigned in 1846, on account of ill health, and died in 1848.

Then followed Judge Carpenter, whose sketch appears among the lawyers of the county.

In 1852, Lucius Q. C. Elmer was appointed a Supreme Court judge, and presided in the Gloucester circuit for about fifteen years thereafter. An extended sketch of him will be found in the history of Cumberland County embraced in this work. He ranked as a very able and learned jurist.

Chief Justice Edward W. Whelpley presided here for one term, and his strict rulings and dignified manner, as well as his ability, made the same impression here as elsewhere where he presided,—that he was, in fact, one of the ablest jurists in the United States, having a wonderfully retentive memory, to-

gether with a sound and discriminating mind, and his whole bearing being that of a model judge.

Hon. George Spofford Woodhull presided over the Gloucester courts for about fourteen years, commencing with 1867. He was born near Freehold, N. J., and graduated from Princeton College in 1833. He studied law under Judge Richard S. Field, of Princeton, and was admitted as an attorney in 1839, and began practice at Freehold, where he remained until 1850, when he removed to May's Landing, Atlantic Co. He was prosecutor of the pleas for this county for fifteen years, and for two terms held the same position in Cape May County. His first appointment to the Supreme bench came from Governor Marcus L. Ward, in 1866, and in 1873 he was reappointed by Democratic Governor Parker, although himself a Republican. He retired from the bench in 1880, and died in 1881. He was a careful and accurate judge, and although slow in his manner, he generally rendered decisions that were acceptable and sound.

Hon. Joel Parker is the Supreme Court judge who at present presides over the Gloucester County courts, and it may safely be said that the circuit never had a more careful, accurate, or painstaking presiding officer, or one whose rulings have given more general satisfaction. Judge Parker was born Nov. 24, 1816, in Monmouth County, N. J., very near the old "Monmouth battle-ground," and is a son of Charles Parker, a leading citizen in his day. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, serving throughout the war. His father was sheriff, member of the Legislature, and State treasurer. Joel Parker attended the schools of Trenton during his younger days, and afterwards managed his father's Monmouth farm for three years. He graduated from Princeton College in 1839. His law studies were prosecuted under the tutorage of Chancellor Henry W. Green, and he was admitted to the bar in 1842, and commenced practice at Freehold, where he has resided ever since. In 1844 he entered political life as a public speaker on behalf of the Democratic party, and in 1847 was elected to the Legislature. While in the Legislature he offered a bill to equalize taxation by taxing personal as well as real property. In 1851 he was made prosecutor of the pleas for Monmouth County, and served five years. In 1860 he was chosen a United States elector, casting his ballot for Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency. For several years prior to the late war he was brigadier-general of the Monmouth militia, and took great interest in military matters. In 1861, Governor Olden made him major-general of the five counties of Monmouth, Middlesex, Ocean, Mercer, and Union, with view to promote volunteering, and in this position he was highly successful. In 1862 he was nominated for Governor, and was elected over Hon. Marcus L. Ward by fourteen thousand six hundred majority, and his efficiency in this position during the trying war times is well known—he is New Jersey's honored "war Governor." He has

frequently been mentioned for the Presidency, and his name always well received. In 1871 he was again elected Governor, and served another term of three years. In 1880 he was made a member of the New Jersey Supreme Court, and assigned to preside over the counties of Camden, Burlington, and Gloucester, and his administration of this position has earned for him the reputation of a careful, wise, and prudent judge. He was married in 1843 to Maria M. Gummens, of Burlington, N. J.

The Common Pleas courts of the county have been presided over most of the time by laymen, and a greater part of the County Court business has been conducted by them. The prominence and length of service of some of these deserve more than a passing notice. Thomas Thackara, Francis Collins, John Wood, and Andrew Robinson were the first of these judges of whom we have any record. They were on the bench in 1856, when the courts were held at Gloucester and Red Bank, and it appears from the records of that year that Andrew Wilke was the first person indicted by the Gloucester courts. He had stolen overalls from Thomas Sins, of Philadelphia. But one term of the court was held at Red Bank, and it is supposed that this was held in a tavern that once stood near the mouth of Woodbury Creek.

Among other early judges we find such names as Watkins, Hugg, Rambo, Cooper, Howell, Kaign, Whitail, Paul, Sharp, Mickle, Clement, Tatum, Sparks, Stratton, Hopkins, Panceast, Gill, French, and others familiar throughout the county. Judges were plenty in early days, and we find that from 1656 to 1852 Gloucester County has had about four hundred Common Pleas judges. In one year (1812) seventeen were appointed, and in 1813 sixteen more were appointed. Thomas Thackara, Gloucester County's first judge, was evidently a distinguished man in his day, for we find him a member of the first Legislature that sat in Burlington to frame laws for the province of West New Jersey. It was a responsible position, for these new-comers found themselves the inhabitants of a land without a law, except so far as generally promulgated through the original concessions, which did not enter into detail or the practical application of the principles therein embodied. Thomas Thackara was a native of Yorkshire, England, where the family suffered much religious persecution by reason of their adherence to the opinions and practices of George Fox, the Quaker. In 1656, Thomas Thackara was taken from a religious meeting at Leeds, and confined for several weeks in York Castle. He is probably the same Thomas Thackara who arrived at Salem, N. J., in the pinkie "Ye Owner's Adventure," Nov. 18, 1681, and about the 1st of January, 1682, purchased a tract of land in the present Newton township, extending from Newton to Cooper's Creek. Together with Mark Newbie and William Cooper, he was appointed one of the judges of the court for the third tenth in the year 1682, and

continued in office until 1685. The authority, in all probability, only extended to that of Orphans' Court, Quarter Sessions, and Common Pleas, and was held for the judicial division, as named in the law, until the year 1686, when the third and fourth tenth were made one bailiwick by the inhabitants, and thereafter so recognized by the Legislature of the province. No records seem to have been kept until 1686, when they began to be preserved in the Gloucester County clerk's office. He was also one of the land commissioners, a responsible duty in those days, having to examine titles, direct the deputy-surveyors in locating land, etc. He gave the land for the first Friends' meeting-house built at Newton, and William Cooper and he were selected by the Friends to sign the address of the Newton Meeting to the Yearly Meeting of London, protesting against the conduct of George Keith in his differences with the Society of Friends. His first wife probably died after his settlement here, as in 1689 he married Hepsibah Eastlack, a resident of these parts. His death occurred in 1702.

Richard Matlack Cooper, of Camden, presided over the Common Pleas courts for many years, and ranked very high in that position. He was born in this county in 1768, and was a direct descendant of William Cooper, one of the first English occupants of South Jersey, it being at his house at Pyne Point (now Cooper's Point) where some famous Indian treaties were made, and in his house that the first Friends' meetings were held. R. M. Cooper was a member of the Legislative Council, and in 1829 was sent to Congress, and re-elected in 1831. His judgeship covered very many years, and his official duties were carried out in a straightforward, plain manner, that won for him the respect and confidence of all. He died March 10, 1844.

Another distinguished presiding judge of Common Pleas courts of the county was Benjamin F. Carter, who was a judge of this court for twenty years, and most of this time acting as its presiding officer. He was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1823, and is a son of the late Joseph Carter, a native of Gloucester County, but for many years a hardware merchant in Philadelphia, where his son Benjamin was at school up to his eleventh year, after which he attended the private schools of Woodbury. Judge Carter has held many positions of honor and trust, and always with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all with whom his duties brought him in contact. He was Woodbury's postmaster during the terms of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, and one year under President Lincoln. He was a member of the first Borough Council of Woodbury, and one of its first mayors. He was elected mayor by the Council after the place became a city, but declined. In 1863 he was appointed by Governor Parker post quartermaster, with the rank of captain, and stationed at Beverly as a disbursing officer for the State troops engaged in putting down the Rebellion, and on his retirement

was highly recommended by the State officers for his efficient management. In 1873, Governor Parker appointed him a member of the State Constitutional Commission, and he served therein on the committees on the judiciary, the executive, and the appointing power. In 1875 he ran for State senator, but was defeated by a small majority. Twice he had the honor of serving as a member of the Electoral College of New Jersey, once in 1876, when he voted for Samuel J. Tilden, and again in 1880 (to fill a vacancy), when he cast his ballot for Gen. Hancock for President. His career as a judge began in 1858, when he was appointed by the joint meeting of the Legislature, and he was reappointed in the same way in 1863, and again in 1868. In 1877, Governor Bell appointed him judge for a term of five years. He ranked as one of the ablest Common Pleas judges in the State, and had he desired it he could, in 1881 have received the appointment as a member of the Court of Errors and Appeals for the State. He is at present a member of the board of managers of the State Lunatic Asylum. Judge Carter has always been very active in church work, and was one of the original trustees of Christ Episcopal Church of Woodbury, superintendent of its Sunday-school for a quarter of a century, and at the present time its senior warden and treasurer, and frequently has represented this church in diocesan conventions. He is also president of the Gloucester County Bible Society, and is the author of the "Historical Lectures on Woodbury," published in 1873 by the citizens of the town. A leading citizen and an affable neighbor, Judge Carter stands among Gloucester County's most respected citizens.

John M. Watson was appointed Common Pleas judge in 1843, again in 1851, and again in 1856. He was born in Salem County, in March, 1796, and died at Woodbury on the 3d day of July, 1878. He was at one time Woodbury's postmaster, and for many years a director in the Woodbury Bank.

John R. Sickler, M.D., of Mantua, was first appointed a judge in 1844, and reappointed in 1852-1857, and 1862, serving altogether about twenty-three years. He was born at Chew's Landing, Camden Co.; was for many years a member of the board of freeholders, and a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1840. He is still living at Mantua.

Simeon Warrington was on the bench for ten years from 1864, and in 1874 represented the county in the Legislature. He was born in Burlington County in 1805.

The present Common Pleas judges are Samuel T. Miller, M.D., of Paulsboro; John M. Moore, of Clayton; and ex-Sheriff Edmund Jones, of Franklinville, all of whom have proved themselves efficient and capable to discharge the duties of the office.

The office of prosecutor of the pleas of the county has been held but by a few men, the list comprising Elias D. Woodruff (during his term the office was

called deputy attorney-general), Thomas Chapman, Samuel L. Southard (as attorney-general of the State), Morris Croxall (one term, in 1830, by appointment of the court), Jeremiah H. Sloan (one term, in 1832, by appointment of the court), John Moore White, Robert L. Armstrong, Thomas P. Carpenter, John B. Harrison, Joshua S. Thompson, and Belmont Perry.

During their incumbency there were very few murder cases tried; indeed, we think that the Gooby case, the Mercer trial, the Stewart case, and the trial of Michael Lighe comprise the list.

The first case was the trial of John Gooby, a colored man, aged about fifty years, who lived at old Dilk's Mill, near the present town of Wenonah. He shot another colored man, named George Tiller, during a quarrel. This occurred near Gooby's house in the spring of 1820, and at the June term of that year he was indicted. Chief Justice Andrew Kirkpatrick presided at the trial, and the case was prosecuted by Deputy Attorney-General Elias D. Woodruff, of the Woodbury bar.

Gooby was convicted and sentenced to be hung in June, 1821, but after the gallows had been built by Amos Campbell and erected on the lot in the rear of where Daniel Packer's wheelwright-shop now stands, Gooby was reprieved until the following December, when the gallows was re-erected on the Salem turnpike, just below the forks of the road, in the south end of Woodbury, and on the lot now occupied by the house of Edward Haur, and Gooby duly hung by Sheriff John Baxter. Gooby was buried alongside of the wall of the old jail.

The Mercer case was prosecuted by Attorney-General Molleson and Prosecuror Thomas P. Carpenter, and Mercer was defended by the famous criminal lawyer, Peter A. Brown, of Philadelphia, assisted by Abraham Browning, Esq. Judge Daniel Elmer presided. Singleton Mercer shot Hutchinson Heberton, the alleged betrayer of his sister, while they were on a ferry-boat crossing the Delaware from Philadelphia to Camden, the latter city being at that time in old Gloucester County. Both of the parties were members of prominent families, and the case created widespread interest, the old court-house being constantly crowded almost to suffocation during the trial, which took place in April, 1843. Although a clear case of murder was made out, Mercer was acquitted through the eloquence of his counsel and the strong popular feeling in his favor.

The next murder case was that of Joseph Stewart, a colored boy, who killed a colored companion named Prague, by holding his head under the water while the two were together in Woodbury Creek. This was in 1861. Chief Justice Whelpley presided at the trial, and Attorney-General F. T. Frelinghuysen and Prosecuror Thompson conducted the case for the State. Stewart was ably defended by Abraham Browning and Samuel H. Grey, of Camden, but the jury brought him in guilty, and he was sentenced to be

hung. This sentence, however, was afterwards changed by the court of last resort, and Stewart was sent to the State's prison, where he still is, undergoing a life-sentence.

The Tighe murder case was tried in May, 1879. Michael Tighe and John Burke were both Irishmen and both near neighbors, living at Centre Square, in the lower end of the county. On the day of the murder they were engaged with others in filling up a gully in the highway near their homes. Burke had a cart which he had just driven on a piece of land owned by Tighe, and which he was about to load with rubbish therefrom. He had a fork in his hand, and Tighe stood by with a shovel. After Burke had thrown a few forkfuls into his cart, Tighe objected to his taking any more, and sharp words followed, when Tighe started up Burke's horse. Burke stopped the horse, and started for the rear of the cart again, when Tighe raised his shovel and brought it down upon Burke's head, breaking the skull, and from this wound Burke died a few days thereafter. Judge Woodhull presided at the trial, and the prosecution was conducted by Prosecuror Belmont Perry, assisted by his brother, Samuel E. Perry, Esq. The defense was ably handled by James Moore, Esq., and John S. Jessup, Esq. Their plea on behalf of Tighe was self-defense. The trial was a long one, and excited great interest throughout the county, people coming from miles away, and bringing their lunch along so as not to lose their seats at the noon recess. The verdict was "Guilty of murder in the second degree," and Tighe was sent to State's prison for twenty years.

Below will be found sketches of all the lawyers who were actually resident in Gloucester County. The list is not very long, but embraces the names of many who were eminent for their learning and probity.

FRANKLIN DAVENPORT.—It is believed that the subject of this sketch was Woodbury's first lawyer. He was one of the most distinguished men in the State, and the most noted citizen of old Gloucester County in its early days. During the Revolutionary war he served as an officer of the New Jersey troops, and particularly distinguished himself at Fort Mifflin, under Gen. Samuel Smith, and after the war was known as *General Davenport*. When the office of county surrogate was created Gen. Davenport was appointed to the position by Governor William Livingston, and was sworn in Feb. 15, 1785, before Judge John Wilkins. He practiced law at the same time he was surrogate, and from the frequent mention of his name in the early county records it is evident that he had an extensive practice. During 1798 and 1799 he was a United States senator from New Jersey, and for two years thereafter a member of Congress. He was a member of the famous "Fox Hunting Club," established in this county prior to the Revolution, and we find his name

among the original trustees of Woodbury Academy, erected in 1791, also among the original members of the Woodbury Library Company, instituted in 1794. He was one of the first members of the Gloucester County Bible Society, founded in 1816. During the "Whiskey Insurrection" in Pennsylvania, in 1794, Gen. Davenport was a colonel commanding New Jersey troops. Among the records in the surrogate's office, Woodbury, occurs the following:

"December term, 1794. No business, the surrogate (the first appointed) Franklin Davenport, having marched from Trenton, N.J., through Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, as colonel commandant of a detachment of New Jersey militia, consisting of seven hundred and twenty-four, rank and file, with a double proportion of field and staff officers, by order of the President of the United States, George Washington, to assist in quelling an insurrection raised by the patriots of the day."

His house and office were in a frame building that stood on the site just south of Paul's Hotel, now occupied as the residence of George Brick.

ELIAS D. WOODRUFF.—Among the very first, if not the first, lawyers to locate in Woodbury were, we believe, Franklin Davenport and Elias D. Woodruff. The latter was a son of Elias Woodruff, of Elizabethtown, N. J., where Elias D. was born about the year 1765. He was a brother of Aaron Dickinson Woodruff, attorney-general of New Jersey from 1793 to 1817, and also a brother to George W. Woodruff, United States district attorney. Elias D. Woodruff was a man of medium size and rather small features; his manner was quick and impulsive, and he was accounted a rather brilliant man. He held the office of deputy attorney-general for many years, and as such performed the duties of State's attorney for the county up to 1821. It was the custom at this period for the attorney-general to deputize a prosecuting officer for the counties where he did not attend court. He had charge of the prosecution when John Gooby was tried for murder, in June, 1820. His law office was the one now occupied by Belmont Perry, and lately the office of Hon. John C. Smallwood. He died in Woodbury about 1825.

HON. JOHN MOORE WHITE.—He was born in Bridgeton, Cumberland Co., N. J., in 1770, and was the youngest son of an English merchant who had originally settled in Philadelphia, and his mother was the daughter of Alexander Moore, who had settled in Bridgeton about 1730. His mother died while her youngest son was but an infant, leaving also two other sons. His father returned to England, leaving his children under the guardianship of their grandfather, Alexander Moore, who educated them. When the Revolutionary war broke out he returned to America, obtained a commission in the American army, was an aide to Gen. Sullivan, and was killed in the battle of Germantown, Pa. Judge White studied law with Joseph Bloomfield, received his license as attorney in 1791, as counselor in 1799, and as sergeant-at-law in 1812. He practiced law in Bridgeton, where he resided until 1808, when he re-

moved to Woodbury, and lived there until the close of his life. He was very successful as an advocate, and was well versed in the common law as applied to matters where real estate was concerned, and was generally charged with cases where boundary-lines were involved. During his professional life he was prosecutor of the pleas for several years in the counties of Salem and Cumberland. During the early part of his residence in Woodbury he was elected a member of Assembly from Gloucester County, and was several times re-elected. He was appointed attorney-general of the State in 1833, and in 1838 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of the State. He served his term of seven years on the bench, and at its close retired to private life. He had married, about the time of his admission to the bar, Miss Luntzinger, and his family consisted only of one child, a daughter, who died when about sixteen years of age. Judge White's years were protracted beyond fourscore years and ten. He died in 1862, in the ninety-second year of his age. His widow by a second marriage still survives him, and resides in Woodbury.

ROBERT L. ARMSTRONG, Sr., was the only son of Rev. Jas. F. Armstrong and Susannah Livingston, who were married by the famous Dr. Witherspoon, at Princeton, in August, 1782. Rev. J. F. Armstrong was a native of Maryland, a chaplain in the army during the whole Revolution, and settled in Trenton, as pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in 1786, and continued as such till his death in 1816. Robert L. was born at Princeton about 1785. One of his sisters was the wife of Chief Justice Ewing, another the wife of Chancellor Green, and another the wife of Judge Caleb S. Green. Soon after attaining his majority he was admitted to the bar and settled in Woodbury. He was made prosecutor of the pleas for this county in January, 1838, and held the office until his death, which occurred the following year (1839). He was a very distinguished lawyer, and as a pleader ranked among the first in the State. In all matters affecting the welfare of his native county he was ever active, and always as a leader. During the war of 1812 he commanded a militia company known as "The Blues of Gloucester County," but just what service they performed is not known. Among the records of the Woodbury Presbyterian Church he appears as a trustee in 1834.

The last whipping-post was erected in Woodbury about 1821; it remained standing three days when it was burned down by some boys, and Mr. Armstrong always got the credit for having it done.

THOMAS CHAPMAN was among the first lawyers to settle in Woodbury. He came to this county, about the year 1818, from Rahway, N. J., of which place he was a native, being a son of Rev. Robert Hett Chapman, a famous Presbyterian clergyman, and at one time president of the University of North Carolina. Mr. Chapman was a gentleman of the old

school, and wore the old style of dress so common during the Revolutionary period. As a lawyer he was somewhat slow in manner, and ranked higher as an office lawyer than as an advocate. From 1822 up to 1829 he was prosecutor of the pleas of old Gloucester County, and filled the position with much credit; but his duties as prosecutor were evidently not laborious, as we find by the records that the number of indictments found in those days was very small. He lived in the brick house on Broad Street, Woodbury, lately the residence of Dr. Benjamin Howell, and the office now occupied by Squire William Watkins was built by him and stood in his day on the lot just north of his residence. Soon after he left the office of prosecutor he removed to Camden, where he remained until his death.

JOHN LAWRENCE.—John Lawrence was a brother of the famous Capt. James Lawrence, who was mortally wounded at sea during the conflict between the American frigate "Chesapeake" and the British frigate "Shannon," off Boston, in June, 1813, and whose memorable command, as he was being carried below decks in dying condition, "Don't give up the ship," made him a true hero.

His father, John Brown Lawrence, was a member of the Council, a distinguished lawyer, and a loyalist. He resided at Burlington, N. J., where the subject of this sketch was born.

He resided in the house now occupied by John S. Jessup, Esq. Among the early court records his name appears very frequently in civil cases, and he evidently had a large practice. With Gen. Davenport, he was a member of the ante-Revolution "Fox Hunting Club." He died and was buried in Woodbury, but the exact date could not be obtained.

JOHN B. HARRISON.—He was born in Gloucester County, educated in the same county, and, save three years of his law studies in Philadelphia, pursued his profession in the county. He was known as a scholar, a ripe lawyer, and a high-toned gentleman. He died Dec. 21, 1863, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. At the time of his death he was the eldest member of the bar. The criminal docket was heavy at that time, and his prosecutorship about expiring. His duty required work, and his unremitting labor overtaxed his energies. After the adjournment of the court but a day or two, he was attacked by typhoid fever, and in a brief week's illness departed this life. He was a member of the bar for forty-five years, and was never married. "He was a man remarkable for honesty and directness of purpose. It was the great feature of his character." R. K. Matlock, Esq., said of him, "Quite half a century we were comrades; as boys we met in the school-room and on the playground; in after-years we were in daily intercourse, personal or professional. In youth, manhood, and old age he was characterized by the same elements of character. No one ever challenged his truth or his sincerity, his generosity or his courage."

To the common school, the Sabbath-school, and church of every Christian denomination he contributed largely of time and substance. He was not a politician, but he was a political scholar, and no books in his library were so attractive to him as books on government.

ROBERT K. MATLOCK.—The son of Hon. James Matlock, at one time a member of Congress from Woodbury, N. J., whose American ancestor, William Matlock, was among the Quakers who settled at Burlington, N. J., about the year 1670. His mother's name was Elizabeth Matlock, *née* Kennedy. He was born in Woodbury, Jan. 22, 1804, and died April 27, 1877, at his home in Woodbury. His law preceptor was Charles Chauncey, Esq., of Philadelphia. He was admitted as attorney Nov. 15, 1827, and as counselor Sept. 6, 1833, and always resided in Woodbury, and ranked high in profession. As a citizen he was highly respected, and his services were always valuable to any cause he championed.

LEAMING MATLOCK.—son of the above Robert K. Matlock, was born in Woodbury, March 26, 1854; was educated in Woodbury and Philadelphia. His law preceptor was his father, R. K. Matlock. He was admitted as attorney June term, 1876, and counselor June term, 1879, and is now in full practice in his native town.

THOMAS PRESTON CARPENTER.—lawyer and ex-judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, late of Camden, was born on April 19, 1804, at Glassboro, Gloucester Co., N. J., where his father, Edward Carpenter, was then living and operating the glass-works now owned by the Whitneys, his mother being a daughter of Dr. James Stratton, of Swedesboro, well known through that portion of the State as a physician and a churchman. He was a descendant of Samuel Carpenter, Thomas Lloyd, and Samuel Preston, well-known men in the early days of Pennsylvania. His father dying when he was quite young, Mr. Carpenter spent his early life with his grandfather, at Carpenter's Landing (now Mantua). After receiving a liberal education, he studied law with Judge White, of Woodbury, and was admitted as an attorney in September, 1830. On October 26, 1838, he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Gloucester County, and took a prominent part in several very important trials, and among the first the one known as the "Mercer trial" (March, 1843). On Feb. 5, 1845, he was appointed by Governor Stratton one of the associate judges of the Supreme Court of the State, his circuit comprising Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties. On his retirement (after seven years) from the judgeship he devoted himself to the practice of his profession, principally as a counselor, and was eminently successful. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he joined the Union League of Philadelphia, and gave his entire sympathies to the Union cause. In 1865 he was active in promoting the success of the Sanitary Fair, occupy-

ing as he did the position of president of the New Jersey auxiliary. He married Rebecca, daughter of Dr. Samuel Clemens Hopkins, formerly of Woodbury. He was an earnest Christian, and in the church (Protestant Episcopal) he always held an honored position, being for many years vestryman, warden, and deputy to the diocesan and general conventions. He was not only an able lawyer, but amid the cares of an active practice he was thoroughly versed in classical and general literature. He was greatly respected throughout the State of New Jersey, of which he was at the time of his death one of the best-known citizens. As a judge of the Supreme Court he was held in high esteem by his associates, and by the bar of the State for his ability, learning, and for the uniform good judgment which he brought to the consideration of cases. In the counties where he presided at circuits, and which he visited during his term of office at regular periods, his genial manners and kindly intercourse with the people made him very popular. Judge Carpenter was interested and active at home in all enterprises which affected the prosperity and welfare of his town. In church, at the bar, and in society he was, during his life, one of the most prominent men of his native State. Overwork and a death in the happy home-circle, where, after all, his loveliest traits were shown, broke his health. In 1872 he had a slight threatening of paralysis, and he never fully recovered from the shock. He died at his home in Camden on the 20th of March, 1876.

Among all the notices that appeared none summed up his life and character more truthfully than that by Bishop Scarborough in the Convention address:

"Judge Thomas P. Carpenter, of Camden, after a life of singular purity and gentleness, was taken, not many weeks ago, from his labor to his reward. He held many important trusts in the diocese, and always won the respect and confidence of those who came in contact with him. While he was an impartial judge, an able lawyer, and a man of generous culture in other branches of learning, he was a very Nathaniel in guilelessness. The family, the parish, the diocese, and the whole church militant are, humanly speaking, the poorer for the death of such a man, but the store of Paradise is enlarged, which is far better."

HON. JOSHUA S. THOMPSON, A.M., lawyer of Swedesboro, was born in Somerset County, Me., Oct. 11, 1815. His parents, James and Susan (Patterson) Thompson, were both natives of that State, where his father followed agricultural pursuits, but his grandfather, John Thompson, belonged to Londonderry, N. H., coming from a long line of ancestors in that section. After a thorough preparatory course in the public schools and academies in his native State, the subject of this sketch entered Waterville College, in the town of Waterville, Me., an institution of high standing in New England, now known as Colby University. From this college he was graduated in

1839, after a four years' course, zealously pursued, with a degree of A.B. In 1844 he received the degree of A.M., in regular course. Electing to join the legal profession, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Wyman B. S. Moore, at Waterville. Here he enjoyed exceptional advantages in legal training, his preceptor being among the eminent lawyers of the State. Subsequently Mr. Moore became, in 1848, attorney-general of the State, and, later on, was appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the death of Hon. John Fairfield. Some years afterwards he was nominated and confirmed as United States consul-general for the British North American provinces. Under the guidance of this distinguished lawyer Mr. Thompson completed his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar in his native county, in the State of Maine, in June, 1841. Thereupon he entered into a law partnership with Stephen Stark, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Waterville. This connection lasted, however, for about a year only, the delicate condition of his health, caused by excessive mental labor, constant sedentary habits, and the severity of the winters in that latitude compelling him to seek a more genial climate for a residence. After due consideration he concluded to settle in Swedesboro, Gloucester Co., N. J., whither he removed in August, 1842. He could not, however, at once resume the practice of his profession, the rules of the Supreme Court of New Jersey requiring a longer course of study and residence in the State as a condition precedent to admission to its bar. In the mean time, therefore, having had the advantages of a thorough classical education, and appreciating the dignity and value of an educator, he, at the earnest solicitation of the leading men of the town, engaged in teaching in the academy at that place, and continued so occupied for two years, or until his admission to the bar, in September, 1844. This experience naturally aroused a lasting interest in educational matters in the community, and the manifestation of this interest has led to the reposing in him of various educational trusts by the community. Thus, about 1848, he was appointed by the board of chosen freeholders of the county as examiner of public-school teachers, and this position, which he was so admirably fitted to fill, he occupied with great acceptability for about eight years. He was also for several years connected with the board of education of the county. He headed the first teachers' institute ever held in the county of Gloucester, at the ancient town of Swedesboro.

During this period an agitation was commenced having for its object the passage by the Legislature of a new school law, and the movement was entirely successful. A board of commissioners was appointed to report a new school law with other revisions. Among other changes introduced by the new measure was the extension of the school-going age. Under

the provisions of the old statute the limit was from five to sixteen years. Mr. Thompson entertained the opinion that instruction should be continued to children until they were eighteen years old, and that the school-going age should be extended to that time, believing that during the additional two years the scholars would be so much more alive to the advantages of education, and so much more capable of comprehending their studies, their minds being more expanded and matured, as to make far greater progress than during their earlier life. He would prefer and recommend, in the case of males especially, an extension to the age of twenty-one rather than to make eighteen the limit. He pressed his convictions on this subject so strongly upon the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to revise the school laws, that his recommendation was adopted and the limit extended to eighteen years.

He was married, on Dec. 24, 1844, to Frances Stratton Garrison, daughter of Dr. Charles Garrison, late of Swedesboro. They had five children. The eldest daughter, Hannah, was married, Oct. 20, 1869, to George B. Boggs, civil engineer, and resident superintendent of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad. Mr. Thompson acquired an excellent position in his profession, which from the date of his admission, 1844, he had earnestly prosecuted; so high a rank he had secured by 1847, and so favorably was he regarded by the community generally, that his name was prominently mentioned by the press for a position on the Supreme bench of the State; but regarding himself as too young in the profession for so exalted a station, he declined judicial honors and refused to take any steps to accomplish the fulfillment of the wishes of his friends. In September, 1848, he was licensed as counselor-at-law, and on February 22d of the following year he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Gloucester County by Governor Daniel Haines. Five years later, on the expiration of his term, he was reappointed by Governor R. M. Price; again, on March 1, 1864, by Governor Joel Parker; again, on March 1, 1869, by Governor Randolph; again, on March 2, 1874, by Governor Joel Parker. At the expiration of that term he had filled this important position for twenty-five years, the service being continuous except for one interval, occurring between 1859 and 1864. This is, in all probability, the longest service ever rendered by any one in the State as prosecutor of the pleas; and that the office should have been so continuously held under successive administrations is sufficient testimony to the zeal, ability, and fidelity with which Mr. Thompson discharged his functions. The Governor makes the nomination to the Senate, and they have the power to confirm or reject, as they may please. So popular and favorably known had he become that at his last nomination they confirmed it by acclamation, without even referring his name to a committee, as was usual.

On July 6, 1848, at the time of his admission as counselor, he was made master in chancery, and on Nov. 17, 1874, he was appointed a commissioner of the Supreme Court. He ever identified himself with the interests of Swedesboro and his adopted State, and in all movements tending to their advancement, material and moral, he took an active part, in many being the prime mover and leader. In 1854, at the instance of the agents of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, he drew up a charter for a railroad from Woodbury to Swedesboro, called the Woodbury and Swedesboro Railroad Company, and procured its passage through the Legislature; but the railroad under the charter was never constructed by them, its necessity being removed. In 1866 he succeeded in obtaining from the Legislature a charter for a railroad from Swedesboro to Woodbury, called the Swedesboro Railroad, a distance of eleven miles, thus opening railroad communication, the first-mentioned place previously being quite isolated from the rest of the world. This project had been broached by him several years previously, as appears above, but this time he was bound to succeed. He encountered not only opposition and discouragement from all quarters, but in some cases ridicule from those who would neither help build it nor let others do it. He, however, was well satisfied of its necessity, and of the great advantage to the country through which it would run, and undauntedly pushed the matter, step by step and year by year, until complete success in its accomplishment crowned his public-spirited efforts. Upon the organization of the commissioners and of the board of directors he was very fittingly chosen president of both, and he filled that position till his death. The road was opened for travel in September, 1869. The friends of Mr. Thompson, and those who recognized the benefits conferred by the railroad on the country through which it runs, cheerfully acknowledged that, owing its existence to his untiring efforts and unbounded energy, it constitutes the *chef-d'œuvre* of his life. Mr. Thompson was successively elected a vestryman in Trinity Church, Swedesboro, for thirty years, holding that position for a longer period than any member of the board. To the rising generation especially his life and character present a notable example of energy of purpose and perseverance in doing good to his fellow-men, against any and all obstacles. He was attacked with paralysis October 21, and died Nov. 1, 1881, leaving a wife and five children.

RICHARD MOORE WARE, who is now in full practice at Milliea Hill, in this county, was born at Roads-town, Cumberland Co., N. J., on the 27th day of December, A.D. 1816. He is a son of the late Maskell Ware, who was also a native of Cumberland County, N. J., where the subject of this sketch received his early education at the public schools. His legal studies were carried on in the offices of James B. Dayton and ex-Governor Vroom, at Trenton, N. J.,

his name being actually entered as a student in the office of Mr. Dayton, but his actual preceptor was Governor Vroom, from whom he received private examinations. His license as an attorney-at-law bears date Nov. 3, 1864, and he was admitted as a counselor-at-law on Nov. 13, A.D. 1867, and he was also admitted to practice before the United States Court at Trenton on April 4, 1871, and he is also a Supreme Court commissioner. Mr. Ware is a Republican in politics, but has never held any elective office, though often urged to accept nominations from his party. His practice has been quite extensive, and he is a careful counselor and good advocate. His fine residence in the northern part of Mullica Hill adjoins the Episcopal Church, where he is a regular worshiper and one of the managing vestrymen. As a private citizen he is highly esteemed and respected for his kindness of heart and sterling qualities.

WILLIAM CARROLL FISHER.—Among the young attorneys of this county none ranked higher in his day than William C. Fisher, whose early demise, after receiving his commission as an attorney, was greatly regretted. He was a native of Woodbury, N. J., having been born there on Dec. 31, A.D. 1824, his father, Michael C. Fisher, being of Scotch-Irish descent, and his mother, Mary Reeves Fisher, being from English and Welsh stock. William attended the public schools of Woodbury and finished his education at the Westtown Boarding School, and afterwards was enrolled as a student in the office of Robert K. Matlock, Esq., where he remained for four years, being admitted to the bar in 1845. He was a fine talker and gave every promise of becoming an ornament to the bar and a leading and influential citizen, but in a year or two after his admission to the bar he was threatened with consumption, which disease finally (March 31, 1849) carried him off at the early age of twenty-five years. He was buried in the Reeves family burying-ground near Woodbury. He was unmarried.

JAMES MOORE.—One of the leading members of the Gloucester County bar for many years was James Moore; indeed, at the time of his death he stood at its head. He was an excellent cross-examiner and had a ready flow of language, which he was able to use to the best advantage, as was particularly displayed in his defense of Michael Tighe, who was tried for murder in this county in 1879.

Mr. Moore was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 16th day of December, 1832, and died Sept. 17, 1880, in the forty-seventh year of his age. His father, William Moore, was a Baptist clergyman. James Moore moved to Woodbury in 1859, and for a time conducted a grocery, then entered the clerk's office as scribe, and afterwards read law with the late Robert K. Matlock, Esq., and was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law at the June term, A.D. 1869, and as a counselor at the June term, A.D. 1871. He was engrossing clerk of the New Jersey State Senate during the years 1869,

1871, and 1872, but held no other office except that of clerk of the board of freeholders, counsel for the same, and city attorney of Woodbury. Politically he was a Republican, but never held an elective office. His widow and three children (Fannie Moore, William Moore, and Helen Moore) are still living in Woodbury.

He was very active in the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member, and held many responsible positions. In literary circles he was a good debater and elocutionist, and as a citizen he ranked very high, being an upright, conscientious gentleman, and the friend of every enterprise that looked to the welfare of the place.

WILLIAM MOORE.—He is the only son of the late James Moore, Esq., and was born in Woodbury, Oct. 4, 1861. He read law with his father until the latter's decease, after which he entered the office of John S. Jessup, Esq., where he finished his studies, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law June term, 1883. He is now practicing at Woodbury, and has already established some business. He bids fair to become an attorney of ability.

JOHN STARR.—Mr. Starr was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on Nov. 23, A.D. 1832. Both his father, Joseph Starr, and his mother, Rachel L. (Thomas) Starr, were natives of Philadelphia, but the family subsequently removed to Gloucester County, N. J., where most of the children still reside.

The subject of this sketch received most of his education at Burlington, N. J., and subsequently entered the law-office of John B. Harrison, Esq., of Woodbury, N. J., and was admitted as an attorney-at-law on June 8, 1854, by the New Jersey Supreme Court, at Trenton, N. J. Five years afterwards he was elected, as a Republican, to the lower house of the New Jersey Legislature, where he served from 1859 until 1862. He died at Woodbury, N. J., on the 29th day of December, A.D. 1869, of typhoid fever, and was buried in the Woodbury Cemetery. Mr. Starr was a man of good education, a close reasoner, and of good judgment, and had he been spared to a longer life of usefulness would undoubtedly have taken a high rank. He was unmarried.

JOSEPH T. SICKLER.—The subject of this sketch is a son of Dr. John R. Sickler, of Mantua (late Carpenter's Landing), N. J., who was for about twenty years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Gloucester County, and a member of the New Jersey State Constitutional Convention of 1840. Joseph T. was born at Mantua, in this county, and is now about thirty years of age. He received his education at the public schools of his native town, and afterwards entered the law-office of R. M. Ware, Esq., of Mullica Hill, to learn the practice of law, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law and solicitor in chancery, and four years later was admitted as a counselor-at-law. His office has always been located at Mantua, his native town, and he has also engaged

in business outside of his profession and met with much success therein. In politics he is quite active, being a leader among the Democrats in his native township of Mantua, and an active and leading member of society. He is unmarried.

EDWARD S. STRATTON was born in Gloucester County about the year 1838, and educated at the public schools therein. Somewhat late in life he enrolled himself as a student-at-law in the office of Richard M. Ware, Esq., of Mullica Hill, N. J., and after remaining there for a period of four years, was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Mullica Hill. He was a fluent talker, and might have made a strong advocate. He died in 1878, after practicing only a few years, and was buried at Mullica Hill.

CHARLES BODINE CARMAN.—He was born June 19, 1840, at Bordentown, Burlington Co., N. J. His parents' names were Alexander D. and Martha W. Carman. His ancestors were natives of England, and came to this country in 1631, on the ship "Lion." Mr. Carman was educated in Bordentown, and his law preceptor was Garrit S. Cannon, of the same place. He was admitted to the bar June 5, 1862, and made counselor June 8, 1865, and practiced in Woodbury. He was an able lawyer, and ranked high in his profession, and until his health failed had about the best practice in the county. In the few short years of his practice he had attained an enviable place, and had his life continued, he would have been an ornament to the bar in its higher branches. He was married Jan. 29, 1867, to Miss Maria E. Franklin, an estimable lady, then residing in Woodbury, and had two daughters, Mary Franklin and Louise Hamilton, all of whom survive him, and now reside in Philadelphia. Although never a politician, he was always deeply interested in politics, and was a stanch Republican, stumping the northern portion of the State for Lincoln in 1864. He died Feb. 25, 1873, of rheumatic neuralgia, and was buried at Bordentown.

As a man he was respected and loved, as a Christian he was a bright example, living up to those great truths and privileges which fit men for life. A Methodist in religion, he was active in working for his church, and as superintendent of the Sunday-school, he drew around him those who cherish his memory and value the purity and sincerity of his aims.

JOHN SAMUEL JESSUP was born on a farm near the village of Stringtown, in the township of Harrison, Gloucester Co. His parents, Joseph and Mary Jessup, his grandfather, James Jessup, and great-grandfather, John Jessup, all lived in Gloucester County, N. J. The subject of this sketch received his first general education at the public schools near his native place and Mullica Hill, near to which town his father afterwards moved.

In September, 1857, he attended the West Jersey Academy, at Burlington, N. J., where he prepared for

college, and entered the sophomore class in Princeton College, New Jersey, September, 1862, graduating with the degree of A.B. June, 1865. The same month he entered the law-office of the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, present Secretary of State, at Newark, N. J., and pursued his studies there for one year, and after attending law lectures at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., for a year, he returned to the office of Mr. Frelinghuysen, and completed his studies, and was admitted to practice as an attorney June 4, 1868; as counselor June 8, 1871.

On Nov. 2, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary M. Howell, daughter of the late Benjamin P. Howell, M.D., and has four children.

Mr. Jessup held the office of city solicitor of Woodbury, where he has always practiced, from March, 1876, to March, 1879, and has been a member of the City Council from March, 1879, to the present time. He has also been clerk of the board of freeholders from Sept. 23, 1880, to the present time. He is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church in Woodbury, and has acted as trustee and ruling elder for some time, and is counsel for the West Jersey Presbytery. He is the oldest member of the bar in Woodbury, and stands at its head as an office-counselor, and is an able lawyer and an upright Christian gentleman. Politically he is a Republican, and is always true to the interest of his party, working zealously for it, but not actively enough to be termed a politician.

GEORGE HENRY HEWITT.—This gentleman is now in full practice at Clayton, and also has a branch office at Williamstown in this county. He was born at Glassboro, about three miles from his present residence, on the 28th day of October, A.D. 1853. His parents, Hon. George C. and Abigail A. Hewitt, were both born in this county, and his father for a time represented a portion of the county in the lower branch of the State Legislature, where he distinguished himself as a painstaking, careful, industrious, and conscientious legislator. George Henry was educated at the public schools in Clayton, where the family has resided for over twenty-five years, and at Pennington Seminary, a Methodist institution, in the upper part of the State, after which he entered the law-office of Hon. Samuel H. Grey, of Camden, where he remained for four years, being admitted to the bar in 1876. In politics Mr. Hewitt is a Republican, and in 1882 was a candidate for the Republican nomination for county clerk. In the township where he lives he has been township clerk, and is at the present time township collector. He takes an active part in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Clayton, and is the leader of the church choir, and is an upright, affable gentleman, having the respect of his fellow-citizens generally.

BELMONT PERRY.—The present prosecutor of the pleas of this county is the second son of the late Hon. Edmund Perry (a descendant of Commodore Perry,

of Lake Erie fame), who for a number of years was a judge on the bench of Hunterdon County, at one time a State senator from the same, and in 1861 president of the New Jersey State Senate. His mother, Elizabeth A. White Perry, was a native of Hartford, Conn.

Mr. Perry was born on the 14th day of March, 1854, at Flemington, N. J., where his father was at that time



BELMONT PERRY.

practicing law and editing the *Hunterdon County Democrat*. The public schools of his native town afforded the subject of this sketch his early education, and he was for a time a student of Col. Hyatt's Military Academy at Chester, Pa., finishing his education at St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y. His law studies were commenced in the office of his father in the spring of 1871, and in 1873 he entered the office of Hon. R. S. Kuhl, where he remained until admitted to the bar at June term of the Supreme Court in 1875. For a year thereafter he was a teacher in the classical department of the preparatory school at Burlington College, New Jersey. In September, 1877, he was married to Lida, eldest daughter of Rev. Daniel Thackara, of the city of Woodbury, N. J., and in the November following he located in that city for the practice of his profession. At the June term of the Supreme Court, 1878, Mr. Perry was made a counselor-at-law, and subsequently received from the same court the appointment of Supreme Court commissioner, and in 1878, from Chancellor Theodore Runyon, an appointment as a special master in the Court of Chancery. In 1877, Governor Bedle made him a notary public, and in 1879 he received from Governor George B. McClellan the appointment of prosecutor of the pleas of the county, succeeding in that office Hon. Joshua S. Thompson, of Swedesboro, who had creditably and faithfully filled the position for the previous twenty-five years. In politics Mr. Perry is a Democrat, and takes an in-

terest in political matters, but never held any political office other than prosecutor, and for a year the office of city solicitor of Woodbury. He is a member of the Episcopal Church in his adopted city, and also a member of the vestry, a member of the executive committee of the Gloucester County Bible Society, and at one time was secretary of the Gloucester County Sunday-School Association. Outside of his profession he has been somewhat active, and a few years ago established and edited the *Glocester County Democrat*, a flourishing newspaper, devoted to the interests of the Democratic party. He is also interested as director in the Woodbury Glass-Works, a business enterprise that has met with much success, and materially added to the city's prosperity.

ROBERT SCHENCK CLYMER.—He was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., on the 23d day of August, 1855, and is now twenty-eight years of age. His father, David M. Clymer, is a native of Philadelphia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Abigail A. Ashcraft, is a native of Carpenter's Landing, now called Mantua, Gloucester Co., N. J. He attended the public schools in Philadelphia, and went from the George W. Nebinger Grammar School to the Boys' Central High School, where he completed a two-and-a-half-years' course. After leaving school he was a book-keeper until commencing study of the law with Belmont Perry, Esq., prosecutor of the pleas of Gloucester County, having resided in Woodbury since May, 1872. He was admitted to the bar at the June term, 1882, of the Supreme Court, and has since practiced in Woodbury. In politics he is a Republican, and held for some time the position of city clerk, and is now the city solicitor. He is also a prominent member of the Methodist Church, and for a while was superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a young man of ability, and deserves credit for the perseverance and energy with which he has risen to his present position. Already he has considerable practice, and with his popularity among the people gives promise of a successful future.

EDMUND B. LEAMING, of the firm of Leaming & Black, was born at Seaville, Cape May Co., N. J., May 24, 1857. He is a member of the family of Leamings that are so closely identified with the history of Cape May County, his father being Dr. J. F. Leaming, of Cape May Court-House, and is a lineal descendant of Aaron Leaming, of Cape May, one of the compilers of Leaming & Spicer's "Grants and Concessions." He was educated at his home under a private tutor. In 1877 he commenced the study of law under Judge Buchanan, of Trenton, and in February, 1881, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey. In the fall of the same year he formed a partnership with Alford L. Black, and at once commenced the practice of his profession in Camden, N. J., establishing a branch office at Woodbury. In the practice of law he has met with the rare success which his well-known ability and integrity merit.

EDGAR SHIVERS.--Swedesboro, in this county, has but one lawyer, the subject of this sketch, who was born in that town on the 27th day of June, A.D. 1859, being therefore just twenty-three years of age. His parents, Charles P. and Mary M. Shivers, are still living in Swedesboro, where his father is a leading business man and for many years a justice of the peace.

Edgar Shivers attended the Swedesboro public schools, and was afterwards prepared by a private tutor to enter college, but his father, through the advice of George N. Conrow, Esq., of Camden, concluded to put him at once at the study of law instead, and in June, 1877, he entered the law-office of Mr. Conrow to carry out this resolve, but in about eight months thereafter Mr. Conrow died, when Mr. Shivers entered the office of Judge R. T. Miller as a student, and here remained until June, A.D. 1881, when he was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law and solicitor in chancery. He occupies the office formerly used by Hon. Joshua L. Thompson, and is a rising young attorney. Politically he is a Republican.

ROBERT L. ARMSTRONG, JR., was a practicing attorney in Woodbury for a few years. He was a son of the late R. L. Armstrong, who was one of the earliest practitioners at this bar. His grandmother was one of the young girls who received Washington on his triumphal march from New York to Philadelphia to assume the Presidency, and helped to strew flowers in his path.

NATHANIEL W. VOORHEES, at the present time cashier of the First National Bank of Clinton, Hunterdon Co., N. J., practiced law in Woodbury for a few months about 1845. His office was the one formerly occupied by Squire Sparks, which stood on the site now occupied by Joseph Clement's house, Broad Street. He was a very diffident man and made little progress at the law, soon giving it up to accept a position in the Clinton Bank.

JOHN H. FOET, at present practicing law in Camden, was located at Woodbury for a few months about 1876, and built the office now occupied by a plumber and standing directly in the rear of C. P. Abbott's store.

JOSEPH PIERSON was, we believe, a resident of Woodbury, and a practicing attorney here many years ago, but it was impossible to obtain any data concerning him.

The following names of judges and justices prior to 1776 appear on the court records of Gloucester County. They are given under the dates of their first appearance on these records:

1656. Francis Collins.	1693. James Atkinson.
Thomas Thackara.	Thomas Garduer.
John Wood.	John Hugg, Jr.
Andrew Robeson.	1694. John Ray.
1687. John Songhurst.	1695. John Rambo.
Christ. Watkins.	John Somers.
Samuel Spicer.	1696. William Cooper.
1692. Andrew Robeson, Jr.	1698. Joseph Braman.

1698. Merdeca Howell.	1729. John Jones.
Charles Cresthwaite.	1732. Jacob McTalf.
Jos. Tomlinson.	John Hinchman
1699. John Kaughn.	Joseph Cooper.
James Whattall.	1733. Alexander Morgan.
Philip Paul.	Robert Zane.
1700. Thomas Sharp.	Constantine Wood.
1701. William Warner.	Abraham Chettin.
1702. Peter Long.	Stephen Morris.
George Lawrence.	1739. Thomas Wilkins.
1705. Timothy Atkinson.	William Harrison.
John Tatton.	Simon Ellis.
1709. Richard Bull.	1741. James Somers.
William Dallas.	Joseph Kaughn.
Samuel Coles.	1742. Thomas Coles.
Daniel Cooper.	1755. Michael Fisher.
1710. Aleriam Porter.	Samuel Clement.
1711. Wooley Dabbs.	Joseph Applby.
1712. Samuel Ward.	1756. Edward Doughty.
Ames Ashkar.	1757. Thomas Denny.
John Mickle.	Joseph Harrison.
1716. Jonathan Wood.	1760. John Ladd.
1718. John Friend.	1762. Robert Friend Price.
1719. Thomas Risley.	Daniel Leeds.
1722. Thomas Speer.	1763. Elijah Clark.
1723. Japhet Leeds.	Thomas Clark.
1724. David Vaneman.	1764. Henry Wood.
Isaac Jennings.	1770. Isaac Kay.
1725. John Instipk.	1771. Samuel Spier.
1726. Peter Runby.	1772. Richard Somers.
1727. Abraham Sildon.	1774. Samuel Blackwood.
1728. Alexander Franklin.	George Vanleer.
James Hirschman.	1775. Israel Shreve.
John English.	

JUDGES SINCE 1776.

1756. Alexander Bindall.	1797. James Sloan.
Michael Fisher.	John Blackwood.
Thomas Denny.	James Stratton.
Isaac Kay.	Joseph Blackwood.
1779. Robert Friend Price.	Daniel Benezel.
John Wilkins, Jr.	1798. John Brick.
John Cooper.	William Tatam.
1781. Bodo Otto.	Frederick Steelman.
Joseph Hugg.	1799. Thomas Hesten.
1784. John Wilkins.	James Hopkins.
John Cooper.	1800. Thomas Clark.
1785. John Wilkins.	1801. Joseph Champion.
John Griffith.	Jeremiah Wood.
Joseph Ellis.	Charles Lock.
Thomas Denny.	Levi Rogers.
1786. John Somers.	Isaac Pine.
Robert Brown.	Joseph Risley.
John Sparks.	1803. Joseph Rogers.
1787. Joseph Hugg.	Richard Cooper.
1789. Eberard Somers.	William Tatam.
1790. John Wilkins.	Richard Tittermyer.
Joseph Ellis.	1805. Richard Higbee.
John Griffith.	John Clement.
1791. Robert Brown.	1806. Daniel Steelman.
John Sparks.	William Zane.
1792. Joseph Blackwood.	Abraham Inskeep.
James Stratton.	Joseph Champion.
Thomas Carpenter.	James Hopkins.
Daniel Benezel.	James B. Caldwell.
1793. Joseph Hugg.	James Matlock.
1795. Thomas Clark.	Joseph Risley.
John Wilkins.	1807. Thomas Hendry.
Joseph Ellis.	John Marshall.
John Griffith.	Matthew Collins.
Samuel Kennard.	James Pancast.
1795. John Sparks.	1808. Richard M. Cooper.
Abraham Inskeep.	Amos Cooper.
1797. Isaac Mickle.	Richard Tittermyer.
Mcgiah Smith.	Joseph Sharp.

From records at Trenton.

1808. Joseph Rogers	1822. John Marshall, Benjamin Weatherby.	1833. Jesse Price, Jesse H. Bowen, William Porch, Joseph Garwood.	1843. William Porch John M. Watson, Joseph C. Collins, Jesse Smith.
1811. Robert Newell, Joseph Risley, John Clement,	1823. Christopher Sickler, Richard M. Cooper, Joseph Rogers, Thomas Thackara, Ephraim Miller, John Steedman, Samuel Cooper, Isaac Pine,	1836. Charles French, Joseph Rogers, Lewis M. Walker, Joseph Endicott, John Clement,	1844. John Marshall, Samuel Richards, William Brown, John B. Miller, Joseph C. Stafford, Joel Wood, John Hanna, William R. Cooper, John R. Sickler, Jesse C. Chew, John R. Rosenbaum, Johnson Beckett, John H. Cooper, Amos Campbel, Benjamin Harding, Samuel Porch, Benjamin M. Richardson, Ephraim Miller.
1812. Benjamin Burrough, James Matlak, John Wilson, Nehemiah Blackman, Abraham Inskoop, John Ridderow, Josiah Foster, Samuel W. Harrison, John Brick, Samuel Clement, James Hopkins, James B. Caldwell, Matthew Gill, Matthew Gill, Jr., William Watson, Thomas Summers, Richard S. Risley,	1824. Job Brown, James Panceast, Samuel C. Champion, Isaac Wilkins, John Clement, John P. Vaneman, Joseph Lodge, John Firth, Jacob Glover, Benjamin Weatherby.	1837. Thomas Redman, Jacob Howey, John Marshall, Richard Stafford, Samuel C. Champion, Josiah Harrison, Michael C. Fisher,	1845. Joseph Saunders, Jacob Howey, Charles Reeves, Benjamin Harding, Joseph C. Gill, Benjamin P. Lippincott, Joseph Saunders,
1813. John V. Clark, John Haines, James Panceast, Charles French, John Marshall, Daniel England, Richard M. Cooper, Richard Tittemury, Joseph Sharp, Thomas Hendry, Jacob Glover, Joseph Rogers, Joseph Lodge, Nathan Fulwell, Moses Crane, Christopher Sickler,	1825. Joseph Endicott, John Wilson, John Clement, Joseph Risley, 1827. Joseph V. Clark, John Marshall, Benjamin Weatherby.	1839. Charles H. French, Thomas B. Darragh, Joseph Franklin, James L. Gulls, John Clement,	1846. Joseph Saunders, 1847. Charles Reeves, 1848. Benjamin Harding, 1849. Joseph C. Gill, Benjamin P. Lippincott, 1850. Joseph Saunders,
1814. John Steelman, Thomas Thackara, Scooby Stewart,	1828. Daniel Baker, John R. Sickler, Joseph Rogers, Thomas Thackara, Ephraim Miller, Isaac Pine, John Pierson, Thomas Redman, Franklin Davenport, George West, Christopher Sickler,	1841. Levi L. Campbell, Philip J. Gray, Joseph Franklin, 1842. Thomas Redman, Jacob How-y, Richard Stafford, Samuel C. Champion, Josiah Harrison, Michael C. Fisher, Charles Reeves, Joseph Izard,	1851. John M. Watson, 1852. John R. Sickler, 1853. William R. Cooper, 1854. John G. Rosenbaum, 1856. John M. Watson, 1857. John R. Sickler, 1858. Benjamin F. Carter, 1859. Benjamin Harding, 1862. John R. Sickler, 1863. Benjamin F. Carter, 1864. Simon Warrington, 1867. William D. Scott, 1868. Benjamin F. Carter, 1869. Simon Warrington, 1872. William D. Scott, 1873. John F. Bodine, 1874. David B. Gill, 1877. Benjamin F. Carter, 1878. Samuel T. Miller, 1879. John M. Moore, 1882. Edmund Jones,
1815. William Zane, William Ackley, John Firth, Isaac Wilkins,	1829. Job Brown, John Clement, Samuel C. Champion, James Panceast, John H. Cowperthwaite, Joseph Lodge, James Chester, James Hinckman, David B. Morgan, Isaac Wilkins, Joseph B. Harker, Benjamin Weatherby, Samuel Miller,	1843. Benjamin Harding, James W. Sloan, Joseph Woolson, Benjamin P. Lippincott, Charles H. French, David C. Ogden, John K. Cowperthwaite, Simon Sparks, Isaac Hinckman, Samuel E. Moore, Isaac Wilkins, Thomas Bee,	JUSTICES PRIOR TO 1776.
1816. Robert Newell, John Clement, Joseph Risley,	1830. William Porch, Joseph Endicott, 1831. John Clement, Isaac Hinckman, John Dunham,	1856. Francis Collins, Thomas Thackara, John Wood, Andrew Robeson,	1656. William Cooper, Jonathan Adams, 1697. Samuel Spicer, Thomas Gardner, John Kay,
1817. James Mattack, John Wilson, James Hopkins,	1832. Michael C. Fisher, John Marshall, Benjamin Weatherby.	1857. John Longhurst, Christ. Matthews, Samuel Spicer,	1698. Andrew Robeson, John Hugg, Jr., John Rambo, Jonathan Adams,
1818. Samuel W. Harrison, Matthew Gill, Jr., Charles Ogden, John Marshall, William Harrison, Christopher Sickler, Richard M. Cooper, Joseph Lodge, Joseph Rogers, Jacob Glover,	1833. Daniel Baker, James W. Sloan, Jacob W. Glover, Thomas Thackara, Ephraim Miller, Christopher Sickler, Isaac Pine,	1699. John Somers, Thomas Gardner, John Kay, Andrew Robeson, John Hugg, Jr., John Rambo, John Somers,	1699. Thomas Gardner, John Hugg, Jr., Andrew Robeson, Philip Paul, John Cahau, James Whiteall, Jonathan Adams, Nathan Westland, Joseph Branan, Mordecai Howell, Charles Crosswhite, Joseph Tomlinson, John Kaligh,
1819. John Steelman, Samuel Cooper, Thomas Thackara,	1834. Thomas Bee, Joseph Rogers, Simon Sparks, John Clement, John E. Cowperthwaite, Isaac Wilkins, Joseph B. Harker, Samuel Miller, Joseph Lodge, John Godfrey,	1700. Samuel Spicer, Thomas Gardner, John Hugg, Jr., Andrew Robeson, John Rambo,	1700. Thomas Gardner, John Kay,
1820. William Zane, Isaac Wilkins, John Firth, George West, Jehu Wilson, Joshua Haines, John Ridrow,			
1821. John Clement, Samuel Clement, Joseph Risley,			
1822. James Hopkins, Joseph V. Clark, William Harrison, Charles Ogden,			

1740. Andrew Robeson.	1751. Alexander Morgan.	1781. John Somers.	1795. Richard Higbee.
John Hineg, Jr.	Christopher Taylor.	Isaac Tomison.	Micajah Smith.
John Kaughn.	Jacob Medcalf.	Bodo Otto.	1796. Thomas Wilkins.
Thomas Sharp.	John Ladd, Jr.	John Wilkins.	Jeffrey Clark.
Philip Paul.	1733. Abraham Chatten.	Samuel Sayres.	Gibson Ashcroft.
William Warner.	Amos Ireland.	Elijah Clark.	John Sparks.
John Somers.	Stephen Morris.	Robert Brown.	1797. Isaac Mickle.
1751. Thomas Gardner.	Robert Zane.	Robert Morse.	Micajah Smith.
Andrew Robeson.	John Brown.	John Griffith.	Richard Cooper.
John Kay.	Joseph Cooper.	John Little.	James Sloan.
John Kaughn.	John Hinchman.	John Hedger.	John Blackwood.
Philip Paul.	1737. John English.	1782. Joseph Hugg.	John Brick.
John Hineg, Jr.	1739. William Harrison.	Jessina Smith.	Isaac Pine.
William Warner.	Thomas Coles.	Thomas Champion.	William Tatem.
John Somers.	Thomas Wilkins.	Joseph Blackwood.	James Stratton.
1752. Peter Long.	1740. John Kaughn.	Daniel Southerton.	Joseph Blackwood.
George Lawrence.	Thomas Wilkins.	Sawtel Ewell.	Thomas Hester.
1754. Peter Long.	Simeon Ellis.	1783. Joseph Hugg.	1798. Thomas Clark.
Joseph Tomlinson.	1742. John Kaughn.	Thomas Rennard.	Jeremiah Wood.
John Randal.	1747. Michael Fisher.	1784. Thomas Carpenter.	Isaac Morgan.
Mordecai Howell.	1748. Samuel Clement.	William Cozens.	Joseph Rogers.
Timothy Atkinson.	1755. Joseph Appling.	John Cooper.	Joseph Risley.
John Tatham.	1757. Thomas Denny.	Samuel Kennard.	Jeremiah Smith.
James Steelman.	Joseph Harrison.	Elijah Clark.	Frederick Steelman.
1758. Richard Bull.	Silas Doughty.	1785. Joseph Ellis.	James Steelman.
Abraham Porter.	1760. John Ladd.	Thomas Denny.	1799. Thomas Somers.
Daniel Cooper.	1762. Robert Friend Price.	Benjamin Morgan.	James Hopkins.
George Lawrence.	Daniel Leeds.	1786. John Somers.	John Clement.
Samuel Cole.	Elijah Clark.	Samuel Risley.	Jonathan Harper.
Woolley Balbo.	1763. Edward Doughty.	Benjamin Morgan.	John Cowman.
James Steelman.	Henry Wood.	Micajah Smith.	1800. Thomas Clark.
1710. John Rambo.	Thomas Clark.	Elias Smith.	Abraham Inskip.
1713. John Jessup.	1769. Alexander Randall.	Jeffery Clark.	Thomas Wilkins.
John Inskip.	Michael Fisher.	Robert Brown.	Micajah Smith.
1714. John Somers.	Samuel Harrison.	John Sparks.	Richard Higbee.
George Lawrence.	Robert F. Price.	John Wilkins.	Joseph P. Hilman.
Samuel Coles.	John Hinchman.	John Griffiths.	James C. Wood.
1715. John Kay.	Thomas Clark.	1787. Joshua Smith.	1801. Thomas Wilkins.
John Hugge.	Edward Doughty.	Joseph Blackwood.	Gibson Ashcroft.
John Mickle.	Henry Wood.	William Tatem.	Joseph Champion.
Constantine Wood.	Thomas Denny.	1788. Joseph Hugg.	Jeremiah Wood.
Amos Ashead.	James Somers.	1789. Richard Somers.	Charles Lock.
Samuel Ward.	James Hinchman.	Daniel Benet.	Levi Rogers.
1717. John Seal.	George Vanear.	1790. Jeffery Clark.	Joseph Rogers.
1718. John Friend.	Samuel Spicer.	Isaac Mickle, Jr.	John Marshall.
1719. Thomas Risley.	Isaac Muckle.	Matthew Gill, Jr.	1803. Richard Cooper.
1721. Thomas Spicer.	Samuel Risley.	Samuel Kennard.	William Tatem.
1723. Joseph Leeds.	Isaac Kay.	Joseph Ellis.	Richard Tittermary.
1724. Isaac Jennings.	1771. Richard Somers.	John Griffiths.	Benjamin Burrough.
David Vaueman.	Amos Ireland.	Thomas Carpenter.	Charles Ogden.
Abram Lyddon.	James Bowman.	Micajah Smith.	John Jennings.
1727. John Mitchel.	1772. Samuel Blackwood.	Thomas Benyerd.	William Zane.
Jacob Vaueman.	Thomas Clark.	Samuel Risley.	Asa Gibbs.
Isaac Jennings.	1774. Robert Morris.	Benjamin Morgan.	Samuel Wood.
John Jones.	George Vanear.	1791. Robert Brown.	James Matlock.
James Hinchman.	1775. Thomas Cox.	John Sparks.	John Firth.
John English.	Israel Shreve.	John Wilkins.	Joseph Lodge.
Alexander Randal.	Samuel Risley.	1792. James Stratton.	Nicholas Justice.
1731. John Hinchman.	1776. Lemuel Sayre.	William Tatem.	James Pancaust.
	Thomas Thorne.	Joseph Blackwood.	John Wilson.
	Robert Brown.	Thomas Heston.	Benjamin Freeu.
	Isaac Eli.	1793. Joseph Hugg.	Joseph Risley.
	1777. Samuel Risley.	Frederick Steelman.	James Steelman.
	Joseph Hugg.	1794. Daniel Benet.	Nehemiah Blackman.
	1778. Matthew Gill.	James Williams.	Matthew Collins.
	Charles Fisher.	1795. Constant Somers.	Joseph Sharp.
	Thomas Ronald.	Joseph Champion.	1804. Amos Cooper.
	Joseph Collins.	Abraham In-keep.	John Clement.
	1779. Robert Friend Price.	Thomas Clark.	1805. Richard Higbee.
	Thomas Taber.	Edmund Ireland.	John Cowman.
	John Cooper.	Joseph Ellis.	1806. Daniel Steelman.
	Samuel Kinnard.	John Griffith.	Japhet Ireland.
	John Griffith.	Samuel Kennard.	Abraham Inskip.
	1781. John Sparks.	Thomas Carpenter.	Joseph Champion.
		Isaac Mickle.	James Hopkins.
		Samuel Risley.	James B. Caldwell.
		William Lane.	James Jaggard.

JUSTICES SINCE 1776.

1776. Alexander Randall.	1776. Lemuel Sayre.	1793. Joseph Hugg.	1804. Amos Cooper.
Michael Fisher.	Thomas Thorne.	Frederick Steelman.	John Clement.
Thomas Denny.	Robert Brown.	1794. Daniel Benet.	1805. Richard Higbee.
Isaac Kay.	Isaac Eli.	James Williams.	John Cowman.
James Somers.	1777. Samuel Risley.	1795. Constant Somers.	Japhet Ireland.
Thomas Clark.	Joseph Hugg.	Joseph Champion.	Abraham Inskip.
George Vanear.	1778. Matthew Gill.	Abraham In-keep.	Joseph Champion.
Richard Somers.	Charles Fisher.	Thomas Clark.	Nehemiah Blackman.
Amos Ireland.	Thomas Ronald.	Edmund Ireland.	Matthew Collins.
Robert Morse.	Joseph Collins.	Joseph Ellis.	Joseph Sharp.
John Sparks.	1779. Robert Friend Price.	John Griffith.	1804. Amos Cooper.
John Somers.	Thomas Taber.	Samuel Kennard.	John Clement.
Isaac Tomlinson.	John Cooper.	Thomas Carpenter.	1805. Richard Higbee.
Joseph Cooper.	Samuel Kinnard.	Isaac Mickle.	John Cowman.
Bodo Otto.	John Griffith.	Samuel Risley.	1806. Daniel Steelman.
John Wilkins, Jr.	1781. John Sparks.	William Lane.	Japhet Ireland.

HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

1806. Brazier Westcott. John Marshall. 1807. Thomas Hendry. John Marshall. Matthew Collins. Joseph Rogers. John Steelman. Thomas Thackara. 1808. Richard M. Cooker. Amos Cooper. Richard Titternerry. Joseph Sharp. Benjamin Burrough. William Zane. Samuel Wood. James Matlack. Nathaniel Chew. John Wilson. James Pancost. William Harrison. Joseph Risley. James Blackman. Elias Smith. 1809. John Clement. Joseph Sloan. Robert Newell. Samuel Kille. Nathan Folwell. 1811. William Porch. Thomas Garwood. 1812. Nehemiah Blackman. Christopher Sickler. William Tatum, Jr. Job Brown. Moses Crane. Samuel Sowry. Scoley Stewart. Samuel Shute. Abraham Inskeep. John Roderow. Josiah Foster. Samuel W. Harrison. John Brick. Samuel Clement. James Hopkins. James B. Caldwell. Matthew Gill. Matthew Gill, Jr. William Watson. Thomas Summers. Richard S. Risley. Joseph T. Elfrith. Benjamin West. Isaac S. Collins. Job Eldridge. Edmund Brewer. James Jagart. Edward Carpenter. John D. Clark. Joshua Haines. Daniel Carroll. 1813. Charles French. John Marshall. Daniel England. Josiah Moore. Lemuel Hiser. Samuel P. Paul. Ebenezer Whitney. John Tee. Morton Stille. Joseph Dilkes. Richard Moflett. Marm-Juke Wood. John Edwards. Hugh H. Hollingshead. William Coffin. Thomas Adams.	1813. Richard Steelman. Richard M. Cooper. Richard Titternerry. Joseph Sharp. Thomas Hendry. Jacob Glover. Joseph Rogers. Joseph Lodge. Nathan Folwell. Benjamin Burrough. William Zane. Samuel Wood. James Matlack. James Pancost. James Blackman. Elias Smith. William Ackley. Benjamin T. Cheesman. Charles Fish. Job Cole. Thomas Thackara. John Seckler. Andrew Ware. Thomas Bee. William Allen. William Miller. Andrew Crawford. Enoch Gabb. William Harrison. Jehu Wilson. John Thorn. Benjamin Wilkins. 1814. John Steelman. Benjamin Wetherby. Japhet Hickman. Andrew B. Blackman. Joseph Winner. Joseph Risley. Stephen Kirby. Abraham Brown. Joseph B. Smallwood. Josiah Beckett, Jr. David S. Bassett. John Clement. Joseph Sloan. Robert Newell. 1815. John Firth. Isaac Wilkins. John Baxter. 1816. William Porch. Thomas Garwood. Joel Gibbs. 1817. Cornelius Tice. Moses Crane. Seaby Stewart. Robert Leels. James Hopkins. 1818. Samuel W. Harrison. Matthew Gill, Jr. Charles Ogden. William Watson. Josiah Moore. Isaac Thorn. Thomas Somers. Benjamin Allen, Jr. Christopher Sickler. Samuel Clement. Joseph Endicott. Richard M. Cooper. Joseph Lodge. Joseph Rodgers. Jacob Glover. John Marshal. William Zane. Samuel Wood. James Matlack. Job Cole.	1818. Thomas Thackara. Thomas Bee. William Harrison. Jehu Wilson. Josiah Atkins. Jesse Sparks. William Ackley. 1819. John Steelman. Samuel Cooper. Joseph Risley. Stephen Kirby. Joseph B. Smallwood. Nathaniel Chew. John Sickler. Thomas Garwood. Robert Titternerry. Michael C. Fisher. Benjamin Weatherby. James English. Enoch Doughty. John Clement. Thomas B. Wood. John P. Vaneman. Samuel C. Pierce. 1820. Isaac Wilkins. John Firth. George West. John Baxter. John R. Cowperthwaite. Joshua Haines. John Rudrow. William Coffin. John Pierson. John C. Thackara. William Porch. Nathaniel Chew, Jr. 1821. Charles H. Ellis. Ephraim Miller. Cornelius Tice. Isaac Hinckman. 1822. James Hopkins. Joseph V. Clark. Lewis M. Walker. Isaac Thorne. Samuel Clement. Charles Odgen. James Hinckman. Josiah Moore. Christopher Sickler. Joseph Endicott. Joseph Garwood. 1823. Christopher Sickler. Richard M. Cooper. John Marshall. Thomas Bee. Joseph Rogers. Thomas Thackara. John Wilson. William Harrison. William Ackley. Samuel Cooper. Isaac Pine. Joseph B. Smallwood. Thomas Redman. Joseph Cetham. Enoch Doughty. John Steelman. Joseph Risley. John Sickler. Benjamin Weatherby. James Euclid. Philip Emmell. 1824. Job Brown. James Pancost. Samuel C. Champion. Samuel Wood. John K. Cowperthwaite.	1824. Issac Wilkins. John Clement. John P. Vaneman. Joseph Lodge. John Firth. John Coles. Thomas P. Clement. James Stoy. Samuel B. Hunt. Samuel B. Harrison. James Chester. Thomas B. Wood. Elijah Bower. Joseph B. Harker. Benjamin Say. George Cake. Stephen Kirby. Thomas Marshall. Samuel B. Westcott. John K. Kille. 1825. John Pierson. Nathaniel Chew. William Porch. John Ziern. John C. Thackara. William Coffin. Nathaniel Chew. William Watson. John R. Sickler. Charles F. Clark. Andrew B. Blackman. 1826. Ephraim Miller. Charles H. Ellis. John Salbury. Josiah Atkinson. Daniel Focer. Charles Reeves. 1827. Joseph V. Clark. Lewis M. Walker. James Hinckman. Christopher Sickler. Joseph Endicott. Joseph Garwood. 1828. Jacob B. Stokes. Parker Cordery. Robert B. Risley. Federal Champion. Joshua P. Browning. Joseph Scull. James L. Gibbs. John Marshall. Thomas Bee. Joseph Rogers. Thomas Thackara. William Ackley. Isaac Pine. Thomas Redman. Joseph Chatham. John Steelman. John Sickler. Benjamin Weatherby. James English. Philip Emmell. Daniel Baker. William Harrison. Franklin Lavenport. George West. 1829. Miers Wilson. George Cawman. John Godfrey. William Lee. Charles Beck. Jeremiah Fish. Job Brown. Samuel C. Champion. John Clement. James Pancost.
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1829. John H. Cowperthwaite.	1833. Joseph Chatham.	1838. Arthur Brown.	1843. Paul Sears.
Joshua P. Browning.	John Sickler.	John L. Cooper.	Jacob Andress.
Martin Collins.	Benjamin Weatherby.	Paul Sears.	Andrew Dicks, Sr.
Marmaduke Buckley.	Philip Emmell.	Eli Wilson.	Thomas P. Clements.
Samuel B. Hunt.	Daniel Baker.	Richard Clark.	Richard W. Snowden.
Isaac Wilkins.	William Harrison.	Jacob Park.	Jacob Truth.
James Story.	Jacob Wick.	David B. Morgan.	Joseph Woolshen.
Joseph B. Harker.	James H. Chester.	Richard W. Snowden.	John K. Cowperthwaite.
Benjamin Weatherby.	Samuel G. Ogden.	Jacob Troth.	Joseph Stanford.
Benjamin Say.	John B. Miller.	Joseph J. Hatch.	Isaac Wilkins.
Stephen Kirby.	1834. John Godfrey.	Thomas S. Dyer.	James H. Chester.
Daniel Edwards.	Samuel M. Thorn.	Thomas B. Darrach.	Isaac Hinckman.
Samuel Miller.	Charles Beek.	Nathan Thompson.	Joel G. Clark.
Thomas P. Clements.	Jesse C. Chew.	Epaphraim Miller.	Lemuel B. Hunt.
Joseph Lodge.	George Cowman.	Alexander H. Hay.	James D. Dutcher.
James Chester.	Joseph Rogers.	Joseph Chatham.	Nathan Thompson.
David B. Morgan.	James D. Dotterer.	James H. Chester.	John C. Sheets.
Samuel B. Westcott.	John A. Alexander.	John D. Glover.	Marmaduke Buckley.
Samuel Porch.	Benjamin Burrough, Jr.	Joseph C. Gill.	Joel Wood.
1830. Nathan Thompson.	Samuel Laning.	1839. Charles Beck.	Samuel Porch.
Richard B. Champion.	Robert B. Risley.	James M. Wolf.	John M. Watson.
James W. Moore.	Joel G. Clark.	Isaac Hinckman.	Alexander R. Long.
David D. Reemer.	John D. Norton.	John Cole.	William Peacock.
Jesse Price.	John Clement.	Samuel Pimm.	John Hanna.
Joseph C. Gill.	John K. Cowperthwaite.	Abel Curtis.	Joseph C. Collins.
John Pierson.	Joshua P. Browning.	James L. Gibbs.	Jesse Smith.
William Porch.	Marmaduke Buckley.	Joseph Woolshen.	1840. John Marshall.
John C. Thackara.	Samuel B. Hunt.	David Swan.	William Brown.
William Coffin.	Isaac Wilkins.	James W. Lamb.	Ralph V. M. Cooper.
John R. Sickler.	James Stoy.	Joseph H. Moore.	Hugh Woodrow.
Charles F. Clark.	Joseph B. Harker.	Joseph Franklin.	Samuel Richards.
1831. Joseph Staru.	Samuel Miller.	James H. Bruck.	John B. Miller.
John Dunham.	Samuel Porch.	John Clement.	Samuel M. Thom.
William Brooks.	Benjamin Avise.	Gilbert Kellum.	Samuel Pimm.
Samuel Suler.	1835. John H. Richardson.	1840. Levi L. Campbell.	Nathan T. Stratton.
Joseph C. Stafford.	William Peacock.	Philip J. Gray.	John Daniels.
John Cove.	Marmaduke Buckley.	William J. Hatch.	Benjamin C. Downs.
William R. Cooper.	Solomon S. Chester.	John Rudan, Jr.	Joseph Reed.
Thomasia Wilson.	Nathan Thompson.	John Redfield.	Epaphraim Miller.
Simon Sparks.	Jesse H. Bowen.	Charles Davis.	Alex. Wentz, Deptford twp.
Isaac Hinckman.	Joseph Starr.	Robert Chew.	M. C. Fisher, " "
Epaphraim Miller.	Benjamin Allen.	Henry Jackson.	J. P. Sheets, Woolwich "
Charles Ellis.	William Porch.	Joseph A. Chatham.	1840. N. Thompson, " "
Josiah Atkinson.	Jesse Price.	James Gibson.	Jos. Izard, Franklin "
Nathan Thompson.	John C. Thackara.	John P. Sheets.	Benj. Harding, " "
James B. Lane.	Daniel C. Cozens.	Joseph G. Shinn.	Samuel Porch, " "
John Salsbury.	James Leeds.	1841. Jacob Swope, Jr.	I. S. Peacock, " "
1832. Michael C. Fisher.	Foster Sears.	Jacob L. Rowland.	1850. Saml. Pimm, Harrison "
Lewis Woodward.	John Westcott.	Joseph Z. Pierson.	J. Lippincott, " "
Septimus Weatherby.	James Hinckman.	Joshua Duble.	J. B. Miller, Greenwich "
John Harding.	1836. Joseph C. Collins.	Edward Brewer.	J. M. Wolf, " "
Christopher Sickler.	John Dunham.	Joseph Irskip.	J. C. Eastlak, " "
Joseph Endicott.	Simon Sparks.	John P. Curtis.	C. Ballinger, " "
Joseph Garwood.	Joseph Stafford.	Joel Bodine.	Ira Allen, Woolwich "
1833. Parker Cordery.	Samuel Suler.	Benjamin Harding.	Wm. Keyser, " "
Gideon S. Risley.	Joseph C. Stark.	John B. Miller.	1853. Alex. Wentz, Deptford "
Federal Champion.	Charles French.	George T. Hislop.	M. C. Fisher, " "
Joshua P. Browning.	Charles Kaighn.	Ira Bradshaw.	R. Burwell, " "
Joseph Scull.	John Redfield.	Benjamin H. Fisler.	J. P. Sheets, Woolwich "
Edmond Taylor.	Lewis M. Walker.	Simon Sparks.	Caleb Root, " "
Richard Stafford.	Joel Wood.	Isaac Lodge.	1854. Casp. Wirsham, " "
Charles H. French.	David R. Ackley.	David B. Leslie.	Benj. Salisbury, " "
Benjamin Harding.	Daniel Stoy.	Jacob S. Bender.	E. C. Downs, Franklin "
Daniel Forcer.	Joseph Atkinson.	Josiah Atkinson.	Benj. Harding, " "
Jacob Glover.	1837. Thomas Reidman.	John B. Hilyard.	Samuel Porch, " "
Zebulon Wolf.	Israel M. Scattergood.	Michael C. Fisher.	M. Madden, " "
Charles Wiggins.	James M. Glover.	James W. Sloan.	1855. Samuel Pimm, Harrison "
Richard W. Snowden.	John Pierson.	Josiah Harrison.	James Lippincott, " "
Thomas Parsons.	Michael C. Fisher.	William Keyser.	Simon Sparks, Deptford "
Joseph Lodge, Jr.	James W. Sloan.	John B. Graham.	Jas. M. Wolf, Greenwich "
Joseph Rogers.	Josiah Harrison.	James L. Gibbs.	John Stetts, " "
John Marshall.	William M. Graff.	1843. Richard Stafford.	C. Wirsham, Woolwich "
Epaphraim Miller.	Anissa Garwood.	Arthur Brown.	C. P. Shivers, " "
Christopher Sickler.	Samuel C. Champion.	Richard Clark.	J. S. Benner, Mantua "
Thomas Bee.	1838. Richard Stafford.	George Cowman, Sr.	J. M. Ketrea, " "
Thomas Thackara.	Charles H. French.	Samuel B. Woolman.	1856. James Gibson, Harrison "
William Ackley.	Daniel Forcer.	Charles H. French.	J. L. Stanton, " "

1857. M. C. Horner, Harrison twp.	1871. T. W. Harris, Franklin twp.	1880. J. Abbott, Woodbury City.	1882. Frank De Merchant, Deptford twp.
1858. Samuel Tatem, Deptford	Joseph Wolf, Greenwich	1881. Joseph Wolf, Deptford twp.	G. Jennings, Deptford twp.
Alex. Wentz,	I. J. Cowgill,	A. C. Dalton, Franklin	J. P. Watson, Glassboro
Joshua Matlack,	John T. Odgen, Mantua	I. J. Cowgill, Greenwich	N. J. Justice, Harrison
J. P. Sheets, Woolwich	John Daniels,	John Daniels, Mantua	John Ford, Woolwich
1859. N. F. Iredell, Harrison	D. S. Alrich, Washington	Joseph Shuster,	W. H. Livermore, Woodbury City
Chas. Holton, Woolwich	S. Peacock, Deptford	Wm. Miller, Greenwich	Jacob S. Bender, Washington
Jos. Lishley, Franklin	Wm. Miller,	Geo. Walter, Harrison	twp.
Jacob Porch,		Jno. S. Rulon,	Philip Schlag, Logan twp.
1860. Samuel Pimm, Harrison		John Ford, Woolwich	
N. F. Iredell,		D. B. Leslie, W. Deptford	
Simon Sparks, Deptford		Jno. H. Collin, Franklin	
E. C. Mount,		Francis B. Ridgeway, Harrison twp.	
N. C. Jordan, Greenwich		Matt. M. Chew, Monroe twp.	
J. M. Wolf,		C. W. Husted,	
C. P. Shivers, Woolwich		J. P. Sheets, Woolwich	
Eph. Waters,		S. H. Ladd, Woodbury City	
L. L. Campbell, Clayton		John P. Sheets, Logan twp.	
Benj. Harding,		C. B. Buckman, Deptford	
1861. L. C. Ervan, Harrison		B. A. Rosenbaum, Franklin twp.	
J. W. Eastlack, Deptford		W. P. Crane, Franklin twp.	
Wm. D. Scott,		J. Keen, Washington	
David B. Gill, Greenwich		B. M. Turner, Clayton	
Isaac Hinchman,		Chas. B. Wolf,	
J. S. Bender, Mantua		Jno. J. Combs,	
John Daniels,		Chas. B. Wolf, Glassboro	
Saul L. Izard, Clayton		G. C. Sithens, Harrison	
Benj. F. Dubois,		N. F. Iredell,	
1862. Levi B. Davis, Harrison		C. W. Husted, Monroe	
Benj. C. Downs, Clayton		Eph. Waters, Woolwich	
1863. W. R. Rankin, Deptford		C. P. Shivers,	
Benj. D. Sparks,		J. Abbott, Woodbury City,	
Alex. Wentz,		T. Pilling, Washington twp.	
John Ford, Greenwich		Benj. Harding, Clayton	
J. P. Sheets, Woolwich		S. B. Fullerton, Deptford	
G. J. Abbott, Clayton		Chas. Young, Franklin	
1864. Jas. H. Pierson, Deptford		Joseph Wolf, Greenwich	
I. J. Cowgill, Greenwich		I. J. Cowgill,	
John S. Muller,		John T. Odgen, Mantua	
Chas. Holton, Woolwich		John Daniels,	
W. P. Crane, Franklin		W. H. Livermore, Woodbury City.	
Jos. P. Lashley,		William C. Fletcher, Woodbury City.	
Charles B. Wolf, Clayton		J. Keen, Washington twp.	
1865. N. F. Iredell, Harrison		S. Chew, West Deptford	
Samuel Pimm,		1877. S. Peacock, Deptford	
Jeptah Abbott, Deptford		John John, Harrison	
J. V. Cheeseman,		John Ford, Woolwich	
C. P. Shivers, Woolwich		I. J. Hill, Woodbury City.	
E. Waters, Jr.,		John F. Trout, Logan twp.	
Benj. Harding, Clayton		1878. A. Eastlack, Deptford	
1866. Jesse C. Chew, Deptford		T. U. Atkins, Franklin	
I. J. Cowgill, Greenwich		J. P. Reece, Harrison	
David B. Gill,		Wm. Bodine, Monroe	
Joseph Wolf,		S. H. Ladd, Woodbury City.	
John T. Odgen, Mantua		Daniel L. Lamb, Washington twp.	
H. M. McIlvaine,		John P. Sheets, Logan twp.	
1867. J. B. Simmonds, Greenwich		J. A. Rizzino, Franklin	
S. P. Haines, Harrison		Wm. P. Crane,	
Chas. P. Souder,		Philip Schlag, Logan	
John Ford, Woolwich		1880. E. M. Turner, Clayton	
Joe Locke,		R. Edmonds,	
1868. C. M. Campbell, Clayton		Wm. A. Warriner, Franklin twp.	
Alex. Wentz, Deptford,		1879. J. A. Rizzino, Franklin	
John P. Sheets, Woolwich		Wm. P. Crane,	
1869. Chas. B. Wolf, Clayton		Philip Schlag, Logan	
Sam'l. L. Izard,		1880. E. M. Turner, Clayton	
Wm. P. Crane, Franklin		R. Edmonds,	
Jos. Lashley,		Wm. A. Warriner, Franklin twp.	
1870. John W. Morton, Clayton		1879. E. D. Riley, Franklin twp.	
Jas. Pennington,		Chas. B. Wolf, Greenwich	
Jeptah Abbott, Deptford		G. C. Sithens, Harrison	
N. F. Iredell, Harrison		N. F. Iredell,	
J. Lippincott,		C. W. Husted, Monroe twp.	
John F. Trout, Woolwich		C. P. Shivers, Woolwich	
Eph. S. Waters,		Wm. C. Nicholson, Washington twp.	
1871. Benj. Harding, Clayton			
H. F. Kennedy, Deptford			

CHAPTER XXX.

MEDICAL PROFESSION OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

In the early half of the present century there were very few regularly licensed or graduated physicians. All sorts of quacks—herb, Indian, Thomsonian, and, finally, eclectic and homeopathic—settled in and practiced through the county.

Here, as elsewhere, are always found those who are ready to impose on the ignorance and credulity of people who know nothing of professional matters, but the proportion of such in Gloucester County cannot be considered excessive.

Medical Societies.—No medical society is known to have been formed here prior to 1818. In that year one was organized by authority of the State society. The physicians signing the application for authority to form this society were Drs. Dayton Lummis, Thomas Hendry, Joseph Fithian, Lorenzo Fisher, Isaac Davis, Benjamin Erwin, Francis Hoover, William Hunt, Samuel Harris, Bowman Hendry, J. J. Foster, Ezra Baker, and John C. Warner.

The society continued to hold its regular annual and semi-annual meetings up to December, 1821, and then from some cause they were discontinued. It was reorganized in March, 1830, at which time Dr. Charles Garrison was elected a member. After this meeting no records appear till May, 1846, when a charter was granted by the State society to Drs. Joseph Fithian, C. F. Clark, Joseph C. Weatherby, Thomas J. Saunders, John R. Sickler, and Benjamin P. Howell. Under this charter the society was organized, with Drs. Joseph Fithian, president; Charles Garrison, vice-president; Thomas J. Saunders, secretary; and Joseph C. Weatherby, treasurer. Sections 9 and 10 of the constitution adopted by the society were as follows:

Sec. 9. Duties of Members.—At each annual and semi-annual meeting there shall be an essay read on some medical subject by the member designated at the previous meeting by the president. Shall not be excused, and a failure being one dollar fine.

Sec. 10. The president shall appoint a member who shall report all epidemics of the county during the year,—this at annual meeting,—their nature, mortality, and treatment."

The first address was delivered by the president, Dr. Joseph Fithian, on the subject of hygiene. At

the next meeting an essay on the subject of scarlatina was read by Dr. C. Garrison. At the meeting in October, 1847, Dr. Sickler gave an essay on "The Philosophy of the Human Mind," and Dr. Howell one on the "Asiatic Cholera." At the meeting in 1849, Dr. Saunders read an essay on "Lunatic Asylums, and the Duty of Physicians Respecting Them." At the annual meeting in 1850, Dr. J. F. Garrison read an essay on "Periodic or Recurring Colicæ." At this meeting the delegates to the State Medical Society were instructed to bring before that body the importance of a high standard of preliminary education among those entering the profession. At the semi-annual meeting in the same year, Dr. Fithian gave an essay on the "Philosophy of Man," and at the annual meeting in 1851, Dr. C. Garrison was the essayist; subject, "Thrombus of the Labium and Ossification of the Placenta." The essay by Dr. Clark, at the annual meeting in 1852, was on "Dysenteries." At that meeting the following fee-bill and resolution were adopted:

"Counsel fees, \$0 to \$5.00; visit in town, .50 to \$1.00; visit at night in country, \$2.00; in town at night, \$1.00; visit out of town to four miles, \$1.00, and .25 for each additional mile; consultation fees, \$2.00 to \$5.00 for first visit, \$2.00 for second, and \$1.00 for third; both physicians receiving like fees. All other rates same as adopted by the State Medical Society.—*Revised Laws of 1851.*

Resolved, That any violation of the above adopted rates of charges be considered as dishonorable and a violation of professional honesty."

The essayists in 1853 were Drs. Sickler and Howell. Dr. Sickler's subject was "Erysipelas," and Dr. Howell treated of the then recent epidemic of yellow fever in Philadelphia, in which he had volunteered his services. In 1857, Dr. S. T. Miller read an essay on "Medicine as a Science;" in 1858, Dr. H. C. Clark was the essayist, subject, "Amputation;" and in 1859, Dr. Halsey read an essay on "Scrofula."

No meeting of the society was held after 1861 till 1866, on account of the absence in the war of the rebellion of many of the members.

In 1867 the constitution of the society was revised, though but few alterations were made. One change provided that meetings should be held quarterly, the code of charges was revised, a minimum was established, and the rates ordered by the State society were cut down.

During the past fifteen years the society has met regularly, often being entertained in a most princely manner by different members of the society at their residences. Representatives of the press and honorable gentlemen from various parts often convening with the members at these meetings, all highly enjoyable and instructive.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.—DR. JAMES STRATTON.—The Stratton family emigrated from Stratton Hill, in England, to New England in the seventh century. In the title to East Hampton, Long Island, acquired by Eaton and Hopkins, in 1648, of the sachems of the four eastern Indian tribes of the island, and transferred by them to the settlers of the town,

we find the name of Richard Stratton. In 1660, and after the death of Sachem Wyandanch, his widow, called Squaw Sachem, and her son united in a deed of confirmation to the original purchase of Montauk. Among the names in the original conveyance are those of Richard and John Stratton. One of them was the father of Benjamin, who removed from East Hampton about 1700 to Fairfield, Cumberland Co., N. J., and became the first of the family of this name in New Jersey. (Thompson's "Long Island.")

The subject of our record was a son of Benjamin and Sarah, born August, 1755. Of his early life and education we are not informed. He studied medicine with Dr. Benjamin Harris, of Pittsgrove, Salem Co., N. J. Almost his only book was Cullen's "First Lines." He married a daughter of his preceptor before he was of age, and first settled in Clarksboro, Gloucester Co., six miles from Swedesboro, where he began his practice. Upon the breaking out of the war in 1776 he gave his services to his country's cause. After the war, though he had a wife and three children, he went to Philadelphia, and attended medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania for one winter. He then removed to Swedesboro, and entered upon the service of his life in the practice of medicine. He soon became the leading physician in that portion of the State. His practice, extending over a country of thirteen or fourteen miles, taking Swedesboro as a centre, extended in each direction. He was very popular and eminently successful. He was also a man of great influence in civil and political affairs, was judge of the court, and administrator and executor of many large estates.

His practice often called him from Woodbury to Salem, and from the Delaware River to twenty miles in the interior. His habit was to rise early, do his writing and preparations for the day, breakfast by candle-light, and then start in his two-wheel sulky, without a top, and return if he could before night; with a change of horses, start again, seldom getting home till late at night. His students, of which he had a number, were employed on his return in compounding his medical preparations for the next day's necessities.

His obstetrical practice was not correspondingly large, as at that time and in the sparse population it was necessarily in the hands of women midwives, though his services were always sought in all difficult and preternatural cases. He used Smillie's forceps, but was probably not an adept in the employment of the instrument, as few at that time were.

Upon the death of his wife he married (2) Miss Mary Creighton, of Haddonfield. By his first marriage he had one son, who died early, and two daughters. By his second marriage he had seven children, one dying in infancy. He was the father of the Rev. Samuel V. Stratton, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Hon. Charles C. Stratton, who was elected Governor of the State of New Jersey.

sey. Dr. Stratton was remarkable for his strict moral and religious habits. He early joined the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was an efficient member. Being very fond of music, he usually led the songs of the congregation. He venerated the Lord's Day, and so timed his professional engagements as to secure for himself the privileges of the sanctuary. He retained his predilections for the Puritan faith, and assembled his family on Sunday afternoon to instruct them in the Westminster Catechism. He was possessed of a fine, commanding figure, of genial manners, and Christian tenderness, and full of sympathy. He was one whom everybody loved and respected. As a politician he was a Federalist, and his influence with the people was such that, with the exception of six persons, he controlled the entire vote of the township.

He left a large landed estate, but the fall of prices after the war of 1812 very much reduced its value. He was grandfather of Dr. Benjamin Harris Stratton, of Mount Holly, recently deceased, one of the Fellows of the Medical Society of New Jersey, of which his grandfather was a member in 1786, and president in 1788.

The following obituary notice was published at the time of his decease:

"On Sunday, the 29th ult., departed this life at his residence near Swedesboro, Gloucester Co., in this State, after a short illness, Dr. James Stratton, aged fifty-seven years. Thus, in the midst of life and usefulness, in possession of the love and esteem of all who knew him, is this amiable and respectable man snatched from his family and society by the hand of death. May his bereaved family and friends find consolation in the well-grounded hope that he has exchanged a world of unsatisfying enjoyments for scenes of bliss and glory.

"Dr. Stratton was of that description of men who are justly styled the pillars of society, active, intelligent, sensible, dignified, a Christian and a patriot. The chasm created by his death will long be marked in mournful recollections by his surviving relations and neighbors and fellow-citizens."

His tomb in the old churchyard of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Raccoon (as Swedesboro was then called), now Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, bears this inscription :

"Sacred to the memory of
Dr. James Stratton,
who departed this life March 29th, 1812, in the
57th year of his life.

With a mind strong and well cultivated, he was
uncommonly useful as a citizen and as a Chris-
tian. His piety and virtue will long be held in remembrance."

James Stratton Genealogy.—Married (1) daughter of his preceptor, Benjamin R. Harris, and had Anna, who married Dr. John L. Stratton; Sarah, who married Edward Carpenter, father of Hon. T. P. Carpenter, of Camden.

Married (2) daughter of Hugh Creighton, and had Samuel, a clergyman in the Episcopal Church, who died about fifteen years since.

Charles C., first Governor of New Jersey under the new constitution.

Maria, who married (1) Dr. Ercuries Fithian, and (2) Daniel P. Stratton.

Isabella, who married Burgh Howey.
Harriet, who married Dr. Joseph Fithian.
Frances, now still living in Philadelphia.

DR. ERCURIES B. FITHIAN succeeded Dr. James Stratton in the practice of medicine in Swedesboro; was a son of Joel Fithian, who was sheriff and also in the Legislature. He studied medicine with Dr. James Stratton, and married his daughter Maria. In 1816 he associated with him in practice Dr. Joseph Fithian. He died suddenly in the same year. He was a very popular physician, and was much esteemed as a gentleman.

DR. DAYTON LUMMIS, one of the founders of the Gloucester County Medical Society in 1818, was a native of Salem, N. J. He married a Miss Cooper, who died before him without issue. He practiced medicine in Swedesboro for a short time, and afterwards in Woodbury, Gloucester Co. He is described as a dashing, energetic young man, very popular and efficient as a practitioner. He was stricken down by disease in early manhood, which terminated his life in 1821. The *Glocester Herald and Farmer*, in the number for Aug. 8, 1821, has the following notice:

"Died, on Sunday morning last, at his late residence in Woodbury, Dayton Lummis, M.D., in the forty-first year of his age, of consumption, after an indisposition of eight years, which he bore with almost unexampled patience and resignation. He was a good neighbor, a sincere friend and husband, and he died as he had lived, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him."

His remains were buried in Christ Church burying-place, Philadelphia, where was erected a stone bearing a brief inscription of his age and date of his death.

DR. WILLIAM LUMMIS was an elder brother of Dayton. He also practiced in Woodbury, and was a physician of great experience and intelligence. Dr. Rush, professor in University of Pennsylvania, in his writings upon yellow fever, frequently alludes to Dr. Lummis. In 1798 he wrote a letter upon yellow fever as occurring in Woodbury, to which allusion is made in Part I., section "Pestilence." In the early part of this century he left New Jersey, and settled in Ontario, in the State of New York, when it was almost a wilderness.

DR. BENJAMIN ERWIN was a practitioner of medicine in Swedesboro early in this century and probably in the latter part of the last. His outfit was a poor, raw-boned, sluggish horse of the Rozinante make, his carriage a rickety, one-horse vehicle called a sulky on two wheels, with no top. He was gross in person, with a face rough and red, ornamented by a nose of the tomato pattern, full of brag, and a great talker. He had the confidence of the people and a very large practice; though it was a common saying in regard of him, "What a pity it is that he will drink!" He died about 1823. (From the Recollections of Dr. Joseph Fithian.)

DR. ISAAC DAVIS, JR., was one of the original founders of the Gloucester County District Medical Society, which he joined Dec. 8, 1818. He settled in Swedes-

Joseph Bellamy

here, and practiced there for a number of years; was quite popular up to the time of Rev. Mr. Norman Nash, whose cause and course he very warmly supported, and which resulted in much trouble in the Episcopal Church at that time. He owned a large farm—very valuable—in Pittsgrove, Salem Co., and also the place known as the Jennings farm, near Swedesboro. He afterward lost much of his property, and, I understand, removed to the western country. His wife was Miss Sarah Evans, a very lovely and estimable lady, and greatly beloved by all who knew her.

DR. DANIEL VANNEMAN succeeded him in practice, but became discouraged by losing his first patient, soon left, and settled in Salem County, N. J.

JOSEPH FITHIAN, M.D.—Dr. Fithian was born June 25, 1795, in Fairton, Cumberland Co., N. J., and spent the early years of his life in Fairfield. Here he engaged in study followed by a period as teacher, after which he prepared for the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, where he graduated. Swedesboro was chosen as his earliest field of labor. Here he remained one year, and at the expiration of that time established himself at Woodbury, N. J., having entered into partnership with Dr. Eli Ayres, who soon relinquished his share of the practice, which was continued uninterruptedly by Dr. Fithian for a period of half a century. He was married, Nov. 12, 1817, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Dr. Stratton, of Swedesboro, and sister of ex-Governor Stratton, who died May 9, 1850. He was a second time married, Oct. 28, 1852, to Miss Hettie G. Cattell, daughter of Thomas W. Cattell, and sister of ex-United States Senator Cattell, of Salem, N. J. To this marriage were born children,—Josephine, wife of Rev. E. W. Hitchcock, D.D., and Sallie C., who died at the age of twenty years. Dr. Fithian's death occurred, after an extended life, memorable for its usefulness, on the 9th of January, 1881, in his eighty-sixth year. The following memorial prepared by an attached friend embodies a just estimate of his character and abilities:

"In the death of Dr. J. Fithian, the community in which he has lived so long has sustained the loss of a venerable citizen, distinguished for his high personal character and a long career of usefulness both in his profession and in his private life. For full half a century he was actively engaged in his profession, and won for himself an enviable reputation for his skill as a physician, and his untiring devotion to a large and widely extended practice.

"A man of studious habits, his acute logical mind grasped the principles upon which the science of medicine is based, and doubtless in some wider field than that in which he located he would have risen to distinction among medical celebrities of his age.

"In the earlier years of his professional life he wrote frequently for the medical journals, and also prepared numerous papers of value, which were read at the meetings of the New Jersey Medical Society, and were published in their annual reports. Among his brethren in New Jersey he was an authority in the profession, and was held in high esteem as a most successful practitioner by many of the eminent medical men of Philadelphia, both of the past and present generation. The late Dr. George B. Wood, in his work on the 'Practice of Medicine,' quotes him as high authority on some questions of practice, and that eminent scholar and author, Professor Gross, who knew him personally, spoke of him since his death to one of his nephews in the most complimentary terms as a man of note in the profession. After a career of fifty years

in active practice, having acquired a competency, he retired therefrom and gave himself up almost entirely to what was the greatest pleasure of his life, reading and study, and for the last fifteen years few men spent more hours with books than Dr. Fithian. His extensive reading and his retentive memory furnished his discriminating mind with a rich store of knowledge, which made him one of the most interesting conversationalists I have ever met. To this was added a most imposing presence, and a genial and courteous manner, which won the respect and regard of all who came in contact with him. He was, moreover, a Christian philosopher. He brought to the examination of the great questions which affect our relations to things beyond the grave his well-balanced reasoning powers, and while recognizing in its fullest meaning the force of the declaration of the great apostle, that 'without controversy gird is the mystery of godliness,' he accepted the Bible as the revealed word of God, and Christ Jesus as the saviour of mankind. In this faith he lived and died, exercising for more than fifty years the office of elder in the Presbyterian Church. Profoundly convinced that the Bible was the ordained means for the conversion of the world, he organized nearly fifty years ago the Gloucester County Bible Society; was its first president, and remained at its head until his death. He had passed the extreme limit assigned by the Psalmist as the duration of human life, and in the full possession of all his faculties, mental and physical, in a beautiful green old age he died, full of years and full of honors, at his own home, in the bosom of his family, surrounded by those he most loved, and has gone to reap the reward of a well-spent life."

DR. CHARLES GARRISON was born at Deerfield, Cumberland Co., N. J., March 17, 1800; studied medicine with Dr. Buck, of Bridgeton; married Hannah L. Fithian, sister of Dr. Joseph Fithian, before he was of age, and before he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He entered upon the practice of medicine in Fairton, Cumberland Co., where he remained only about one year, and where his son, Rev. Joseph Fithian Garrison, M.D., was born. He removed to Clarksboro, Gloucester Co., in 1823, and from there to Swedesboro in 1824, where he continued in active practice till stricken down by paralysis in November, 1871, and died April 12, 1875, of abscess and softening of the brain, as a sequelae of his attack in 1871.

A warmer-hearted and kindly, generous man than he never lived,—a true friend and brother to all in need of help and sympathy. His practice was very extensive and extended over a large space of country, keeping him on the road nearly all the time, his noble and estimable wife and students, of which he had many, being employed in compounding and preparing his medicines in his absence for his next day's necessities. For a long time he kept five horses, all fast drivers, and they had as much as they could do to carry him his rounds among his many patients. As a diagnostician and prognostician he was remarkable, seeming to see almost intuitively just what was the matter, and the probable results. Was an earnest though humble Christian, feeling himself or his doings to be nothing, but resting unwavering in his faith in Jesus Christ.

He was a very successful practitioner, a great reader, a close, logical thinker, most of his reading being accomplished while riding over the country visiting his patients. He always kept himself well booked up in his profession as well as in general literature and the current topics of the day. Was an

earnest, thorough Republican, and took the deepest interest in everything pertaining to the late civil war. Was at one time in 1862 very anxious to volunteer as a surgeon, and drew lots with Dr. Halsey as to which of them should go, the lot falling on Dr. Halsey. Few leave this world with more warm-hearted friends to mourn his loss. He associated his son,

DR. JOSEPH FITZHIAN GARRISON, with him in practice in 1845, and they together controlled the practice in all this part of the county. The latter was born in Fairton, Cumberland Co., Jan. 20, 1823; was especially noted as a hard student, a perfect book-worm, always preferring the companionship of his father or his books to anything else. His health not being good, his father bought him a boat, hoping he would by this be induced to take exercise in the open air. With this he would row himself to some secluded part of the mill-pond which skirted the town, and there spend the greater part of the day poring over his books, his most congenial, chosen companions. His health becoming more enfeebled he gave up practice, which he found too laborious and exposing for him, and commenced the study of divinity, and was admitted to orders early in 1855, and was immediately called to the rectoryship of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Camden, N. J., where he has been, and still is, rector for the past twenty-six years. He graduated from Princeton College with high honors, the president remarking that he was fitted to take the highest position in any profession he might choose. He is also a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department. He is a Mason of high standing, and has written the most elaborate treatise on symbols and history of Masonry ever produced, which article he has delivered before many large bodies of that fraternity.

DR. LUTHER F. HALSEY succeeded Dr. Joseph F. Garrison in the practice of medicine in Swedesboro, in January, 1855; was born in Bucks County, Pa.; prepared for college at Woodbridge Hall, at Perth Amboy, and entered Rutgers College, at New Brunswick; afterwards studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. C. S. Baker,—than whom there does not exist a clearer-headed or more erudite physician,—and graduated from Jefferson Medical College. After which he spent some time in Europe perfecting his knowledge, and upon returning home was urged to settle in Swedesboro, where he has lived ever since, except the three years he spent as surgeon in the army, where he occupied important positions, generally as one of the chief operators in his corps. It has been often said of him, "he is a natural-born surgeon," in which department especially he has been most successful.

DR. FRANCIS HOOVER, father of Joseph Hoover, the celebrated ink man, who was one of the founders of the Gloucester County Medical Society in December, 1818, practiced in Swedesboro, and afterwards re-

moved to Philadelphia. At one time, while living in Swedesboro, some one sent for him in a great hurry to come and set a broken leg. He immediately attended the call, and found it was a turkey whose leg was broken. He expressed no indignation, but proceeded to set and splint the leg, and gave explicit directions how to care for the patient, and left very soon thereafter, sending in a bill for his professional services,—which was contested, but which he recovered by prosecution.

DR. JEREMIAH J. FOSTER settled in Woodbury, and practiced there extensively and very successfully, and was very popular with his patrons and the whole community; was one of the founders of the Gloucester County Medical Society.

DR. CHARLES F. CLARK practiced in Woodbury for about fifty years; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania; joined the County Medical Society May 4, 1836; was quite a noted surgeon, and a very able, successful, and popular practitioner. He was greatly beloved by all who knew him, and was especially noted as a friend and helper to all young practitioners; hence did probably the largest consultation practice in this part of the State. He had many students, some of whom became the most able and eminent men of the country.

DRS. EZRA BAKER, BOWMAN, HENDRY, SAMUEL HARRIS, LORENZO FISLER, THOMAS HENDRY, WILLIAM HUNT, JOHN C. WARNER, CHARLES D. HENDRY, J. P. THORNTON, AND I. S. MULFORD all lived in or practiced in the county, and were members of the County Medical Society, and were active and efficient practitioners of medicine.

DR. THOMAS J. SAUNDERS graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and settled in Woodbury, and was a very successful and acceptable practitioner. Joined the County Medical Society June 16, 1846, and was a very earnest, active member.

He removed to the western country about 1856 or 1857, and was much missed by his many friends, and especially his professional brethren.

DR. JOHN P. SICKLIE graduated March 18, 1829, from Jefferson Medical College. Settled in Mantua, formerly called Carpenter's Landing. Joined the County Medical Society, June 16, 1846. Was appointed judge of the court for several terms, and his judgments were very seldom disputed or reversed by higher courts. He always leaned to mercy's side, feeling and knowing the imperfections of humanity. He always kept open house, and very often entertained his professional brethren at his truly hospitable house and table. Was elected president of the State Medical Society in 1859, which body, as well as the county society, he very often represented as delegate to national and other State societies. He was quite an active politician, and was elected State senator.

DR. BENJAMIN P. HOWELL.—Truly "a gentleman of the old school," always dignified, courteous, and scrupulously polite in all his intercourse, and



Samuel T. Miller

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any one passing him on the street would instinctively turn around after passing and take a prolonged look at him.

A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and became a member of the county society, June 16, 1846.

DR. BENJAMIN F. CHATHAM practiced a short time at Mullica Hill, then removed to Delaware. Joined the County Medical Society in June, 1846. Understand he has since died.

DR. ELIJAH WILEY graduated from Jefferson Medical College, settled in Swedesboro, and was a very excellent and successful practitioner, and would have ranked very high in the profession had he not been claimed so young as a victim of consumption. Joined the County Medical Society, June, 1846. Died in February, 1847, and was succeeded by his brother George. He continued active practice up till within two days of his death, and even tried to dress and ride the day before he died, but was wholly unable. A man of great character and indomitable perseverance.

DR. GEORGE WILEY graduated from Jefferson Medical College; settled in Swedesboro after his brother Elijah's death, but in about three years thereafter removed to Bridesburg, Pa.; again back to Swedesboro in 1862, and again back to Bridesburg in 1865.

DR. — PURDEE settled in Swedesboro in 1840, but only remained here some four months.

DR. JOHN GILLMAN also practiced in Swedesboro for a short time, and boarded with Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Talman, as did also Drs. Elijah and George Wiley, Purdee, and Reeves.

SAMUEL T. MILLER, M.D.—The ancestors of Dr. Miller were of Irish birth. His grandfather was John Miller, who married Betsey Borough, and had children,—Borough, John B., James, Sarah (Mrs. Elias Kaign, of Camden), Abigail (Mrs. William Beck, of Philadelphia), and Ann (Mrs. William Henderson). John B. was born on May 12, 1797, in Gloucester County, and during his active life engaged largely in farming and the shipping of produce, principally in Greenwich township. He was early a Democrat, but later espoused the principles of the Republican party, and was honored by both parties with official position, having been thrice representative in the State Legislature and judge of the County Court, as also an early justice of the peace. He married Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of Samuel Tyler and Grace Ambler, of Salem, and had children,—Abigail W. (Mrs. A. W. H. Hall), Samuel T., Lydia A. (Mrs. James M. Roe), Emily (Mrs. George H. Gaunt), Anna (Mrs. Z. Sickler), Edward G., Lizzie (Mrs. Daniel V. Summerell), Charles F., and John Mason (deceased). Mr. Miller died April 6, 1858, in his sixty-first year. His widow still survives, in her eighty-fourth year. Their son, Samuel T., the subject of this brief biography, was born Nov. 21, 1826, in Greenwich township, Gloucester Co. He enjoyed

in youth liberal advantages of education at Pennington, N. J., where his studies were continued until his twenty-first year. He then decided upon a professional career, and choosing that of medicine, entered the office of Dr. Joseph C. Weatherby, of Clarksboro, where his studies were continued for three years, meanwhile attending lectures at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1850. The village of Harrisonville, in Gloucester County, first offered an inviting field, where he remained one year, and then became established as a practitioner in Paulsboro, his present residence. His quick intuition, discretion in practice, and thorough knowledge of the science of medicine readily obtained for him an extended and profitable practice. He has recently relinquished the arduous labors of his profession, and devoted his time to the management of his three productive farms, and to the interests of the Delaware River Railroad, of which he is secretary and treasurer. The doctor, in 1862, entered the army as assistant surgeon of the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, and served for three years, during which time he was delegated to hospital duty, and participated in many engagements, his services having ended with the close of the conflict. He is an active member of both State and County Medical Societies. Dr. Miller is in politics a Democrat. He has been identified with his township as freholder for successive terms, and was appointed by Governor McClellan judge of the Court of Common Pleas, as also a second term by Governor Ludlow. He has for years been actively interested in the cause of education, and officiated as superintendent of schools for his township. The doctor was married, March 4, 1856, to Miss Fannie M., daughter of Jacob and Mary D. Price, of Paulsboro. Their children are John B. and Mary E. Mrs. Miller having died Oct. 26, 1879, he married, Jan. 11, 1882, Miss Jennie L., daughter of John F. Forepaugh, of Philadelphia, and his wife, Jane Leaming, of Cape May County, N. J.

DR. R. S. GRAHAM was son of Rev. — Graham, Presbyterian minister of Woodbury, where he settled in practice after graduating, but soon removed to Chester, where he became a very popular and highly respected practitioner.

DR. ROBERT S. SMALLWOOD graduated from University of Pennsylvania, and practiced for a short time in Woodbury, but was soon carried off by that fell destroyer, consumption.

DR. SAMUEL F. FISLER graduated from Jefferson Medical College in spring of 1844; settled in Clayton, formerly called Fislerville or town; has ever proved a very popular and successful physician, clear, close thinker, and close observer; joined the county society in 1851.

DR. HENRY C. CLARK graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and joined the county society in 1854; settled in Woodbury in practice with

his father, Dr. C. F. Clark. In 1856 he wrote an elaborate essay on "Amputations," which is among the papers of the county society, being so requested by said society. In 1861 he went out as volunteer surgeon in the late war of the Rebellion, in which service he filled many prominent positions, and both there and at home he has been ever held in the highest esteem and confidence.

DR. JAMES B. WARE graduated from the University of Pennsylvania; settled in Mullica Hill; after a few years removed to Davenport, Iowa. Returned after some years and settled in Pedricktown, Salem Co., where he became quite popular, and gathered quite a fortune. After the death of his most estimable wife he removed to Bridgeton, Cumberland Co., but not succeeding very well he returned to Pedricktown, much to the satisfaction of many of his patrons.

DR. JOHN H. ASHRAFT graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1855; joined the county society the same year; first settled in Auburn, formerly Sculltown, Salem Co., but soon removed to Mullica Hill, Gloucester Co., where he has resided ever since, and is a very sensible, judicious, popular, self-reliant, and no better man living to meet in consultation.

DR. JACOB T. FISLER graduated in 1855 from Jefferson Medical College, and settled in Harrisonville, Gloucester Co., where he became very popular and successful as a practitioner; was a great horseman, and always drove a magnificent team.

DR. ANDREW J. MCKELWAY graduated from Jefferson Medical College; became a member of the Gloucester County Medical Society, April, 1859. He first practiced in Trenton, N. J., afterwards at Blackwoodtown, and then went out as volunteer surgeon of the Eighth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers. On his return from the war he settled in Williams-town, where he still resides, though now much broken in health. One of the most companionable, genial, and thoroughly-posted gentlemen I ever met. Has probably one of the most extensive libraries of any member of the profession in the State.

DR. JOHN SHOEMAKER, a bright, active, energetic physician, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Bridgeport and practiced two or three years, and the war breaking out, he entered the army as a surgeon, and served with much distinction.

A. A. SMITH, M.D.—John Smith, the progenitor of the Smith family to which belongs Dr. A. A. Smith, came to America in 1772, and settled in Atlantic County, N. J.; he had sixty thousand acres of land, which were granted to him by the English crown, in the counties of Gloucester, Cumberland, Salem, and Atlantic. The title-deeds to this land are now in the possession of his descendants, held by them as heirlooms. As shown by the grant made to him, he was in the mother-country a man of prominence. He was also very wealthy, which gave him a prominent position in the colonies. He established on Staten Island and in Philadelphia silk-lace-weaving establishments,

all of which were destroyed during the Revolutionary war. He espoused the cause of the colonies, and in connection with his family fitted out two vessels as privateers, which did good service on the Jersey coast. As soon as the English government learned of his disloyalty his estates in England were confiscated and he was disinherited by his father, which, with the destruction of his property in Philadelphia and on Staten Island, reduced the family from wealth and affluence to abject poverty. He married Mary Ireland, also of English descent, who bore him children as follows,—Edward, Christiana, Margaret, Mary, John, Micajah, Fannie, Asa, Leah, Sarah, Ruth, and Daniel.

Of the children, Asa was born in Atlantic County, where he grew to manhood, and in 1794 married Abigail Dennis. Their children were Absalom, Mary, Sarah, Martha, John, Charles, William, and Thomas. He became a Methodist preacher, and was one of the pioneer itinerant preachers of Jersey. He moved to Wilmington, Del., where he served as presiding elder of the Wilmington Conference. His son Charles was born in Wilmington, Del., Nov. 10, 1810. He (Charles) learned the trade of wheelwright in Philadelphia, and became superintendent of a large manufacturing establishment in that city, which position he held three years. He was then induced by Surgeon John B. McClellan to study medicine and surgery under his instruction at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, after which he practiced medicine in that city and Wilmington until 1836, when he removed to Malaga, in Gloucester County, N. J., where he practiced until his death, which occurred June 6, 1872. He married Miss Sarah Clark, of an old English family, in 1827. Their children were Asa, Malissa, Isaac P., Matilda, Sarah T., Thomas J., Martha Jane, Charles F., and Mary A.

Asa, the subject of this sketch, was born in Malaga, March 20, 1838, where he grew to manhood. The foundation of his education was laid at the district school of his native town and from private teachers. His father intended he should enter the navy, but the opposition of his mother frustrated the plan. He studied engineering and architecture, but it being decided that he should adopt his father's profession, he, in October, 1861, entered the University of Pennsylvania as a medical student, and in less than two weeks thereafter was offered a commission as acting assistant surgeon United States army, which he declined. In November he was appointed acting "medical cadet," United States army, at Sutterlee, United States general hospital, West Philadelphia, where he remained until the close of the war. After graduating, March, 1864, he was then appointed acting assistant surgeon United States army. As a token of their good will and appreciation of his skill and care the members of his ward presented him with a beautiful sword, which the doctor keeps as a memento of by-gone days. In 1866 he came home to Malaga and



A. Smithson



John Henry

commenced the practice of medicine with his father, ¹ after his father's death the entire practice fell to him, and he has kept it ever since. He still remains in Mullica, where he has a beautiful home and an extensive and successful practice. On the 23d day of August, 1870, he married Miss Mary P., daughter of Daniel H. and Elizabeth (Hathaway) Howland. She was born in South Dartmouth, Mass., June 10, 1840. They have had one child, Sarah H., born June 6, 1872, died April 19, 1879.

DR. AUGUSTUS V. HERMANN, a Pennsylvania German, impulsive and of a very quick temper, nervously constituted, while out gunning one day first discovered he was blind in one eye. He soon lost the sight of the other, which so depressed him that he is supposed to have committed suicide by poison. He practiced at Bridgeport, and joined the County Medical Society, October, 1866, and was allowed to resign in 1872.

DR. EDWARD L. REEVES settled in Paulsboro in 1866, joined the society in October the same year, and was dropped from the rolls in 1874.

DR. ANDREW P. GLANDEN settled at Mantua in 1867, and joined the county society the same year. Afterwards studied divinity, and acted as a lay reader for two or three years. Afterwards removed to Cumberland County, N. J., and resumed the practice of medicine.

DR. WILLIAM H. TURNER, a native of Mantua, Gloucester Co., when but a small boy determined to get a good education, and spent all his leisure time from farm work in study, borrowing works of the best authors. Graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1867, and was admitted to membership in the county society same year. He did his own thinking, and was one of the brightest and most highly-esteemed physicians of the county; wrote and read several very interesting and instructive essays, which were read before the county and State societies, and copies requested for publication. He was a prominent member of several secret societies. Not being well, he took by mistake about five grains of sulphate of morphia instead of sulphate of quinia, as he supposed, and died from its effects, in August, 1876.

DR. WALTER M. WAY settled for a few months in Mullica Hill, joined the society, but soon left the county.

JOHN DOWN HERITAGE was born at Hurffville, Gloucester Co., N. J., Sept. 14, 1837. He received a common-school education, and afterwards spent two years at Pennington Seminary. He was then employed for some time as teacher of the school at the place of his nativity. Upon deciding to study medicine, he entered the office of Charles C. Clark, M.D., of Woodbury, one of the most distinguished surgeons and skillful practitioners of medicine in Gloucester County, and after pursuing his studies for three years graduated at the University of Pennsyl-

vania in March, 1862, having been employed during the last year of his studies as medical cadet at Satterlee General Hospital. After practicing medicine a short time at his home he was commissioned assistant surgeon Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, joining the regiment at Falmouth, Va., and remaining with it until it was mustered out of service at the close of the war. He was taken prisoner at Ream's Station, and sent to Hill's Corps Hospital, where he was put in charge of three hundred Federal wounded who had been taken prisoners at the above battle, and gave them attention until they were sent to Richmond for exchange, after which he reported to Libby prison, and was soon after exchanged. He served with his regiment at Gettysburg, Manassas Gap, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and battles and skirmishes before Petersburg. At the close of the war he began the practice of medicine at Glassboro, N. J., where he still resides. He has performed successfully several amputations, one at the shoulder-joint, and many of the minor operations of surgery.

He is a society man, and was elected Grand Chancellor of the State Knights of Pythias, and served two terms as representative of the State to the Supreme Lodge; is a member of the Grand Lodge of Masons, Grand Lodge of Red Men, a member of the I. O. of O. F., American Mechanics, Heptasophs, State Medical Society, Gloucester County Medical Society, and Salem County Medical Society.

He married, May 26, 1869, Elizabeth Fisher Shivers, of Swedesboro township, and has three children.

DR. PAUL S. HERITAGE, brother of the above, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1872. Settled first in Huffville, but upon the death of Dr. Turner removed to Mantua, where he established himself in a good practice, and was deservedly popular and successful. He died in the autumn of 1883.

DR. L. A. D. ALLEX, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Studied pharmacy first, and settled in Woodstown, Salem Co., though his practice extended into Gloucester County, whose society he joined in October, 1869. Wholly and enthusiastically devoted to his profession. Very popular as a physician, and as a citizen and gentleman. Has written several articles on professional subjects read before the society, which were thankfully and acceptably received.

Drs. Hugh Davis, Edward Hance, Andrew J. McPherson, I. P. Bennett, J. E. Clawson, E. Hance, Jr., T. B. Castle, John M. Summerill, J. E. Garrison, William B. Christine all practiced in different parts of the county, but only for a short time, and were pleasant gentlemen.

DR. CHARLES HITCHNER practiced at Elmer, Salem Co. Joined county society in 1870, but soon gave it up and went into the drug business.

DR. ALBERT PORCH practiced at Hardingsville, and since removed to Clayton. Graduate of Jefferson

Medical College, and admitted member of society in October, 1871.

DR. GEORGE C. LAW, a native of Pennsylvania, first studied the homeopathic system, but seeing its unreliability in critical cases, gave it up and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, March, 1871, and was admitted into the society, January, 1872. He settled in Paulsboro, and worked himself into a large and lucrative practice. A thoroughly conscientious Christian gentleman, strong Episcopalian, and was the main mover in establishing the church of that town. His especial forte is chemistry. A great reader and a thorough student, a warm-hearted and true friend, loving always to do some one good.

DR. WILLIAM H. ISZARD graduated from Jefferson Medical College in March, 1870, started practice in Elmer, Salem Co., his practice extending into Gloucester County. Admitted to membership in county society January, 1872. Was elected State senator from Salem County, where he did much good work. Several years since he removed to Camden, where he now resides, and is doing a good work and profitable business.

DR. CH. GRANT GARRISON, son of Dr. Joseph F. Garrison, born in Swedesboro. Was educated at Lawrenceville and University of Pennsylvania, and graduated from medical department of the latter institution, and commenced practice in Swedesboro. Continued there about six years, and then studied law and removed to Camden, where he is a rising and popular lawyer. As a practitioner he was very popular and very successful. Was recently appointed counselor for the Episcopal diocese of New Jersey.

DR. JOHN B. KEASBY graduated from University of Pennsylvania in 1854, was professor of obstetrics in medical college in Georgetown, D. C. Afterwards settled in Woodbury, where he still resides, much respected and deservedly popular with the people.

DR. ALBERT TRENCHARD graduated from Jefferson Medical College in February, 1875, settled in Williamstown, and was there very popular. Afterwards removed to Mantua, where he now resides.

DR. EUGENE E. DE DROFT, a native of Salem County, N. J., studied medicine with Dr. Mayhew Johnson, was also in his drug-store for several years. Graduated from Jefferson Medical College in March, 1875, and joined the society in April of the same year. Settled in Mullica Hill, and is much beloved and esteemed by a large circle of friends and patrons. Resigned from the society because he keeping a drug-store felt he had to keep and sell proprietary medicines.

DR. HENRY BUCKINGHAM graduated from Columbia College, 1874, and joined the county society in April, 1875. Settled in Clayton, and is deservedly esteemed and popular, and a most excellent physician.

DR. MOSES J. PAULDING, graduate of University of Pennsylvania, 1866, and joined the county society in April, 1876; settled in Daretown, Salem Co., near

the county line. A noble man, and an excellent physician and surgeon.

DR. EUGENE T. OLIPHANT, a native of Burlington County, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and first settled along the sea-hore, at Manahawkin, when, finding the rides too long and the pay too small, he removed to Bridgeport, where he has become a very successful and popular practitioner.

DR. THOMAS B. TURNER, a native of Gloucester County, graduated from Princeton and the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania; first settled in Mount Holly, removing from thence to Harrisonville, where he practiced a few years, and then retired to a farm, preferring the latter to the practice of medicine.

DR. ISAIAH D. CLAWSON graduated from the University of Pennsylvania; settled in Woodstown, where he amassed considerable property; was a noble, big-hearted man, and an excellent physician; was director of the bank of that borough up to the time of his death. He died from apoplexy. A great loss.

DR. URIAH GILMAN, a native of Salem County, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, and was admitted to membership in county society, October, 1876. He entered the army in the Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers as surgeon, and upon his return from the war in 1865 he settled in Woodstown, where he still resides.

DR. SAMUEL F. STANGER, a native of Gloucester County, and student of Dr. John Down Heritage, graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1875, and joined the society in October, 1876. He first settled in Williamstown, but after a year or two removed to Harrisonville, where he resides, and is popular and successful. "He loves politics better than eating," though he does not allow himself to be carried away by it from his professional duties.

DR. BENJAMIN F. BUZY, a native of Burlington County; studied medicine with Dr. J. P. Thornton, of Mount Holly; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, afterwards spending some time in Vienna perfecting his professional knowledge; settled in Swedesboro; joined the county society in January, 1879; a good, safe practitioner.

DR. LUTHER M. HALSEY, a native of Gloucester County, son of Dr. L. F. Halsey, was educated at Lehigh University, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College; settled in practice in Williamstown, where he is deservedly very popular, and has a very large practice; was offered a responsible position of trust in the capacity of surgeon, but preferred the retirement and independence of private practice.

DR. MILES SYNOTT was born at Fisleville, now Clayton; studied medicine with Dr. Jacob Fisler, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College. He married Miss Harriet Whitney, a sister of Messrs. Thomas and Samuel Whitney, the great glass men of Glassboro. He began practice at Chew's Landing, Camden Co., but soon removed to Glassboro,

where he did a very large business, and had an enviable reputation as an obstetrician. He was peculiar and eccentric, and fond of a fine double-team, which he always drove. He died in 1866, and was succeeded by Dr. J. Down Heritaz.

DR. MARTIN SYNOTT, a brother of Dr. Miles. He also studied medicine with Dr. Jacob Fisler, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College; settled in Blackwoodtown, where he did a large business, and was esteemed as a superior physician, and was succeeded by Dr. Brannin.

DR. JACOB FISLER was among the oldest practitioners of whom we have any knowledge in the county. He settled in his native place, Fislerville, now Clayton, and did a very large and widely-extended business, extending over a diameter of more than twenty miles; was a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a local preacher in said church. He did a very large obstetrical practice, in which he had a very wide reputation.

DR. JAMES C. WEATHERBY was born in Clarksboro, Gloucester Co., N. J. He received a very liberal education, graduating from Kenyon College, Ohio, and received his degree of A.M. in 1846. He was considered a very fine Latin scholar.

He studied medicine with Dr. Charles F. Clark, of Woodbury, and attended a full curriculum of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in March, 1837. In June, 1846, upon the reorganization of the county society after a temporary suspension he was elected to membership and appointed on the board of censors by the State Medical Society, which position he held with honor to himself and to the societies as well as the profession for over thirty years. In April, 1837, he settled in his native town, where he still practices and is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and patrons. He has filled the position of president of the county society many times, and treasurer and secretary of the same for many years, and frequently entertained the members of the county society at his house. He is the oldest active practitioner in the county, and is also senior warden of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church of Clarksboro.

DR. THOMAS REEVES was born in Gloucester County, near Clarksboro; was a brother of the Hon. Joseph L. Reeves, of Clarksboro, who served our county in the State Senate with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people.

He studied medicine with Joseph C. Weatherby, A.M., M.D., and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, April 4, 1845, his thesis being upon epilepsy, which received high commendation from the faculty.

He first settled in Pennsgrove, Salem Co., where he was a very successful practitioner, and was very popular. In 1854 he removed to Swedesboro, where he practiced about two years, still retaining many of his old families in Salem County.

In February, 1857, he was attacked with malignant internal erysipelas, and being of a delicate constitution he soon fell a victim to the terrible epidemic which prevailed that year so fatally.

JOSEPH B. ROE, M.D.—The great-grandparents of Dr. Roe were Abram and Christiana Roe, whose son Henry, his grandfather, was born May 20, 1754, in Camden (now Gloucester County), where he cultivated the farm at present owned by the doctor. He married Ann, daughter of James and Ann Jaggard, whose birth occurred Oct. 4, 1760. Their children were Christiana, born in 1780; Ann, in 1782; Robert, in 1784; Christians (2d), in 1785; William, in 1787; Henry, in 1789; James, in 1792; Charles, in 1794; Abraham, in 1796; Rebecca, in 1798; David, in 1800; Susanna, in 1803. David, of this number, was born Feb. 4, 1800, and resided at Haddonfield, Camden Co., N. J., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, though also a successful farmer. He married Rebecca S., daughter of Joseph and Susan Bispham, born Nov. 6, 1797, in Philadelphia, whose children were Henry, born in 1825; Susan (Mrs. James Murphy), in 1827; Rebecca (Mrs. Charles O. Morris), in 1830; David (deceased); Anna (Mrs. D. W. C. Morris), in 1832; David (2d), in 1834; Joseph B.; Elizabeth (deceased), in 1838. Joseph B., the subject of this biography, was born Feb. 26, 1836, at Haddonfield, where his childhood was passed. His advantages of education were liberal, the earliest instruction being imparted at a select school, after which he repaired to Mount Holly and Princeton, and entered Princeton College in 1853, from which he graduated in 1858. He soon after became a student of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his diploma in 1861. The doctor made Philadelphia his first field of labor, and in 1862 entered the army as assistant surgeon in connection with hospital work, remaining in the service until 1866, when his practice in Philadelphia was resumed. In 1869, having determined to retire from professional labor, he purchased the homestead of his grandfather, which has been a family seat for one hundred and twenty-five years, and has found both rest and chance in the pleasurable avocation of the farm, especially in the department of market gardening. He was married, Nov. 22, 1864, to Mary K., daughter of Thomas and Rachel J. Caldwell, of Philadelphia. Their children are Joseph B., Jr., born in 1867; Augusta C., in 1870; Susan, in 1872; James M., in 1875; Mary K., in 1881, who died in 1882; and Howard, in 1883.

Dr. Roe votes the Republican ticket in politics, and while earnest in his zeal for the success of the party, cares little for the honors within its gift. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Woodbury, as were his father and grandfather before him.

Homœopaths.—**DR. WILLIAM A. GARDNER** settled in Woodbury, where he did a large and profitable business; was professor of anatomy, and was a very bright man and a very fine operator. He was a stu-

dent of Professor T. D. Mutter and a graduate from Jefferson Medical College. He served very creditably in the army as surgeon in a Pennsylvania regiment.

DR. DANIEL R. GARDNER, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Woodbury, N. J.; graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College. He did a very extensive practice, made considerable money, and was very popular.

JOHN FREEDLEY MUSGRAVE, M.D., the subject of this sketch, was born in Berks County, Pa., in city of Reading, on the 29th day of March, 1832. His father, Isaac Musgrave, was a civil engineer, and came from Baltimore; was of Irish descent. His mother, Emily Prince, was of the old Freedley family of Montgomery County, Pa., old original German settlers in that county, and were prominent landholders. Hon. John Freedley, a great-uncle, was the representative in Congress for two terms from that district. He was named after him, and was educated by him. Having received a full course at the Norristown Academy, was placed under private instruction in several branches, became a student of medicine under Samuel Freedley, and graduated from the Homeopathic College of Pennsylvania in the year 1853, and attended the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1854. Was two years Central Dispensary physician, and one year resident physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital. In the year 1862 entered the army, and served during the war as an assistant surgeon of United States Volunteers. In July, 1865, was appointed physician to the steamship "Circassian," the first American line of steamers to Germany, which was beached during the heavy storms of December on Island Madam. During this disaster he received some internal injuries, and was advised on his return to Philadelphia to go to the country to practice for benefit of his health, and in 1866 he located in Swedesboro, in which place he met with an unusual success, and has done one of the largest county practices, and been universally esteemed as a successful practitioner in the homeopathic school.

DR. JACOB ISGARD, a native of Gloucester County, N. J., was employed as a very popular and successful teacher for a number of years. In 1867 studied medicine, and graduated from Hahnemann Medical College in 1870, and settled in Glassboro, where he still resides and is very much respected.

DR. ISAAC COOPER, a native of New Jersey, settled in Mullica Hill, where he became heavily involved financially, and from there removed to Trenton, where he still resides.

DR. ALBERT T. BECKETT, a native of Gloucester County, N. J., graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in 1873, and settled in Mullica Hill, where he remained about two years, and then removed to Salem, N. J., where he now resides.

DR. H. L. STAMBACH, a native of Philadelphia,

Pa., graduated in 1879 from the Hahnemann Medical College, settled in Mullica Hill, thence to Woodbury, where he entered in partnership with Dr. McGeorge.

DR. WALLACE MCGEORGE, native of New England, graduated in 1868. He practiced a while in the Mohawk Valley, and settled afterward in Woodbury, where he threw his whole energies into practice and improving the city, and took a very active part in Sunday-schools and in temperance, and has been president of the Temperance Alliance for a number of years.

DR. CLARENCE G. ABBOTT, a native of Gloucester County, graduated 1879; settled in Salem, N. J., where he practiced about two years, and afterward removed to his native place, Woodbury, where he now resides and practices.

Eclectic Practitioners.—**DR. J. POMROY** settled from New York in Coxe's Hill, now Jefferson, where he did quite a large business and was very popular. After residing here for several years he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he died.

DR. FREDERICK CUTTER came from New England, and settled first in Bridgeport, and afterward removed to Mullica Hill. He was a very plausible and popular man, and did a large business, and though of a fine physique, went down in rapid consumption, and died at about forty-four years of age.

DR. —— CHAPMAN settled in Harrisonville, where he remained but a short time, and removed to the West.

DR. —— LIPPINCOTT settled in Harrisonville, but soon left. He afterward graduated in some Western school, and settled in the oil region of Pennsylvania.

DR. WINSLOW JACKSON came from New England as a school- and music-teacher, took up medicine, and practiced in Bridgeport, where he still resides.

CHAPTER XXXI.

REBELLION HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

As early as April 23, 1861, the board of freeholders, inspired by the patriotism which the assault on the American flag in Charleston harbor aroused throughout the nation, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars be appropriated by the board of chosen freeholders of the county of Gloucester for the support and maintenance of the families of such persons as shall volunteer for the defense of the country, and that the freeholders of each township shall draw on the county collector for such sums as they may deem necessary for such maintenance."

On the 10th of August in the same year one dollar per week was ordered from the county fund to the wives and widowed mothers of all who were then, or who might thereafter become, volunteers, and twenty-five cents per week to each of their children under the age of twelve years. On the 14th of May, 1862,



John F. Griswold Jr.

this last allowance was increased to fifty cents per week.

On the 9th of August it was

Resolved, That a bounty of fifty dollars be paid by the county collector to each accepted man volunteering (not a commissioned officer), being a resident of the county of Gloucester, in the Twelfth Regiment, provided he receives no bounty from another county."

Under the same date a loan of twelve thousand dollars was authorized, and on the 8th of November authority was given for the issue of county bonds to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars.

On the 14th of March, 1863, the allowance of fifty cents per week to the children of volunteers was changed to two dollars per month, and subsequently the word "soldiers" from this county was substituted for that of volunteers, and this allowance was continued by resolutions adopted from time to time during the continuance of the war.

Soldiers' Monument.—At a reception of returned volunteers held at Mullica Hill, Sept. 4, 1865, a resolution was adopted to erect a monument to the memory of the volunteers from Gloucester County who fell in the war for the Union. A committee was appointed to carry into effect this resolution, and this committee decided to pursue a plan which would give every citizen an opportunity to share, according to his ability, in this tribute of gratitude to the honored dead of the county. To accomplish this the committee brought the matter before the people at the annual town-meetings, and with great unanimity they instructed their members of the board of freeholders to vote for an appropriation for that purpose. Accordingly the following action was taken by the board March 8, 1866:

"It being represented to the board that at a soldiers' reception held at Mullica Hill in September last, a committee was appointed for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the heroic dead of Gloucester County who lost their lives in defense of their country during the late Rebellion, and the said committee having appeared before the board and asked that a sufficient sum of money be appropriated for the erection of such monument, it was resolved that a sum not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated for that purpose, and that Messrs. Isaac Dukes, Daniel J. Packer, and Isaac H. Lippincott be a committee to act in connection with the said committee appointed at Mullica Hill."

On the 31st of March, 1867, the insufficiency of this sum for the completion of the monument and the full compensation of the contractor was represented. "Whereupon it was resolved that the sum of one thousand dollars be added to the former grant, and that the committee may draw on the county collector for that sum." A resolution complimenting the contractor and his assistant for the manner in which they had executed the work was also adopted.

Many designs and proposals were received by the committee, and that of Michael Reilly was adopted. The monument was erected as it stands, and was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies May 30, 1867. It is a marble obelisk, surmounted by the American eagle, and on the front of its base are carved the arms of the State of New Jersey. On the four panels of

the pedestal are the names of those in whose honor the monument was erected. The following is a copy of the inscription and names:

To the citizens
who died in defense of the Union
during the late Rebellion
Gloucester County dedicates
This Monument.

Brigadier-Generals.

George Bashirill Rayard. Joshua B. Howell.
Charles G. Harker.

Captain.

Edward Carlyle Norris.

Lieutenants.

Mark H. Roberts. James S. Stratton.
Joseph H. Johnson. Joseph Pieron.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

Enoch Allen.	Henry B. Dickinson.
Joseph T. Allen.	Michael Donnell.
Samuel C. Allen, Jr.	Richard Dougherty.
Benjamin Allen.	David Doughty.
George W. Allen.	Joseph Downs.
John Albright.	Denns L. Dunbar.
George C. Anthony.	Joseph T. Ewan.
John Armstrong.	Edward Ewan, Jr.
William S. Bradford.	Jesse G. Estlack.
Henry Bradshaw, Jr.	Arthur P. Ellis.
Allen Black.	George T. Eldridge.
Allen Baker.	Charles Forn.
Joseph Bates.	Henry Fredericks.
Edward Barney.	William Fletcher.
Lewis Barber.	Aaron S. Featherer.
John B. Beetle.	Ezra C. French.
Edward G. Bender.	George W. French.
Charles K. Beatty.	Charles French.
Thomas Beran.	Isaac Fisher.
Jesse H. Berry.	Aaron Finneman.
Isaac Bright.	Nathan Fisher.
William Brown.	Ely Foster.
David R. Brown.	John R. Green.
Edward Brown.	Samuel S. Greenwood.
David Boddy.	David S. Gibson.
George Bowers.	George W. Hannoff.
John Boyce.	William P. Hallowell.
Richard Burton.	Martin Hawnen.
Benjamin Budd.	Samuel G. Headley.
William L. Buller.	John Hewlings.
James Budd.	William Hewett.
Theodore Burrough.	John Henthorn.
John M. Clark.	Benjamin H. Hughes.
William J. Clark.	Samuel B. Hughes.
Henry F. Clark.	William C. Huff.
William D. Clark.	David Hutchinson.
John Clark.	Theodore Hudson.
Charles Camp.	Whitten G. Iredell.
Lawrence E. Cake.	Charles S. Jackson.
Amos C. Carter.	John C. Jackson.
James T. Caffrey.	Jones F. Jackson.
Justine M. Crane.	George Jones.
John R. Campbell.	Joseph Jones.
John Calhoun.	Richard Jones.
Thomas Clevenger.	William H. Johnson.
Joseph S. Clement.	John Kauffman.
Elwood Chew.	Lewis Kates.
Lewis W. Cox.	Eric Kean.
Lewis C. Cox.	Daniel Kerman.
James Corneal.	William D. Ladd.
Larmer M. Daniels.	William Lakes.
John R. Darnell.	Charles W. Lane.
Charles H. Davis.	William R. Lewis.
William B. Davis.	Robert L. Lee.
William S. Dawson.	John Lindle.
William Dermott.	Joseph W. Liegg.

HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Isaac D. Ledge.
 James H. Long.
 John Martin.
 George H. Martin.
 Samuel C. Marts.
 Adam Marshall.
 Charles Miller.
 Samuel D. Mills.
 Francis Mills.
 Edward Mills.
 Robert Morris.
 William S. Moore.
 Charles Mounce.
 George Mooney.
 Michael Mulken.
 James McCleman.
 George McCleman.
 John McClure, Jr.
 Thomas McDowell.
 John McKeon.
 William Newbern.
 Anthony Nemes.
 Oliver Ogden.
 George Ostertag.
 Jesse A. Osborn.
 Amos Parker.
 Charles W. Parker.
 Fithian Parker.
 J. Alexander Packer.
 John H. Paul.
 John A. Peaples.
 Andrew J. Peck.
 John R. Pedrick.
 Benjamin Pine.
 Levi Pinn.
 Charles D. Potter.
 William H. Porch.
 James L. Plummer, Jr.
 Luke Reeves.
 Joseph Ridl.
 Charles W. Roy.
 Vanorous Robbins.
 Vincent Robert.
 Dennis Ryan.
 Isaac Stratton.
 William H. H. Stratton.
 Charles C. Stratton.

Cornelius W. Strang.
 George W. Swan.
 Samuel S. T. Sapp.
 Edwin F. Sweeton.
 Thomas Stewart.
 Christian Sterling, Jr.
 John H. Smith.
 William T. Smith.
 William Smith.
 Frank D. Smith.
 Aaron Smith.
 William Skill.
 Jessie Skill.
 Charles W. Skill.
 Leonard L. Stiles.
 James B. Stiles.
 Elvy Simkins.
 William H. H. Shivler.
 Joseph D. Scott.
 Charles Scott.
 George W. Scott.
 Henry B. Stockton.
 Alfred J. Somers.
 Enoch B. Souder.
 Abel K. Shute.
 John Taylor.
 Isaac Terpine.
 Alfred C. Titus.
 Richard B. Tomlin.
 Matthew G. Tomlin.
 William H. J. Todd.
 John C. Torney.
 Benjamin P. Thompson.
 Samuel Tyler.
 Henry J. Wamsley.
 Albert J. Weatherly.
 William T. Whitley.
 Charles M. Wilson.
 Francis A. Wilson.
 Joseph C. D. Williams.
 Charles K. Wood.
 William J. Wood.
 Joseph W. Wollard.
 James Zane.
 William Zane.
 Charles G. Zane.

that entitled them to the gratitude of the government."

GEN. JOSHUA B. HOWELL.--Although not a resident of New Jersey when the war broke out, Gen. Howell was a native of Gloucester County, and here his remains are entombed. Said Dr. Garrison,

"In almost every battle of the first campaign on the Peninsula, at Williamsburg, at Fair Oaks, protecting the retreat on Harrison's Landing, Gen. Howell bore a prominent and often a distinguished part. He was the first to land his troops on the island that gave our forces their firm foothold for the siege of Charleston, was commandant at Hilton Head, and shared with honor in the Army of the James, and everywhere maintained a reputation high and growing for all the noble traits that are essential to the character of gentleman and soldier."

BRIG.-GEN. CHARLES G. HARKER was born at Swedesboro in 1835. He became an orphan in early life, and at the age of twelve or thirteen engaged in the service of Hon. N. T. Stratton, of Mullica Hill, as a clerk. By Mr. Stratton he was recommended for appointment to the West Point Military Academy, which he entered in 1854, and from which he graduated in 1858. He became a second lieutenant in the United States army the same year, and in 1861 he was made colonel of the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Ohio volunteers. He joined Gen. Buell's army of the Ohio, assisted in constructing the military road in Eastern Kentucky, participated in the battle of Shiloh and the siege of Corinth, and commanded a brigade of the force that chased Bragg out of Kentucky. In the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Rosecrans, he distinguished himself at the battle of Stone River, and was recommended by his superior for promotion. He participated in the Tennessee campaign, and under Gen. Thomas, at the battle of Chickamauga, he was largely instrumental in saving the army. He was promoted to the position of brigadier-general, his commission dating from that battle. At Mission Ridge he was wounded, and his horse was killed, and at Resaca he was again wounded, and had another horse killed under him. At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain he fell, mortally wounded, while leading an assault on the enemy. His last words were, "Have we taken the mountain?" Gen. Howard said of him,—

"I was surprised and pleased to find that so young a man had won the complete confidence of the commanding general of the department. The only complaint that I ever heard was that if Harker got stuck against the enemy he could not be kept back. Yet I never knew him other than cool and self-possessed. Whenever anything difficult was to be done, anything that required peculiar pluck and energy, we called on Gen. Harker."

From the address of Judge B. F. Carter, at the dedication, the following brief notices of the subordinate officers, and some of the soldiers whose names appear on the monument, are condensed:

CAPT. EDWARD CARLYLE NORRIS was the son of Rev. William Herbert Norris, an Episcopal clergyman. He was born in Virginia in 1841, but came to Woodbury with his parents in 1854. He passed two years at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and early in 1862 was commissioned a second lieutenant in

Of the officers in this list it was said at the dedication of the monument:

"**GEN. GEORGE D. BAYARD**, although but twenty-eight years old when he fell on the field of Fredericksburg, had already shown himself a worthy inheritor of a name distinguished in the annals of the Revolution, and made himself pre-eminent for bravery and skill among the foremost generals of the Army of the Potomac. As leader of cavalry he had been marked, from the beginning of the war, for his wise energy and successful daring, and it was largely to his ability and watchful zeal the army was indebted for its preservation in the disastrous conflicts of the second campaign of Manassas, and the subsequent retreat on Washington, in which he fully merited the honor given him by Gen. Pope in his official notice."

"Gens. Bayard and Buford commanded the cavalry belonging to the Army of Virginia. Their duties were peculiarly arduous and hazardous, and it is not too much to say that throughout the operations, from the first to the last day of the campaign, scarcely a day passed that these officers did not render service

the Seventy-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. In April of that year he was prostrated by typhoid fever, from which he recovered. At the battle of Antietam he was in command of his company, and was one of the large number who fell under the terrific fire of eight minutes. He was wounded in his breast, but survived during eight months, in which time he was commissioned a captain in his regiment. He died May 12, 1863, nearly twenty-two years of age.

LIEUT. MARK H. ROBERTS, the son of Thomas E. Roberts, of Harrisonville, enlisted April 23, 1861, as a private in the Twentieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was made second lieutenant of Company K, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, in August, 1861, and was promoted to the first lieutenancy in his company in 1862. On the 30th of June in that year, at the battle of Malvern Hill, he was instantly killed by a cannon-shot, which tore off his left breast and shoulder. He was then in the twenty-second year of his age, and he had passed through the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Charles City Court-House, and Gaines' Mills.

LIEUT. JAMES S. STRATTON was the son of Hon. Nathan T. Stratton, of Mullica Hill, and brother of Capt. Edward L. Stratton, of the same place. Aug. 14, 1862, when only eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company F, Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, and was made a sergeant. He became second lieutenant in May, 1863, and early in 1864 he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, which he held at the time of his death. He was shot through the head in a charge at the battle of Ream's Station, Aug. 25, 1864, having then nearly completed his twenty-first year. He was a young man of extraordinary promise, and it was said of him, at the time of his death, by a brother officer, "The example of loyalty, of bravery, of an intelligent and dignified manhood which he has left will not soon be forgotten."

LIEUT. JOSEPH H. JOHNSON, the son of Jonathan Johnson, of Carpenter's Landing, first served three months in the Nineteenth Pennsylvania National Guards. Oct. 3, 1861, he enlisted and was made second lieutenant of Company H, Seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. After achieving a most honorable record he was instantly killed at the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, in his twenty-third year.

LIEUT. JOSEPH PIERSON, youngest son of Joseph Z. Pierson, of Woodbury, enlisted as a private in Company F, Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. He was commissioned second lieutenant in that company Aug. 19, 1862. At the battle of Chancellorsville, while in a sitting posture, firing and at the same time calling, "Steady, boys, steady," to his men, he was shot in the head and breast and instantly killed. At the time of his death he was in his twenty-second year.

WILLIAM WADDELL LADD was the youngest of those whose names are on this monument. At the

age of sixteen he enlisted in Company D, Second New Jersey Cavalry. Six months afterwards he died of disease, in a rude negro cabin on the banks of the Mississippi River, near Columbus, Ky. Young as he was, there is no doubt of his patriotism.

JESSE A. OSBORN, the son of Henry Osborn, was killed at Martin's Ford, as he and his brother Elias were taking their food after the fighting was over; he was shot by a sharpshooter, and fell in the arms of his brother without uttering a word.

JOSEPH W. LING was the son of Joseph Ling. He served three years in the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment; was with it in all its battles without receiving a wound, was discharged with it, and with it re-enlisted for three years. He was instantly killed in his first battle after his re-enlistment,—that of the Wilderness. He was in his twenty-second year.

CHARLES W. SKILL, the son of Josiah Skill, was captured by the enemy, and died at Andersonville prison.

HENRY BRADSHAW, JR., was one of the few who volunteered at midnight in the attack on Fort Sumter. He was taken prisoner at the fort, and carried to Andersonville, where he died.

JOHN R. PEDRICK volunteered in Company A, Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. He became color-sergeant of the regiment, and received from the hands of Governor Parker the regimental flag. One week later, at Salem Church, he was instantly killed while bearing the flag. He fell with it wound around his body.

It is believed that no stain rests on the memory of any of the two hundred and thirteen whose names are inscribed on this monument. They sealed their patriotism with their lives, and their grateful countrymen have erected this monument to their memory.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE PRESS IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

FROM a historical address delivered by Judge B. F. Carter, in 1872, the following sketch of the press in Woodbury to that time is taken.

Gloucester Farmer.—This, which was the first newspaper published in Woodbury, was established in 1816, by John Crane. It existed but a few months owing to an imprudent publication. The editor soon removed from the town.

The Village Herald was the next paper published here, in 1819. It represented the Whig party, and was edited by Philip J. Gray, Esq. He published the *Herold* for ten years, then sold it to Joseph Sailer, who edited it in support of Democratic measures for a number of years and then sold it to William Johnson, who continued it as a Democratic paper, and

after a time removed it to Camden, where it passed into other hands.

The Constitution.—In 1834, this was first published in Woodbury by Augustus S. Barber, Esq. It started and continued for some years as an advocate of the Whig party, and since of the Republican party. This was some years (during Mr. Sailer's time) before the *Herald* was removed to Camden, so that at that time there were two papers published in Woodbury, representing the two leading parties. The *Constitution*, in its forty-ninth year, still lives, and it is one of the most successful county papers in the State, and now, with its long experience, it appears in all the freshness and vigor of youth. It was the first to introduce steam-power press in the State, below Trenton, which was done in 1863. It is recognized by all as a well-conducted journal.

The journal is still conducted by Mr. Barber, assisted by his son, A. S. Barber, Jr., associate editor.

The Swedesboro Times.—This, which is the only newspaper in Swedesboro, was established by Zenas Emory, the editor and proprietor, in 1871, the first number appearing December 14th of that year. It was removed to Swedesboro from Bricksburg (now Lakewood), in Ocean County, where it was owned and edited by George M. Pither, who sold it to Rev. Lewis Thompson, and he to Zenas Emory, who removed it to Swedesboro. Mr. Emory died in December, 1872, and his wife, Mrs. Louise Emory, succeeded him in the publication of the paper, retaining it till June 12, 1882, when it passed into the hands of William W. Taylor, the present proprietor.

The *Times* has never been the organ of any sect or party, but it has been independent in all things, fearlessly upholding the right and denouncing the wrong, even when to do so was money out of pocket. Its aim has been to promote the best interests of its town and neighborhood, and thus to make itself welcome in the homes of its patrons.

Weekly Item.—The *Item* was established at Newfield, Oct. 14, 1873, by Albert C. Dulton, the present publisher and editor. It is an eight-column paper, and the oldest Democratic sheet in Gloucester County. It is devoted mainly to local and general news. The paper enjoys a liberal job and advertising patronage, and a circulation of more than six hundred copies weekly.

The Liberal Press.—The publication of this journal was commenced in August, 1877. Its avowed object was to supply local news and furnish such reading matter as would develop correct literary taste, promote social reform, and elevate politics to a higher plane. The paper has been in all respects independent. Its conductors appear to have recognized the fact that the true mission of independent journalism is not alone the denunciation of wrong, but also the commendation and encouragement of right, and they have sought for their paper the fulfillment of this mission.

The Liberal Press was established by W. E. Schoch and F. H. Heritage, and was conducted by them till August, 1882, when Mr. Heritage withdrew from the firm, and Mr. Schoch has since been the sole proprietor. It was first published in Woodbury Hall, but in 1879 was removed to its present location, northeast corner of Broad and German Streets, Woodbury.

The Gloucester County Democrat.—This journal was established at Woodbury, Sept. 3, 1878, by William Gibbs. In March, 1879, it was purchased by the present editor and proprietor, James D. Carpenter. It is, as its name indicates, a Democratic journal, and it is the organ of the Democratic party in Gloucester County. It has a weekly circulation of thirteen hundred, and enjoys a liberal patronage in its advertising and job departments. Its presses are of modern styles, and are driven by steam-power.

The Enterprise and Labor Advocate.—This paper was established in 1880 at Clayton by D. S. Maynard. It was first published under the name of *The Enterprise*, and was purely a newspaper, independent on all subjects. Early in 1882 it assumed its present title, and in March of the same year it was removed to Glassboro, where it is now published. Although still independent in politics, it is particularly devoted, as its name implies, to the interests of the laboring classes. It is now published by the Enterprise Publishing Company, under the editorial management of D. S. Maynard. It has a weekly circulation of about one thousand, and it has a liberal job and advertising patronage.

The Clayton Star was established Nov. 1, 1881, at Clayton, by G. D. Duffield & Son, with W. H. Duffield, the junior partner, as editor. It is a purely local journal, neutral in politics. Although only a year old, it has established itself on a firm basis, and its future prosperity is assured.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM.¹

THE Dutch who first settled New York and the adjacent part of New Jersey held the church and the school in the same high estimation with which they were regarded in their own fatherland. The West India Company was chartered in 1629, and in that early document the patrons and colonists were enjoined in the speediest manner to endeavor to find out ways and means whereby they might support a minister and a schoolmaster.

The first schoolmaster who taught in New Jersey was Englebert Steenhuysen. He arrived in this

¹ By William Milligan, county superintendent.

country in 1659, and was licensed and commenced his labors in 1662. At the outset but temporary quarters were provided; a permanent structure, however, was provided for him in 1664. This was located on the site of the school-house now known as School No. 11, Bergen Square, Jersey City. It was used both as a church and as a school-house until the year 1680. At this time that which is now Jersey City was known as "the town of Bergen."

The first charter of Bergen, dated Sept. 22, 1668, granted by Philip Carteret, Governor of the then Province of New Jersey, stipulated "that all persons should contribute, according to their estates and proportions of land, for the keeping of a free school for the education of youth." This stipulation was complied with, and thus the Dutch, who had settled in this portion of the State at this early date, have the credit of making provisions for the education of their children. In 1769 the following record of a vote at a town-meeting held March 14, 1769: "Caleb Camp bid off the poor at one hundred pounds, and is to keep them in clothing and victuals, and give schooling to such as require it." It was also voted that "the poor children shall be constantly sent to school at the expense of the person that takes them." This system of "farming out the poor children," to be fed, clothed, and schooled by those who bid them off, continued until 1813, when the town, by a vote, "Resolved, That the sum of five hundred dollars be raised for the schooling of poor children." Out of this system of free education *for the poor* has grown our system of free education *for all*. The pioneers in West New Jersey were Quakers. Education was part of their religion. To them school-houses were scarcely second in importance, and were usually placed under the same roof with the meeting-house. Fenwick's settlement at Salem opened a school soon after its establishment, and maintained it without interruption to the present day.

As early as the year 1667, George Fox advised his brethren in New Jersey to establish boarding-schools, "that young men of genius in low circumstances may be furnished with means to procure requisite education."

The first school law of the State was enacted by the General Assembly of East New Jersey, at Perth Amboy, on the 12th of October, 1693. It read as follows:

"*WHEREAS,* the cultivating of learning and good manners tends greatly to the good and benefit of mankind, which hath hitherto been much neglected within this province,

"Be it therefore enacted by the governor, council, and deputies in general assembly now met and assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the inhabitants of any town within this province, shall and may, by warrant from a justice of the peace of that county, when they think fit and convenient, meet together, and make choice of three men of said town, to make a rate for the salary and maintenance of a school-master within the said town, for so long time as they think fit; and the consent and agreement of the major part of the inhabitants of the said town shall bind and oblige the remaining part of the inhabitants of the said town to satisfy and pay their share and proportion of the said rate; and in case of refusal or non-payment, distress to be made upon the goods

and chattels of such person or persons so refusing or not paying, by the constable of the said town, by virtue of a warrant from a justice of the peace of that county, and the distress to be sold at public vendue, and the surplus, if any, to be after payment of the said rate and charges to be returned to the owner."

In 1695 this act was amended, providing that three men should be chosen yearly in each separate town to have "power to appoint the most convenient place or places where the school shall be kept, that as near as may be the whole inhabitants may have the benefit thereof."

Under the operation of this law schools were established in all parts of the province wherever a majority of the inhabitants desired them.

This was a complete recognition of the principle of taxing property for the support of public schools, which at that time was up to the most advanced legislation on this subject in America. The first definite step taken by the Legislature of the State to provide the means of education by creating a fund for the support of free schools was in 1817. The act that was passed made certain appropriations for the establishment of a permanent school fund. Our present school fund, which now amounts to one million six hundred and sixty thousand five hundred and two dollars, had its origin in this act of 1817.

In the year 1820 the townships of the State were first authorized to raise money for school purposes. The section granting this authority is found in an act entitled "An Act incorporating the inhabitants of townships, designating their powers, and regulating their meetings." The section reads:

"That hereafter it shall be lawful for the inhabitants in each of the townships of this State, duly qualified to vote at town meetings, at their annual meetings to vote, grant, and raise in the same manner, other moneys for town purposes, as are authorized to be raised, such sum of money as the majority of said meeting shall agree upon to be laid out and expended under the direction of the town committee in each township, for the education of such poor children as are paupers, belonging to said township, and the children of such poor parents resident in said township, as are or shall be, in the judgment of said committee, unable to pay for schooling the same."

It is interesting to observe that the money raised under this section was for the education of "such poor children as are paupers." This is the first act that makes reference to poor children as the only class that is to be educated at public expense. It was in consequence of this legislation that the public schools of the State were for so many years regarded as pauper schools. This opprobrious term as applied to the public schools remained in all subsequent enactments until the year 1838.

In 1824 the Legislature provided that one-tenth of all the State taxes should every year be added to the school fund. In 1828, in addition to the money which could be raised for the support of schools, authority was first granted the townships to raise by vote, at town-meeting, money for the purpose of building and repairing school-houses. This money was placed in the hands of the township committee and expended according to their judgment. This same year an act

was passed whereby all the tax received from banking, insurance, and other incorporated companies in the State was added to the school fund, which amounted in 1829 to two hundred and forty-five thousand two hundred and four dollars and seventeen cents.

During the years 1828 and 1829 there was a general movement throughout the State in favor of the enactment of some liberal and comprehensive law that would give to the people a system of public schools. The townships had been authorized to raise money by taxation for school purposes, but there was no compulsion in the matter, and no inducements were held out; and a few availed themselves of the authority granted.

The general state of education in the State was described as "deplorable."

In 1833 there was a general movement throughout the State to secure the re-enactment of the prominent features of the law of 1829, which had been repealed by subsequent legislation. Public meetings were held, and a State convention assembled at Trenton on the 16th day of January. This convention recommended the appointment of a State superintendent of common schools, and appointed a committee, of which Bishop Doane was chairman, to issue an address to the people. The address said to the inhabitants, "Tax yourselves for the support of common schools and you will never be in danger of taxation from a foreign power. You will need less taxation for the support of pauperism and the punishment of crime. Look to your school-houses. See that they are convenient of access; that they are comfortable; that they are neat and tasteful. Look to the teachers. See that they are taught themselves and apt to teach,—men that fear God and love their country. See that they are well accommodated, well treated, well remunerated. Respect them and they will respect themselves, and your children will respect them. Look well to the scholars. Remember you are to grow old among them. Remember you are to die and leave your country in their hands."

Provision was first made for a State superintendent of public schools in the act of 1845. The exercise of his authority was limited to the counties of Essex and Passaic, but other counties desirous of coming under his supervision might do so by giving notice through their boards of chosen freeholders to the trustees of the school fund if such desire.

In 1846, T. F. King was elected State superintendent. During this year town school superintendents were elected. This officer was allowed one dollar per day for his services. The town superintendents were required to visit schools at least once a quarter, to examine and license teachers, to hold school monies, and to apportion and pay out the same, and to make an annual report to the State superintendent.

In 1848 authority was first given to the townships to use the interest of the surplus revenue for the support of public schools.

In 1851 an act was passed which changed the basis of apportionment of the State appropriation. It was made to the counties in the ratio of population, and to the townships in the ratio of the school census. This change was important. Prior to this time the wealthy sections of the State received the greater portion of the State aid, and the poorer portions were left with but little assistance.

In 1854 teachers' institutes were first established by law. In 1852, John H. Phillips was elected State superintendent of public schools.

In 1860 the trustees of the school fund elected F. H. Record State superintendent of public schools, and in 1864 C. R. Harrison was elected to this position.

The State Board of Education was established in 1866. It was made the duty of this board to appoint the State superintendent of public instruction, to recommend such changes in the school law as were thought important, and to make to the Legislature an annual report of the educational work of the State. The board elected Ellis A. Apgar, the present State superintendent, March 29, 1866.

In 1867 the board appointed county superintendents to take the place of the township superintendents. William Milligan, of Woodbury, was appointed superintendent of Gloucester County in 1867.

The county superintendent appoints a board of examiners, who must hold first grade county certificates; this board meets every three months for the purpose of examining candidates who wish to become teachers. The examiners were William Iszard, of Clayton; B. F. McCollister, of Bridgeport; and H. K. Bugbee, of Willimantic. The first two having resigned, James Gallaher, of Paulsboro, and John S. Tharp, of Thorofare, were appointed.

WOODBURY.—The first school-house built in this town was what is now known as the Deptford School, on Delaware Street. It was built in 1774. It had originally but one story. In 1820 the second story was added, James Cooper having bequeathed five hundred dollars for that purpose.

In 1863 it was remodeled. The land was donated by Joseph Low. This school was established, and to be forever controlled, "by the Society of Friends." It was to be opened to the reception of children of all religious persuasions on condition of payment and submission to the rules. Among the "rules" is the following: "The teacher shall suffer no scholar in ye school that hath ye itch or any other infectious distemper."

The minutes of the trustees are still kept in the original book, and each leaf bears the royal impress of the crown and cross.

About the year 1812 the Friends erected the present two-story building, which stands on the hill near the meeting house.

Woodbury Academy was erected in 1791. The money to build it was raised by lottery, which was a common way at that time to raise money for such

purposes. This building was torn down in 1879, and the present public-school building was erected on the lot. There are at present two buildings in the town for the white, and two for the colored children, and also a school for the latter at Jericho, under the control of the trustees of District No. 1.

The late Dr. James Rush, of Philadelphia, and Commodore Benjamin Cooper were partially educated in the old academy; also Capt. James Lawrence, commander of the "Chesapeake," who resided with his brother, John Lawrence, Esq., in the house where John S. Jessup, Esq., now resides. Commodore Stephen Decatur was also enrolled as a member of this institution, his home being with the West family, at what was then called the Buck Tavern (now Westville).

About the year 1790 the Chew family established a school, known as "Chew's School," one mile from Mantua, on the Mantua and Glassboro road. The building was twenty feet square, furnished with long wooden desks and a ten-plate stove.

In 1817 a few prominent farmers organized a joint-stock company and built a union house, also known as Bee's, as it was situated at Bee's Corner. The schools were part of what now constitutes Monongahela District.

About the year 1781, Constantine Lord and others built a house upon the land donated by said Lord, and it was known by the name of "Lord's school-house." It was a log structure.

In 1842 a few inhabitants met and formed themselves into an association, under the name of "Contributors to Mantua Grove school-house." One article of the constitution was, "That no teacher be allowed to teach more than thirty pupils without an assistant." The ground on which the school-house was built, and still remains, was given by Joseph Tatum, a member of the Society of Friends, a man always interested in the cause of education, having been a trustee for a term of forty years.

A school-house was built in the year 1798 by an association, on the road leading from Paulsboro to Westville, about two and a half miles from the latter place. It was built of brick; size, twenty-six by thirty feet. This is now known as Thoroughfare district.

The old brick school-house that formerly stood in the woods on the road leading from Red Bank to Woodbury is said to have been built prior to the Revolutionary war, and to have been used as a hospital during and after the battle of Red Bank.

The first school-house in Mantua district was built by Benjamin Allen on his farm, one mile southwest of Carpenter's Bridge. It was a plain, one-story, frame building. Some time about the year 1800 the house ceased to be used for school purposes, and was rented to a colored man by the name of Tony Hugg. The next school-house was built in 1804. The land was given by Martin Turner. This house was built

by subscription. The building was built of brick, thirty-four by forty-eight feet, one story in height, with a partition similar to those in the meeting-houses of the Friends. In 1874 the present substantial and commodious building was erected on the same site.

The first school in Paulsboro was organized about fifty years ago, in a large brick dwelling now owned by Mrs. Hedding, and that therein for the compensation of three cents per day paid by each scholar. Master Joseph Hinchman furnished book-learning and hickory oil to the fathers and grandfathers of the present generation. The school was soon removed to the crib-house which adjoins what is now Matthew Gill's store.

About 1831 the first house for school purposes was built. It was about twenty-five feet square, and cost two hundred dollars. It was situated a few yards to the right of the present building. In this house school was taught by Benjamin Lodge, who dressed in red flannel shirt and homespun pants. In 1841 another building was erected, size thirty by forty-five feet. In 1861 the present brick building was erected on the same site. In 1883 a wing containing two rooms was added. There are four teachers now engaged in teaching the pupils in this building.

—One of the favorite punishments of bygone days was to split a large goose-quill, straddle it across a boy's nose, and, with the feather end extending above his head, oblige him to stand up and be laughed at.

About sixty years ago a school was built, principally by five members of the Society of Friends, at the junction of the Reapupo and the new Salem roads. There was an old school-house prior to this, which had been torn down a short time before in consequence of the land being claimed under a deficiency in the title. It stood about a quarter of a mile east of the present building, on the old Salem road, which had been formerly called the King's Highway, and still earlier the Indian path, near a small stream of water, and was called the Dutch Town school-house. During the excitement on the slavery question (1845) certain persons became unwilling that colored children should attend the school, and, after an unsuccessful attempt to elect trustees who would exclude them, drew off and built another house in what is now known as Washington District.

The school-house in what is known as Clem's Run District was built about the year 1830. In this house Samuel French, who is a graduate of West Point, and rose to the position of brigadier-general in the regular army, but, unfortunately, united himself with the Southern Confederacy, was both a pupil and a teacher.

The history of Mullica Hill school may be traced back through a period of one hundred and fifty years. Five houses are known to have been built for the use of the children. The first of these edifices was known as the Spicer school-house. Its walls consisted of cedar logs, and its window-lights, oiled paper. It was

located within a few rods of the spot now occupied by the Baptist parsonage.

The probabilities are that this building served its generation from about 1720 till 1756, when a frame house took its place. In the new house glass was substituted for the oiled paper. Old horn-books were also discarded, and the juveniles rejoiced in *beautiful primers with interesting pictures*.

In 1790 another house was built, twenty-five by thirty-five feet, upon the Friends' meeting-house lot. It was inclosed with cedar siding and roof, and lined with inch boards plowed and grooved. Hitherto the school-house had been heated by means of a large, open fireplace, but house No. 3 was warmed by a genuine ten-plate stove, the first luxury of the kind ever known. This house did double duty for the school and meeting. In 1824 No. 4 was built. This building was brick-panted instead of being lined with boards. The frame of No. 3 was used in building No. 4. In 1855 the present two-story building was built. The first town superintendent was Joseph A. Shute, of Harrison township; he was elected in 1849.

The first school-house in Battentown was erected in 1809 upon land given by Joseph Ogden. Its cost was \$291.60, which sum was raised by subscription. The building was twenty by thirty feet, and one story in height. In 1852 a new school-house was built, at a cost of \$30.71, and in 1873 it was enlarged. In 1881 the building was moved nearer to the village on account of the new railroad from Swedesboro to Salem taking a portion of the land. The house at the present time is too small to accommodate the children.

SWEDESBORO. [See history of Woolwich.]

About the year 1808 a school-house was built near Repaupo, near the road leading from the river through the village, near the site of the present building. It was built of logs, one of which on each side being left out for the purpose of placing glass therein. This, like many of its companions in early days, was destitute of plaster; an open fireplace extended from side to side.

In 1807 a new house was built, the dimensions of which were twenty by twenty-two feet, and one story high, and was used without plaster until 1833. The children in all the early schools were obliged to sit upon seats without backs. Some of the early teachers are spoken of as being great tyrants, knocking boys over the heads with a large bamboo cane, others as drunkards, one having committed suicide in a fit of delirium tremens, another died in the poor-house. A Mr. Key was the first to receive his pay from the State through the collector. Once when he was short of funds "he paid cows instead of money;" like the writer of this article when out collecting his tuition fees, he was compelled to take chickens in lieu of money. In 1868 the present building was erected. It is a well-built and commodious house, well adapted to the wants of the district.

BRIDGEPORT.—The first building used for school

purposes was about the year 1780. It was located north of the present village, and was made out of rough boards and furnished with the rudest kind of furniture. Bridgeport at this time was known by the name of Raccoon Lower Bridge.

After this building became unfit for use, the schools were held in private houses until 1832, when a new house was built on land donated by Samuel W. Cooper. This was built of stone, and is still standing. In 1851 one story of the present building in the village was erected. Both schools were under the same board of trustees until 1855, when the district was divided and took the names of Bridgeport and Cooper. In 1872 an additional story was added, and eight feet placed on the front for halls and stairway.

UNIONVILLE.—As far as we know the first school-house built in this neighborhood was in the year 1812. Size twenty by eighteen feet. It stood on the site of the present Methodist Episcopal parsonage. It remained undisturbed until 1862, when it was moved seventy-five yards northeast, and an addition of ten by eighteen feet was built. It was sold in 1875 for forty dollars. The present neat two-story building, thirty-seven by twenty-six feet, was built in 1878, at a cost of three thousand dollars.

CLAYTON.—The first school established in this neighborhood was in the year 1830. The village at that time was called Fiserville, but in 1866 the name was changed to Clayton. The school was taught in a private house by one Peter De Hart. He had eighteen pupils. In 1808 a district was formed and five trustees were appointed. A school-house was built, twenty by twenty-four feet, at a cost of two hundred and fifty dollars. The building was erected in the grove where one of the present houses now stands. Once when there were two applicants for the situation of teacher, the trustees decided that the applicants should toss a cent, and the one who had the most heads should be the teacher. The house was built in 1851. In 1863 a new building was erected, at a cost of five thousand dollars. The school having grown so large in 1868, the old Presbyterian Church was purchased, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars, and furnished two additional rooms. In 1883 another building containing two rooms was erected. There are at the present time (1883) six departments in the school.

FRANKLINVILLE.—The first school in this vicinity was known by the name of Starling Bridge School. Tradition speaks vaguely of an earlier school. The Starling Bridge house was built about the year 1790. It was a substantial frame house, twenty by twenty-four feet, and accommodated the sparse population for a circuit of four miles. The teachers are spoken of as men beyond the prime of life, and generally foreigners. They were paid as the earlier teachers all were, by subscription, and boarded around. As the population increased two districts, Franklinville and Good Hope, were formed. The old house fell to

the share of Franklinville, known for a long time as Little Ease. This building is said to be now standing on the hotel property, having at one time been used since as a still-house,—“To what base uses we may return.” In 1829 a building, twenty by twenty-four feet, was built near the present two-story building. It was destroyed by fire after having been used as a school fourteen years. In 1843 another house was erected. This was replaced by a new two-story building in 1871; size, twenty-eight by forty-two feet. The old house was converted into a church, and is now used by the Methodist denomination.

MALAGA.—The first school-house was built in 1785, at Sharp's Field, about half-way between Malaga and Little Ease, near the public road between these places. It was a small structure made of cedar logs, seated with hewed log benches. The present neat two-story building, containing four rooms, two of which are used for school purposes, was erected in 1872, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars.

CROSS-KEYS.—The first church or school was built in 1788, of cedar logs, on the land of Joseph Bates, one mile from Cross-Keys. It was built for a meeting-house for the Society of Friends, and was used also as a school-house. In 1832 it was found that the meeting-house did not answer the requirements of the school, and the children were afterwards taught in a private house at the Keys. In 1842 a school-house was built, known as the Chestnut Ridge School,—a frame building, about twenty-six by thirty-six feet in size, with two rows of desks on each side of the room, each desk accommodating five pupils.

In 1842, while engaged in sinking a well, James D. Timberman discovered glass-sand, but the sand was not taken from the place until 1847. In 1859 there was a separation from the Chestnut Ridge School, and the people of Cross-Keys built the present stone house; size, twenty-six by thirty-two feet.

WILLIAMSTOWN.—The village of Williamstown is located upon a tract of one thousand acres of land granted to John, Thomas, and Richard, sons of William Penn, in June, 1742. Soon after the land was purchased by John Williams. The place was known as Squawkum until 1841, when the citizens resolved to change the title to Williamstown, in honor of the first inhabitant. There is no record of the first house, but it is supposed to have fallen into disuse in 1795. Then a log house, twenty feet square, was erected on the piece of land where the “Washington Hotel” is now located. There was a large, open fireplace, in which immense logs were burned. “Often,” says one of our prominent citizens, “I have known the first requisite for one wishing to reach the school was to invite the trustees to the tavern and treat them to their satisfaction.” With such an invitation the teacher could take a drunk as often as twice a week and be excused as a moderate drinker.

In those times “spirits” accompanied the rod; it was “whiskey, lickin’, and laruin’;” and it is no

wonder that the master’s presence was dreaded. In 1852 a new house was built, at a cost of eight hundred and fifty dollars. During the summer of 1872 a two-story building was erected, containing four recitation-rooms, at a cost of five thousand six hundred dollars.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Glocester County Bible Society.—The Gloucester County Bible Society was organized in the old academy at Woodbury, April 20, 1816, and became auxiliary to the New Jersey Bible Society. One month later the American Bible Society was instituted in New York City, and soon afterwards the Gloucester County Society, with some other county societies in this State, became auxiliary to it. From its vast resources and numerous auxiliaries the American Bible Society is known as the parent society, but in this case the auxiliary is older than the parent.

From a pamphlet published in Philadelphia by Jane Aitkin in 1816, the following information is taken:

“At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Gloucester County, held at Woodbury on the 29th of April, A.D. 1816, for the purpose of forming a Bible society for the county of Gloucester, Joseph V. Clark was chosen chairman, and Elias D. Woodruff, secretary.” A constitution was adopted, the second, third, and fourth articles of which read as follows:

“2. The object of this Society is to co-operate with similar institutions in supplying the whole world with the Scriptures of Truth, without note or comment, by augmenting the funds of the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

“3. This Society shall be under the direction of no sect whatever, but shall afford all Christians the pleasing opportunity of forming a Bond of Union.

“4. Any person may become a member by paying, at the time of subscribing, fifty cents, and six and a quarter cents a month, to be paid quarterly or annually, and the payment of ten dollars shall constitute a member for life.”

Twenty-four managers were elected for the first year, as follows:

Rev. Simon Wilmer, Rev. William Rafferty, Joseph Clement, Franklin Davenport, Joseph V. Clark, Charles Ogden, Michael C. Fisher, Elias D. Woodruff, James B. Caldwell, John Tatun, Jr., James Matlack, Morton Stille, Benjamin Cooper, John Clement, Samuel W. Harrison, Joseph Chatrum, David Priggin, Samuel C. Stratton, John Gill (Gloucester township), Nehemiah Blackman, Thomas Garwood, Elias Smith, Lewis M. Walker, John Sikler, and Jacob Fisher.

The first officers of the society were Rev. Simon Wilmer, president; Franklin Davenport, vice-president; Joseph V. Clark, treasurer; Charles Ogden, corresponding secretary; and Michael C. Fisher, recording secretary.

Gloucester County then included the territory of Atlantic and Camden Counties, and at this first

meeting the following agents for the whole territory were appointed:

Waterford—Joseph Champion, Esq.; John Rudrow, Joseph Burrough, Richard Stanford, Joseph C. Swett, Esq.; James Wood, Joseph Roberts, Jr., William Clement; *New Town*—John Baxter, Esq.; Joseph Kanglin, Joseph Mickle, Isaac Mickle, Esq.; Edward Sharp, Esq.; Thomas Redman, Dr. Bowman Hendry, Samuel Clement, Esq.; *Glocester Town*—Isaac Kay, Samuel Brink, Jesse Sparks, Samuel L. Howell, Isaac Burrough, Isaac Browning; *Glencoo Town*—Christopher Stukler, Esq.; James Lippencott, John Hyder, John Edwards, Esq.; David B. Morgan, Mr. Elwell (storekeeper), John Albertson, David S. Bassett, Esq.; Josiah F. Clement, Thomas Thackara, Esq.; *Weymouth*—John Steelman, Esq.; Thomas Doughty, Jeremiah Smith, Thomas Smith, Benjamin Weatherby, Esq.; Peter Steelman; *Delsea*—John Ramble, Dr. Eli Ayres, R. L. Armstrong, Esq.; Isaac Ballinger, Paul Cooper, Joseph Dilks, John Turner, Edward Turner, James Jazard, Esq.; Samuel Pierce, Thomas Bee, John Slope; Thomas Clark, Dr. Thomas Hendry, Stephen Simus, Samuel Mickle, John Marshall, Esq.; John Morrow, Isaac Collins, Biddle Reeves, James Cooper, Jonathan Brown, Ephraim Miller; *Greenwich*—Gabriel Izard, Jeptah Abbott, David Wolf, Thomas Carpenter, Esq.; Isaac Pine, Esq.; John Atkinson, Moses Bradshaw, Joseph Lotke, Esq.; James Hinckman, David Brown, Isaac Hale, William Lippscott, George Tatton, John Easley, Thomas Reeves, Edmund Weatherly, James Jessup, Matthew Gill, Jr., Esq.; Jacob Hains, Robert Newell, Esq.; John V. Clark, Esq.; George Tonking, David Cooper; *Bordentown*—Matthew Gill, Esq.; Samuel Killee, David Hendrickson, Jr., Dr. Isaac Davis, Dr. Joseph Fithian, Joseph Ogden, Daniel England, Samuel Black, Joseph Bitten, Benjamin Lippencott, Charles Leek, Enoch Allen, Josiah Moore, Esq.; Samuel Fisher, William Porch, Esq.; William Wood, Robert Tittermyer, Philip Pew, David Owen, Nicholas Justice, Esq.; Enoch Agnes, Caleb Kirby, John Gill, Jess Avis; *Galloway*—Richard S. Risley, Esq.; William Erwin, Matthew Collins, Esq.; Seely Stuart, Esq.; Japhet Leeds, Samuel Sooy, Esq.; Jeremiah Highbee, Richard Higbee, Esq.; Dr. Ezra Baker, Jr.; *Great Egg Harbor*—J. seph Risley, Esq.; Samuel Leeds, Jr.; Daniel Lake, Daniel Leeds, Enoch Risley, Thomas Doughty, David Somers, Isaac English; *Haddonfield*—John Estell, Frederick Steelman, Uriah Gaskill, Enos Veal, William Ackley, Esq.; John Smith. Of these, Dr. Joseph Fithian was the only one living in 1870.

Gen. Franklin Davenport was elected president of the society in 1827, and continued in that capacity till 1833, when Samuel Black was chosen. (The minutes from 1827 to 1847 are missing.)

In 1847, Dr. Joseph Fithian, who had been connected with the society from the time of its organization, was elected president, and continued to serve in that capacity till his decease in 1881. He was always an earnest and efficient member.

A recent circular letter states,—

"In 1827 the Parent Society donated fifty Bibles and one hundred Testaments to the society in addition to the fifty Bibles and twenty-five Testaments that had been purchased. Later in the year, five hundred additional Bibles and Testaments were presented to this society by the Parent Society, in order that all the destitute in our midst might be supplied.

"In 1834 all the hotels in the county and the county jail were ordered supplied with Bibles. In 1863 the society determined to supply every soldier from this county and all who should thereafter go from the county to the war with a Testament.

"In 1865 the society again decided to supply the county, and Rev. E. Shinn was engaged to do the work. He subsequently reported having visited three thousand and twenty-two families; found one hundred and eighty-two families destitute; supplied one hundred and seventy-eight families; found one hundred and forty-four individuals destitute, supplied one hundred and thirty-eight; sold two hundred and twenty-seven Bibles and two hundred and forty-four Testaments; donated one hundred and sixty Bibles and one hundred and fifty-six Testaments. The value of books sold was five hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-one cents; value of books donated, one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and six cents.

"In 1871 the almshouse and county jail were supplied.

"In 1876 the society again determined to explore the county and sup-

ply these destitute, and in 1877, Judge B. F. Carter, Revs. Daniel Thackara, J. H. O'Brien, G. R. Snyder, and J. H. Hutchinson were appointed a central committee to see about the resupply of the county, and this committee reported in 1878, stating that in Deptford, Clayton, Mantua, Woodlawn Township, and the city of Woodbury one thousand three hundred and forty-six families had been visited, and one hundred and eight families and forty-nine individuals found destitute."

The following officers among others have served the society with zeal and fidelity: Alexander Wentz, Esq., seventeen years as secretary and ten years as vice-president; James Moore, Esq., secretary for ten years; Dr. Benjamin P. Howell, manager and member of the executive committee many years; and Dr. Joseph Fithian, agent, manager, and president from April, 1816, till his death, in 1881.

The present officers are Judge Benjamin F. Carter, president; A. S. Barber, Esq., vice-president; Dr. George W. Bailey, corresponding secretary; Dr. Wallace McGeorge, recording secretary; and Charles P. Abbott, Esq., treasurer and depositary.

The executive committee consists of Rev. Daniel Thackara, Belmont Perry, Esq.; Rev. C. F. Downs, John S. Jesup, Esq.; Rev. J. H. O'Brien, Rev. S. M. Hudson, Rev. Edward Dillon, S. P. Londenslager, Esq.; W. S. Cattell, James D. Hoffman, John F. Nute, William H. Bodine, Thomas P. Smith, John C. Tatum, Jacob H. Mounce, Job S. Haines, D. Wilson Moore, Thomas W. Lyngott, Rev. I. Y. Burke, and Rev. W. H. Johns.

Gloucester County Sunday-School Association.—This association was formed several years ago, co-operating with the New Jersey Sunday-School Association in its work, and proving to be one of its most valued auxiliaries. The early history of the association has not been accessible to the writer, but among the early workers in the cause were William H. Bodine, of Williamstown; Dr. George W. Bailey, of Wenonah; Rev. C. W. Duane, of Swedesboro, Rev. A. Proudfit, of Clayton; John F. Nute, of Franklinville; and M. Ware Scott, of Woodbury. Previous to 1875 the work of the society was mainly carried on by these gentlemen, assisted by active workers in several of the townships. In July, 1875, the first systematic effort was made to enlist the sympathies and secure the co-operation of all Christian people throughout the county in the society's work.

On July 14, 1875, "pursuant to public announcement, the friends of the Sunday-school cause in Gloucester County met at Pitman Grove in mass-meeting, with the view of promoting the Sunday-school cause in the county." The society was there reorganized, with Dr. George W. Bailey, president; Rev. C. W. Duane, vice-president; John F. Nute, treasurer; William H. Bodine, recording secretary; and Rev. A. Proudfit, corresponding secretary. The following township secretaries were also chosen, to look after the work in their respective townships and assist Rev. A. Proudfit in his work: Clayton,

C. F. Eisler; Franklin, Alexander Sloan; Monroe, H. K. Bugbee; Washington, Thomas Allen; Deptford, M. Ware Scott; Greenwich, James M. Roe; Woolwich, John Leroy; Harrison, William S. Matteson; Mantua, Charles F. Moffett.

This meeting was largely attended, and was very successful in its work.

The fruits of the labors resulting from this meeting were manifest during the ensuing year, and a large and useful meeting was again held at Pitman Grove. No change was made in the officers, but a determination to redouble their labors during the year to come was manifest.

In 1877 one of the most successful Sunday-school gatherings ever held in the State was held, under the auspices of friends of the cause in Gloucester County, Cumberland, Salem, and Cape May Counties, at Pitman Grove, and was known as the West Jersey Sunday-School Assembly. This lasted one week, and was attended by thousands of people, and great good resulted from it. The officers of the association contributed materially to the success of this assembly.

In 1878 the annual meeting was held in Glassboro. This was a large and delightful assemblage, and tended much to cement the sympathies of the workers in the different townships. The removal of Rev. A. Proudfit, our former corresponding secretary, to another field of labor necessitated some changes in the offices, and William H. Bodine was promoted to the presidency, and M. Ware Scott and Dr. George W. Bailey elected vice-presidents, Belmont Perry, recording secretary, and Rev. C. W. Duane, corresponding secretary. Mr. Duane's appointment was subsequently confirmed by the State Association, and he proved a worthy successor to Rev. A. Proudfit.

In 1879 the association met in the town hall in Clayton. The attendance was large and enthusiastic, and the reports showed much good work done for the Master all over the county. No changes of any moment were made in the officers.

In 1880 the annual meeting was held in the town hall in Woodbury. The attendance was large, but not as great as at Clayton the previous year. Reports were received from all the townships, from which we extract the following: Total memberships in schools that had reported, 4929, with an average attendance of 3432. Sixty of the sixty-four schools used the International Lesson Leaves, and fifty-eight were evergreen schools (open all the year). Twenty schools have teachers' meetings and two schools training-classes. Rev. C. W. Duane, county secretary, having removed from the State, some changes in the list of officers became necessary. Wm. H. Bodine was again chosen president; Drs. George W. Bailey and Wallace McGeorge, vice-presidents; M. Ware Scott, corresponding (county) secretary; William E. Shoch, recording secretary; and John F. Nute, treasurer.

In 1881 the association again met at Pitman Grove, but the weather was so intensely hot that the attend-

ance was not as large as usual. The reports were good, but did not show so much activity during the year.

In 1882 the association met in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Paulsboro, and later in the year than formerly. The attendance at all the meetings was good, the song and praise service, after Rev. J. De Hart Bruen's address, being very fine. The address was a masterly effort and practical in tendency.

From Secretary Scott's report we extract the following: Total population in county, 26,499; scholars in public schools, 7475; Sunday-schools, 64, of which 60 were evergreen schools; number of scholars, 5626; number of teachers and officers, 619; total membership, 6245, showing an increase of 240 during the year; average attendance of scholars during the year, about 4000. During the year 134 scholars were received into churches on profession of their faith. Of this number one township (Woolwich) alone reported 80 added to its churches from the Sunday-schools. Nearly 12,000 library books were reported, of which number Woodbury had 1812. Over one thousand dollars were raised for missionary and benevolent purposes by the schools, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three dollars paid out for the current expenses of the schools reporting during the year.

The officers elected at this meeting and now serving the association are as follows: President, M. Ware Scott, of Woodbury; First Vice-President, Dr. Wallace McGeorge, of Woodbury; Second Vice-President, William H. Bodine, of Williamstown; Corresponding (County) Secretary, John C. Tatum, Woodbury; Recording Secretary, S. H. Howitz, Paulsboro; Treasurer, John F. Nute, Franklinville; and the following township secretaries: Woodbury, Robert S. Clymer; West Deptford, Edmund W. Packer; Deptford, William S. Cattell; Greenwich, S. H. Miller; East Greenwich, Job S. Haines; Washington, E. F. Watson; Monroe, George W. Ireland; Franklin, E. D. Riley; Clayton, Dr. H. G. Buckingham; Glassboro, W. H. Zane; Mantua, Charles F. Moffett; Logan, Isaac Derickson; Woolwich, Biddle R. Moffett; Harrison, Rudolph Benezet.

At this meeting important action was taken on proposed changes in the constitution of the State Sunday-School Association, looking to the establishment of a regular salaried missionary, whose time and efforts should be entirely devoted to visiting Sunday-schools, encouraging the strong to renewed efforts, the weak to more persistent work, and letting them feel that the missionary is to work with and strengthen them, to organize Sunday-schools in localities where there are none, and to reorganize or resuscitate drooping or suspended schools. Much depended on the action Gloucester County would take in this matter, and the unanimity with which it adopted or recommended the adoption of the proposed amendments, and the cheerful spirit in which

it promptly assumed to raise the sum allotted to it, showed that the Sunday-school workers in the county were not only willing, but determined to do all that was necessary to push along the cause.

Another change in the constitution was to have annual meetings in districts, instead of comprising the whole State. Under this arrangement the "First District Convention of the New Jersey State Sunday-School Association was held on Thursday, May 31, 1883." This district comprises the counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, and Gloucester. The meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church at Clayton. Dr. George W. Bailey, William H. Bodine, C. C. Phillips, J. B. Lippincott, W. L. Jones, are the executive committee for the First District.

The annual meeting in 1883 was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bridgeport, on October 3d and 4th, and was very largely attended. The reports showed no diminution in the work done, but a determination was manifested to do greater work in the year to come.

The New Jersey Conference Camp-Meeting Association.—This was organized in June, 1871, under the general act for the improvement of property. The association at once purchased about two hundred acres of ground, on the line of the West Jersey Railroad, about one and a half miles from Glassboro. The place is known as Pitman's Grove, so called in honor of Rev. Dr. C. Pitman, an able clergyman and camp-meeting manager. The place was fitted up during the summer by the erection of a pavilion, an office, and some cottages, and by laying out and clearing up the ground.

In March, 1872, a special law was enacted incorporating the association. This act set forth that the association was incorporated "for the purpose of providing and maintaining, for the members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church proper, desirable and permanent camp-meeting grounds in the townships of Mautua and Clayton, in the county of Gloucester." The authorized capital stock of the association was fixed at \$25,000, with power to increase the same to \$50,000, in shares of \$50 each.

The grounds have been tastefully fitted up, and three hundred cottages have been erected, mostly by individuals, on lots leased from the association. The pavilion has been much enlarged, a tabernacle for social worship has been erected, four restaurants have been established, under rules prescribed by the association, and every practicable convenience has been provided for those who make this a temporary resort or a more permanent place of sojourn. Camp-meetings of from ten to seventeen days' duration are held at this place each summer, and many make the cottages they have erected there their residences through the season. It is one of the most pleasant and attractive places of the kind in Southern New Jersey.

The association is in a healthy financial condition,

and its permanent success appears to be assured. The presidents have been Rev. William E. Perry and J. B. Graw, D.D. The present officers are Rev. A. F. Ballard, president; J. D. Hoitman, Esq., vice-president; Rev. William Walton, secretary; James M. Cassidy, treasurer; and Henry P. Young, superintendent.

CHAPTER XXXV.

TEMPERANCE IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY.¹

THE first voluntary or prohibitory association was that of the Rechabites, who pledged themselves to their father, Jonadab, that they would drink no wine, nor their sons, forever, for which they received this promise: "Therefore, thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel, Jonadab, the son of Rechab, shall not want a man to stand before me forever."

The first temperance speech delivered in New Jersey was unquestionably delivered in Gloucester County.

The Indian kings made repeated complaints to the Proprietors of the bad effects of rum upon their people. The Friends also, seeing the evil effects of liquor among the Indians, called a general council, there being eight Indian kings present. One of them stood and delivered the following speech, which we give in full:

"The strong liquor was first sold us by the Dutch, and they are blind; they had no eyes; they did not see that it was for our hurt. The next people that came among us were the Swedes, who continued the sale of strong liquor to us. They were also blind; they had no eyes; they did not see it to be hurtful to us to drink it, although we knew it to be hurtful to us; but if people will sell it to us, we are so in love with it that we cannot forbear it. When we drink it, it makes us mad; we do not know what we do; we then abuse one another; we throw each other into the fire. Seven-eleven of our people have been killed by reason of drinking it since the time it was first sold us. These people that sell it have no eyes. But now there is a people come to live among us that have eyes; they see it is for our hurt; they are willing to deny themselves the profit of it for our good. These people have eyes; we are glad such a people are come among us; we must put it down by mutual consent; the cash must be sealed up; it must be made fast; it must not leak by day or by night, in light or in the dark, and we give you these four belts of wampum, which we would have you lay up safe and keep by you to be witnesses of this agreement, and we would have you tell your children that these four belts of wampum are given you to be witnesses betwixt us and you of this agreement."

Philanthropists of all ages have made use of the best means within their power to counteract the influence of intoxicating liquors. To do this they have formed themselves into temperance organizations as mutual helps, and by exhortations, denunciations, and prohibitory laws have endeavored to save their fellow-men from the evils of drunkenness.

In 1840 six men of intemperate habits assembled at a tavern in the city of Baltimore to partake of their accustomed drink. A committee of them attended a

¹ By Rev. D. Thackara.

temperance meeting that night, and, after reporting to the others, they determined to form themselves into a temperance association. This they did, and called themselves the "Washingtonian Temperance Society," and drew up a pledge by which they were governed. Thus was brought into existence an organization that spread with great rapidity over the United States. This work, originating in a tavern by six men, became one of the greatest temperance movements in the history of that day.

Some time prior to this a temperance society was formed in Gloucester County, known as "The Gloucester County Temperance Society." Meetings were held quarterly in the different churches throughout the county, at which there were speeches, resolutions, and the ordinary business of the society. At the division of the county in 1844 it was called the Gloucester and Camden County Temperance Society, and held its meetings alternately in the two counties. In this movement there were many very earnest workers, among whom were Stacy Hazleton, Hon. John Hazleton, Judge Izard, B. C. Tatem, Ira Gibson, D. Thackara, and Jesse Peterson. The ministers in the county were mutually active in the work.

In 1842 the order of the Sons of Temperance came into existence. A division was organized at Woodbury, called the Samaritan Division, No. 47. Sons of Temperance. The division increased very rapidly; many were initiated, both old and young. They built a large hall, but by reason of a defect in the cellar-wall it fell. It was rebuilt at a considerable expense, incurring a debt the burden of which had much to do with the disbanding of the division after an existence of about nine years. It was the means of reforming many. Prominent among its members were Jos. Franklin, Sr., Dr. Charles F. Clark, Samuel Hudson, William Fisher, D. Thackara, Joseph Garwood, G. V. Garwood, John E. King, Isaac Ballinger, etc.

The Independent Order of Good Templars organized in New York and New Jersey in 1851. Lodges were organized in Gloucester County as follows:

Eureka, No. 16.....	N.field.
Unity, No. 29.....	Penns Grove.
Sparkling, No. 12.....	Franklinville.
Madison, No. 45.....	Malaga.
Bethel, No. 61.....	Swedesboro.
Crystal Springs, No. 71.....	Upperville.
Harrisonville, No. 77.....	Harrisonville.
Progress, No. 81.....	Mullica Hill.
Florham, No. 122.....	Mantua.
Go Ahead, No. 133.....	Cheyton.
Paulsboro, No. 138.....	Paulsboro.
Concordia, No. 140.....	Glassboro.
Fairview, No. 141.....	Fairview.
Meridian, No. 146.....	Chatsboro.
Williamstown, No. 147.....	Williamstown.
Duthil, No. 200.....	Havre de Grace.
Cross Keys and Lwan's Mills, name and number unknown.	

County deputies of the district lodges have been S. P. Haines, William McCullough, William Huffman, S. W. Fawcett, John S. Stanger, William B. Christie, Rev. R. W. Barnart. It is a secret order, but not generally beneficiary. Both sexes are admitted to membership. This order has been, and it is still, the

means of much good, especially among the young, by the influence of proper associations, forming temperate habits, and giving tone to public sentiment.

The Gloucester County Temperance Alliance.—Pursuant to public notice, a meeting was called at the court-house, Woodbury, Sept. 19, 1872, at which it was resolved to organize a county alliance auxiliary to the State Temperance Alliance. An organization was effected by electing D. Thackara president; Rev. G. R. Snyder, secretary; S. P. Haines, treasurer; and one vice-president for each township or voting precinct in the county. The following officers have been elected annually from its organization until 1883:

D. Thackara, president, each year until the present; Secretaries, Rev. G. R. Snyder, W. C. Stokes, Dr. W. McGeorge, Dr. S. E. Newton, George H. Barker, and M. Ware Scott; Treasurers, S. P. Haines, M. W. Witercraft, J. D. Hoffman, J. C. Eastlack, Dr. W. McGeorge, and Joseph Morgan. Most of the vice-presidents have been noble, zealous, working men. Space, however, will not allow giving their names.

The Alliance has had the earnest co-operation of the ministers in the county, most of whom are members. In the organization of the Alliance there are three elements incorporated as a working power, namely,—reformatory, political, and legal.

1. The reformatory comes under the jurisdiction of the vice-presidents. It is their duty to see that lectures are delivered, and to arrange for the same, and assist the ministers in bringing the subject before the people, to do what they can towards reforming the inebriate, to see that the law is not violated in their districts, to report the same, if so, to the legal committee, and make quarterly reports to the Alliance.

2. Political. Believing that as long as the present license law exists, with the moneyed influence and interest to avert judgment and prevent the strict adherence to law, there are little hopes of abating the traffic very materially. If temperance laws are enacted there must be temperance men in the Legislature, and although it has not been the design of the Alliance to make a separate party or separate nominations when it could well be avoided, they do, however, obligate themselves to vote only for good temperance men, irrespective of party. They have, in some instances, nominated a separate ticket when not satisfied with the candidates in the field, or with those whom they were assured would be placed in nomination by the old parties, claiming the right to vote as their consciences dictated. This duty is in the hands of a political committee, invested with power to call conventions, to make nominations, etc., if they think it best for the cause of temperance and the good of the country to do so.

3. The legal committee, whose duty it is to see that no illegal license is obtained, and to oppose those where they are remonstrated against as not necessary for the public good, to prosecute all cases of violation

of law, when properly brought before them. They have power to employ counsel and to pay the same out of the funds of the Alliance. This committee was appointed March 12, 1874, Dr. W. McGeorge and Benjamin C. Tatem constituting the committee. Dr. W. McGeorge has been chairman of the committee up to the present, and has had most of the work to do. There have been associated with him Benjamin C. Tatem, S. P. Haines, William C. Stokes, Dr. G. W. Bailey, George H. Barker, and M. Ware Scott. The duties of this committee, although not very pleasant, have been faithfully and energetically performed. As near as can be ascertained, there have been forty-two indictments for violation of law that have been sustained, for which fines have accrued to the amount of one thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars, besides court charges. Most of these have been prosecuted by the legal committee. In 1872, when the Alliance was organized, there were twenty-three licensed hotels in the county. Taking the census of 1870, with a population of twenty-one thousand five hundred and twenty seven, as a guide, there was one hotel to every nine hundred and thirty-six persons. In 1882 we had sixteen hotels in the county, and taking the census of 1880, which was twenty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty-six persons, makes one hotel to every sixteen hundred and eighteen persons. In addition to this there were, in 1872, many more illicit drinking-places than at present. This change in favor of temperance may be attributed largely to the work of the Alliance.

There have been some local temperance organizations worthy of note. A reform club was organized at Woodbury, in 1877, through the efforts of Mr. Osgood. It is religious and social in its meetings, and is depending very much upon divine help for success. It seeks to reform the inebriate, and to interest the young and lead them to adopt a sober, moral, and industrious life. It has been successful in reclaiming a number of those who were addicted to strong drink, and who are now active members in the club-meetings. There are several hundred names on the roll of membership, with an increasing interest. The names of the different presidents of the club are Caleb M. Risley, — Johnson, M. Ware Scott, and Dr. W. A. Glover. A club has been organized at Williamsonstown, and it is in a flourishing condition.

A Women's Christian Temperance Union, with Mrs. William C. Stokes as president, was organized in Woodbury, Feb. 23, 1842, and one in Glassboro, February, 1853, with Mrs. Green as president. The women in these organizations are manifesting a great deal of zeal for the cause.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Indian, Dutch, Swedish, and Old English Names of the Creeks that Empty into the Delaware from Gloucester County.—Mickle says, "It is important, in order to avoid confusion in reading the ancient historians and geographers of the Delaware, to remember that many localities have four or five different names, owing to the petty jealousy and bad taste of the Dutch, Swedes, and English, each of which people insisted on displacing the euphonious titles of the Indians, and applying its own new-fangled designations.

"**OLDMAN'S CREEK**, the south bound of Gloucester County, was called by the Indians *Kay-kik siz akeus-sippus*,—*sippus* being in the Delaware language the word for river or creek. The Dutch and Swedes called it *Ablerman's kilen*, *Lil* in Dutch, and *kilen* in Swedish, meaning the same as *sippus*. The early English settlers named it Berkley River, in honor of the Proprietor, Lord Berkley; but it is often spelled in old laws *Barkley*. Finally, the present name came in vogue, it being a translation of the Dutch name Alderman's kilen.

"The Raccoon takes its title from the powerful tribe of *Naraticon* Indians, who once resided there, Naraticon being the Indian name, it seems, for the now canonized animal, the *raccoon*, which Kalm tells us formerly abounded in great numbers in that part of the country. The Indian name for this creek was *Naraticon-sippus*, or *Memiraka*, which neither the Dutch nor the Swedes seem to have altered.

"The REPAPO, according to Lindstrom's map, was called by the aborigines *Wivenski Sackoey-sippus*, and probably took its present title from the Swedish town of *Repaapo*.

"Great and Little Mantua Creeks are named," Smith tells us, "from the native word *manta*, which signifies a frog. The Indian tribe which resided here, and which had a branch about Burlington, is often mentioned in the old writers. De Vries calls them Indians of the Roodehoek, or Mantes; De Laet, the Mantaesy; and Plantagenet the Mantees. They were a bloody people, and doubtless had a hand in the Graef Ernest tragedy, inasmuch as De Vries tells us that some of them boarded his yacht in the Timmerkill with the very jackets on which the murdered Virginians had worn. The Swedish name for Great Mantua Creek was *Makles-kylen*. The *Roodehook* mentioned by De Vries was BILLINGSPORT, *hoek* being the Dutch for point or hook. The Swedes called this place *Röller-udden*, the latter word bearing the same signification in Swedish as *hoek* in Dutch.

"The original name of WOODBURY CREEK was Piscozackasing, upon which neither the Dutch nor the Swedes attempted any other improvement than

the customary addition of *kgl.* It received its present English title from the town of Woodbury.

"**TIMBER CREEK** was called indiscriminately by the Dutch and Swedes *Ttaueknech-zil*, *Aerwantes*, *Tkole*, and *Sissiekon*, although in strictness each of these Indian names applied to a particular branch. The names *Gloucester River*, and *Big and Little Timber Creek* came in use very soon after the permanent settlement of the English. **GLouceSTER POINT** was called *Tekacho*, or *Hermanoissing*, and was justly considered, when the creeks above and below it were open, '*un grand cap*'. **HOWELL'S COVE** was called by the first English *Cuck Cove*, and afterwards *Ladde's Cove*.

Trial of Singleton Mercer.—In the old court-house at Woodbury, forty years since, occurred the trial of Singleton Mercer for the murder of Hutchinson Heberton, who had abducted and seduced the sister of Mercer, then only sixteen years of age. Both families were residents of what was then known as Southwark, in Philadelphia, and both were reckoned among the aristocracy. Heberton was arrested, and the proposition was made to him to marry his victim, which he refused to do. Young Mercer, then not twenty years of age, challenged him to fight a duel, which he declined, and the brother, thus repulsed and driven to madness, threatened to take his life at the first opportunity. To escape his fate Heberton tried to fly from the city. He ordered a carriage, and attempted to cross the Camden ferry. Mercer, who was watching him, entered a cab, and ordered the driver to follow, and not lose sight of the carriage. While crossing the ferry, and when near the Camden shore, Mercer fired into the carriage from a six-barreled Colt's revolver four shots in quick succession, and one of these took effect in Heberton's heart, causing his death almost immediately. Camden County had not then been set off from Gloucester, and the trial took place at Woodbury. The State was represented by Judge T. P. Carpenter, of Camden, prosecuting attorney for the county, assisted by Attorney-General Molleson. Eminent counsel from Philadelphia and New Jersey conducted the defense, and through their strenuous efforts Mercer was acquitted. The case elicited great interest throughout the country, and the excitement in Philadelphia and in this vicinity during the trial was intense. The result was generally hailed with satisfaction.

A few years since Mr. Mercer, in response to an appeal to the North for aid, went to Norfolk, Va., as a volunteer nurse in the yellow fever then prevailing there, and fell a victim to the disease.

Manumission of Slaves.—Among the documents filed away in the office of the county clerk of Gloucester County may be found the following:

Gloucester County, 1888

"We do hereby certify that on this Tenth Day of May, Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Eight, Joseph Hugg, of the

Town and County of Gloucester, brought before us, two of the Overseers of the poor of the said Town, and two of the Justices of the Peace of the said county, his Slave, named Benton, who, on view and examination, appears to us to be sound in mind and not under any bodily incapacity of obtaining a support; and also is not under twenty-one years of Age, nor above thirty-five. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands the Tenth day of May One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Eight (1788).

"**JON GLOVER,** { *Overseers.*
"JOHN HERITAGE," {
"JOHN SPARKS," } *Justices.*
"JOHN WILKINS," }

Accompanying this certificate is a deed of manumission, filed with thirty or forty others. The following is a copy of the one bearing the latest date:

"To all to whom these presents shall come or may concern, I, Simon Wilmer, Rector of the Swedish Lutheran Church at Swedesborough, in the County of Gloucester, and State of New Jersey, send greeting. Know ye that I, the said Simon Wilmer, for divers good cause and considerations thereunto moving, have and by these presents do hereby manumit and Set free my negro Slave, Lydia Bradley, of the age of thirty-seven years on Christmas day next ensuing the date hereof, she being at this time of sound mind and under no bodily incapacity of obtaining her support. So that neither I myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators can hereafter have claim or demand on the said Lydia, or her labour or services as a slave. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this seventeenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

"S. WILMER.

"Sealed and delivered in presence of Thos. WENNER, W. HARRISON."

The Repaupo Meadow Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed Feb. 2, 1831. This act repealed an act for the same purpose which was passed June 4, 1787, and a supplement thereto passed Feb. 3, 1817. The law empowered the "owners and possessors of the meadow, marsh, and swamp lying on and adjoining Repaupo Creek in the county of Gloucester" to choose committee-men and managers, who were empowered "to erect, cast up, make, and complete good and sufficient banks, dams, flood-gates, sluices, and every other work necessary and proper to keep out the tide at all times" from such lands as were liable to be overflowed by the tide. It also authorized assessments upon the owners of lands thus reclaimed of such sums as were necessary to construct and keep in repair these works, and prescribed the methods by which the objects of the corporation were to be accomplished.

Under this and similar acts thousands of acres of tide marshes have been reclaimed and made arable.

The Population of Gloucester County at the commencement of each decade since 1783 has been as follows:

1790	13,763	1840	25,438
1800	16,115	1850	11,655
1810	13,744	1860	18,444
1820	21,671	1870	21,562
1830	23,431	1880	25,836

Of these aggregates there were of slaves in

1790	191	1820	39
1800	61	1830	4
1810	74		

CHAPTER XXXVII.

CITY OF WOODBURY.¹

[IN compiling a history of Woodbury City for this work, we are indebted to ex-Judge Benjamin F. Carter, of this town, for the many extracts we have been permitted to make from his history entitled "Woodbury and Vicinity."]

The town is located at the head of navigation on Woodbury Creek, eight miles south from Camden, thirty-nine from Trenton, one hundred and forty-five from Washington, D. C., and is the county-seat of Gloucester County. The court-house was built here in 1787, over one hundred years after the place was settled. The county clerk and surrogate's offices were built in 1820, all of which are still occupied for the purposes for which they were erected, and an addition to the rear of the clerk's office was built in 1873.

Woodbury was settled as early as 1681, or about the time of the settlement of Philadelphia, by a brother of Richard Wood, a native of Bury, in Lancashire, England. John C. Smallwood said that in looking over various surveys he could not find the time when "Woodbury Creek" was not so called. The Indian name was "Piscoyaekasingz-kill," which Smallwood finds as far back as 1681. Such being the case, Woodbury must have been settled at that date, and in all probability some time previous. If such was the case, then it was not named after, or in honor of Jonathan, or some other Wood that came here in 1684, as is claimed by "Historical Collections of New Jersey." However this may be, it is very evident that Richard Wood settled about a mile farther down the creek, in the middle of the year 1681, and that his brother, whatever his name might have been, came here the same year, and located upon land now covered by the city of Woodbury, and from him, and the place whence he came, the creek and town were named.

The Christian name of the brother of Richard Wood is not given, but Judge Carter has reason to believe it was either Henry or Jonathan. In 1688 four hundred and thirty-two acres of land on Woodbury Creek was surveyed to Jonathan Wood. Mr. Smallwood also informed Judge Carter that from a copy of records he learned that the "Woods" came from a place in England called "Bury."

For nearly or quite a century following the settlement of the place we are left in the dark as to who came, and when or where they settled, if they did settle at Woodbury. There is no doubt, however, that the many attractions in this immediate locality induced more persons than Mr. Wood to make this beautiful and healthful locality their home, though then in the forest.

We will, therefore, board the limited express train

"Time," and quickly pass along down to the last quarter of the next century, when we shall find that Woodbury had become a place of historic interest. During the last hundred years many of the subjects of the crown had crossed the deep deep sea, and snuffed the fresh, invigorating air of freedom, and had fully decided to cast off the yoke of British oppression and unjust taxation, and become free men indeed. All are by this time familiar with the scenes that followed the declaration of independence and of war, and during that period Woodbury became one of the strategetic points or outposts of the British army.

Woodbury in the Wars of 1776 and 1812.—During the Revolutionary war Brig.-Gen. Silas Newcomb was stationed in Woodbury for a time, in charge of three hundred of the State militia, by order of Governor Livingston. He wrote from here to the Governor, August, 1777, asking "Whether, as the movements of the enemy are so precarious, the orders given me might not be more discretionary, as I am always on the spot, and the distance so great that the service might suffer before proper orders could be procured from your Excellency?" He asks for directions as to the manner in which certain cases shall be tried. It appears that three inhabitants of Cumberland County had been favoring the designs of the British, and that they had been on board the enemy's ships; had met the enemy on shore, and treated with him; and that they had laid a plan to seize upon Gen. Newcomb in the night, and take him on board the enemy's ships. He asks whether, if previous to trial they are willing to go on board the Continental fleet, they may be permitted to do so? Gen. Newcomb received a reply from Governor Livingston, then at Haddonfield, speaking of the bravery of the militia and the terror they were to the enemy, and thought they would "be of essential service in opposing the progress of the enemy towards Philadelphia, and orders those at Woodbury, under command of Capt. Potter, to march to help reinforce the army under the command of his Excellency George Washington." The Governor compliments Gen. Newcomb, and thinks "his presence will be necessary in the State, in case the enemy attempts to ravage our coasts."

Oct. 22, 1777, the battle of Red Bank was fought, and many of the wounded Hessians were brought to Woodbury, and cared for in the old brick schoolhouse on Delaware Street, where many of them died, and were buried in the northerly part of the grounds known as the "Strangers' Burying-Ground."

During the winter of 1777, Lord Cornwallis was at Gloucester with five thousand troops collecting provisions for the British army, and for a time in Woodbury, with quite a large body of troops. His headquarters were in the dwelling now owned and occupied by the family of the late Amos Campbell, Esq. The soldiers prior to the doors and cupboards with

¹ By W. H. Shaw.

their bayonets, marks of which still remain upon the structure.

The encampment of the British in Woodbury at that time was between Cooper and Bank Streets, where the West Jersey Railroad is now located, and a battery was stationed near the Friends' meeting-house.

Like many other towns, considered at the time of some military importance by each army, Woodbury was occupied by both alternately.

We will now pass over another quarter of a century, and we find the British lion again aroused, and again trying to coerce his Yankee son into submission. At this time Woodbury had grown to the estate of manhood, and resisted his majesty's demand by raising a company of infantry for the war of 1812, called "The Blues of Gloucester County," of which Robert L. Armstrong, a prominent lawyer of that day, was the captain. He was the father of the late Robert L. Armstrong, of Woodbury. Samuel L. Howell was first lieutenant, and Randall Sparks second lieutenant; Henry Roe, Jr., was ensign, and John W. Mickle, of Camden, was a non-commissioned officer.

Among the enlisted men from Woodbury were Simon Sparks, Samuel Cole, Joseph Scott, William Scott, William Roe, Robert Roe, John Simmerman, Aaron M. Wilkins, and Charles Wilkins. A well-known citizen of Woodbury, Thomas Jefferson Cade, was the "drummer boy."

He was also with the company encamped at Billingsport, and afterwards was with a company at Cape May, of which his father, John Cade, was captain.

A company of cavalry was also raised at Woodbury during the war of 1812, of which the late Judge John Moore White was captain, and Isaac Browning, father of ex-Sheriff Joshua Browning, was first lieutenant.

Woodbury in 1815.—At that date (1815) the second little misunderstanding between the mother-country and her independent son had just come to a satisfactory termination as far as the son was concerned, and Woodbury, with the rest of the nation, was rejoicing at the happy termination of the difficulties. Bonfires were lighted, speeches were made, and a jubilant feeling pervaded the whole community. Among the prominent lawyers residing here at that time were Gen. Frank Davenport, Robert Pierson, John Moore White, Elias D. Woodruff, Robert L. Armstrong, and Isaac W. Crane, who, with the community generally, took part in the jubilee.

Woodbury at that early date had not assumed the dignity or proportions of a city, and all there was of the town lay along either side of what is now Broad Street, except two or three houses down what is now Delaware Street. The surrogate and clerk's offices were then in the court-house, and the sheriff, like that official of old in some other counties, carried his office in his hat. Although the population of the town was small compared with the present, yet four

taverns seemed to be necessary to accommodate the traveling and local trade. These old hosteries were kept by Jesse Smith, Randall Sparks, John Dyer, and Samuel H. Runyan.

The merchants at that time were William Sailer, Caldwell Fisher, Thomas Saunders, James Saunders, William and James Roe, and Job Brown.

The physicians of Woodbury in 1815 were Thomas Hendy, and Drs. Ayres and Hopkins. Dr. Fithian, who was afterwards prominently identified with the interests of Woodbury, had not then located here.

The carpenters were John Zane, Amos Campbell, Jacob Medara, and John and James Sterling. The blacksmiths were Isaac Ballinger, Daniel J. Packer, Samuel Wheaton, and David Carson. The wheelwrights were William Hopper, Amos Archer, Ira Allen, and Joseph D. Pedrick. John Simmerman, Benjamin Whitaker, James Dorman, and William Scott were the cabinet-makers; Oliver Davis and Simon Sparks, the shoemakers; and William Crump, John Gibson, and John S. Silley were the village tailors. The stone- and brick-masons were Apollo Woodward and a man by the name of Page, while the saddle- and harness-makers were Martin Stille and Samuel Reeve.

Charles Ogden was then the county clerk and postmaster, and James Matlack, surrogate and justice of the peace. The sheriff in 1815 was Joseph V. Clark, of Clarksboro, a small hamlet then known by the name of "Death of the Fox," that being the sign on the village tavern.

The quality of the religious element of the town in 1815 was probably as good as at present, yet the variety, that gives spice to many things, was not as great as now, there being then only the Friends and Presbyterians to enjoy the comforts of religion, while to-day there are eight or nine denominations of Christian worshipers. There was, however, a dilapidated building standing in "Jericho Lane," as it was called, that had been occupied at some former period by the Methodists. In 1815 the Deptford free school for boys was taught by Samuel Webster, and the academy by William Rafferty, or Nathaniel Green Todd, both Presbyterian clergymen.

The taverns in those days were places of resort for farmers at certain seasons of the year, and for many of the settlers on Saturdays or Saturday afternoons, which were devoted to gatherings at these places, not for any pecuniary benefit that might arise therefrom, but to participate in and enjoy the "sport." Among the sports of the pioneer were horse-racing, wrestling, quoit-pitching, and occasionally a trial of the "manly art." Almost all kinds of liquors were cheap in those days, and it would take an ordinary man nearly all day to get in the same condition in which the sweet singer of Israel was often found. The principal beverage in those days was New England rum, known throughout this section as "Boston Particular," a beverage that was harmless, yet quite

exhilarating in its effect. General training was the "big day" for Woodbury. The officers would appear with their gaudy uniforms and equipments, while the private soldiers would appear in their every-day clothes, some with an old "flint-lock" musket, some with rifles, and some with cornstalks in place of either; and many of the soldiers would appear in their bare feet, which gave the troops of that day the name of "barefoot militia." The wars were over, and they stood not upon ceremony any longer.

In 1815 there were only seventy-one dwellings in Woodbury, and among them were those of James Roe, John C. Smallwood, John M. Watson, John Mickle, Robert K. Matlack, Thomas Jefferson Cade, Dr. Benjamin P. Howell, and the following:

Pioneer Dwelling-Houses in Woodbury.—The oldest dwelling-house now standing in the city of Woodbury is the Joseph Franklin residence, on Broad Street. Its style belongs to the better class of houses built here in the early part of the last century.

The next in order of age is the dwelling occupied by John M. Saunders, built in 1762. This was formerly the residence of Samuel Mickle, who was, in his day, much esteemed for his integrity, exactness, and promptness as an executor, administrator, guardian, etc.

The Joseph Paul house is next in age. This house was for many years the home of those much-loved and highly-respected citizens, Michael C. and Mary R. Fisher. It was built in 1763. Following this is the residence now occupied by John S. Jessup, Esq., which was built in 1765. The present residence of John C. Smallwood was built in 1766.

Balcony House.—Among the pioneer landmarks in Woodbury that have been removed to make room for something more modern, was an old brick building known as the "Balcony" House, that stood on the site now occupied by the soldiers' monument. It was so named because of an elevated veranda in front of the first story, which had the appearance of a balcony.

The corner of this house was the point of departure in the description of the original county lot purchased from Bispham. The old Balcony House was removed when the county clerk's office was built, in 1820.

Woodbury Incorporated as a Borough.—In 1854 Woodbury was incorporated as a borough, and at the first town-meeting James L. Gibbs was elected mayor, and for Council, David J. Griscom, William E. Cooper, Thomas D. Clark, Benjamin Schroyer, Benjamin Lord, and Benjamin F. Carter. For clerk, John Starr. Of these only two are living. The population then was about thirteen hundred.

Ogden Fund.—In 1863 the late venerable Joseph Ogden left by will to the borough one thousand dollars, for the purpose of creating a fund for the support of indigent women residing in the town.

Woodbury Incorporated as a City.—The fol-

lowing is a copy of the act incorporating the city of Woodbury:

"*An Act to create by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all that part of the township of Portford, known as the Borough of Woodbury, lying and being in the county of Gloucester, beginning in the middle of Woodbury creek, at a station twenty-five feet westward of right-angle of the course, produced of the westerly line of Schuyler Dyer's lot, on the Red Bank turnpike road, and from thence northwesterly, the same course of and parallel with said line, running twenty-five feet westerly thereof, through lands of William R. Tatum, until it strikes land late Army Howell's; thence easterly along the southeasterly line of said Howell's land and E. Mann's lot to the line of Samuel H. Ladd's lot, thence southerly along the line between the lands of said Ladd and late L. Benson's or a corner between said Ladd, Benson, and John W. Cloud; thence southwesterly along the line between said Benson, John W. Cloud, and Samuel P. Watkins, to the line of other land of Samuel P. Watkins; thence southerly along the line between said Watkins and L. Cloud, to a corner between them at the head of a branch; thence down the main water course of said branch to the middle of Woodbury creek aforesaid; thence up the middle of said creek, crossing the Good Intent turnpike, to the corner of Lewis Landner's and late Joseph Izard's land, thence southwesterly along the line between said Landner and others, and continuing on the same course therof through lands of William Griscom and late Wm. Dickerson, crossing the Egg Harbor road, Keister's branch and the Glassboro road to the line between said Dickerson and lands of Joseph W. Reeve, thence westerly along said line to the corner between Susan W. Garrison's and late D. B. Cooper; thence southerly along the line between said Garrison and Cooper, and continuing the same course through said Cooper's land to a point in the old northerly line of formerly Paul Cooper's land; thence westerly along said old line to a corner of William Knight's land, standing a little westerly or southwesterly of William Atkinson's house; thence northerly and westerly along the easterly and northerly lines of said Knight's land, and along the old line between said Knight and late A. Woodward's lands till it comes in range of a certain line between the lands of Joseph Tatum, Joseph Abbott, John H. Bradway, and lands now or late J. M. White's on the one side, and the said Joseph Tatum, Thomas Glover, and Joseph R. Neff on the other side; thence on the course of an old road, and line northerly to Delaware street, and continuing on the same course, thence up said street and through lands of John S. Twells to the middle of Woodbury creek aforesaid, thence up the middle of said creek to the place of beginning; shall be and is hereby erected into a city, which shall be called and known by the name of 'The City of Woodbury,' and the inhabitants thereof shall be and are hereby incorporated by the name of 'The Mayor and Council of the City of Woodbury,' and by that name they and their successors forever shall and may have perpetual succession; shall be persons in law capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, entering and being defended in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, matters, and causes whatever may have a corporate seal, and alter the same at their pleasure, and may by their corporate name aforesaid, purchase, receive, hold, and convey any estate, real or personal, for the use of said corporation."*

Under this act, which was approved March 16, 1870, the Council of the city of Woodbury met at the courthouse on the evening of March 21, 1871, at seven o'clock, when all the members were present, viz., John H. Bradway, Benjamin W. Cloud, J. Palmer Fullerton, George E. Harris, John M. Henderson, Thomas B. Joslin, Daniel J. Packer, Charles W. Starr, and Samuel W. Stokes.

Having subscribed to and taken the official oath or affirmation required by said act before Alexander Wentz, mayor, they proceeded to organize as the Council of the city of Woodbury for the ensuing year. Thomas Brooks Joslin was unanimously chosen president, and, after returning thanks for the honor conferred, he called the Council to order and declared it ready for the transaction of business.

The following was announced as the list of officers elected at the first annual city election, held on Wednesday, the 15th day of March, 1871:

Mayor, Alexander Wentz.
Council, John H. Bradway, Benjamin W. Cloud, J. Palmer Fullerton, George E. Harris, John M. Henderson, Thomas B. Joslin, Daniel J. Packer, Charles W. Starr, Samuel W. Stokes.
Chosen Freeholders, John I. Estell, John M. Saunders.
Assessor, James H. Pierson.
Collector, Adon W. Cattell.
Clerk, George E. Pierson.
Judges of Election, Edward W. Clayton, Samuel H. Kirby, M. Ware Scott.
Commissioners of Appeals, David M. Redfield, Joseph Tatum, Irvin D. Williams.
Marshal, William Watkins.
Overseers of Poor, William Scott, John Clark.
Pound Keeper, William H. Clark.

The Council was divided by lot into three classes, as provided by law, when the following-named persons drew for the terms named:

To serve one year, J. Palmer Fullerton, Charles W. Starr, John H. Bradway; to serve two years, Samuel W. Stokes, Thomas B. Joslin, Benjamin W. Cloud; to serve three years, John M. Henderson, George E. Harris, Daniel J. Packer.

At the meeting of the Council held April 4, 1871, the following appointments were made:

City Collector, James Moore; City Surveyor, Samuel H. Ladd.

The following is a complete list of mayors, Council, city clerks, assessors, collectors, chosen freeholders, and marshals from 1872 to the present time:

MAYORS.

1872. Alexander Wentz.	1877-78. Wallace McGeorge.
1873-74. James H. Pierson.	1879-82. Lewis M. Green.
1875-76. William D. Scott	

COUNCIL.

1872. For three years, John H. Bradway, J. Palmer Fullerton, Charles W. Starr; for two years, Thomas P. Mathers.
1873. Benjamin W. Cloud, Thomas B. Joslin, Samuel W. Stokes.
1874. John M. Henderson, Thomas P. Mathers, Henry R. Russell.
1875. Samuel H. Ladd, Lewis M. Green, Ner Sterling.
1876. George G. Green, George W. Cattell, Nathan Allen.
1877. For three years, John I. Estell, Jacob B. Glover, Daniel B. Gardiner; for one year, Amos Thorp.
1878. Amos Thorp, Samuel H. Ladd, Charles Walton.
1879. John S. Jessup, Wallace McGeorge, George G. Green.
1880. Edwin L. Hall, W. Harrison Livermore, Edward W. Clayton.
1881. Harry A. Flanigan, Thomas P. Smith, Charles Walton.
1882. George G. Green, Jeptah Abbott, John S. Jessup, and Israel C. Voorhees, elected for two years to fill vacancy occasioned by death of H. A. Flanigan.

CITY CLERKS.

1872-73. George E. Pierson	1879-82. Robert S. Clymer.
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ASSESSORS.

1872-74. James H. Pierson.	1875-82. Jesse C. Chew.
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COLLECTORS.

1872-75. Adon W. Cattell.	1876-82. Charles W. Starr.
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CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1872-73. John M. Saunders.	1881-82. Charles S. Knisell.
John I. Estell.	Samuel Hopkins.

1874-80. John M. Saunders.	
Charles S. Knisell.	

MARSHALS.

1872-77. William Watkins.	1878-82. Adon W. Cattell.
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JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1881. W. Harrison Livermore.	1882. William Watkins, Sr.
William Watkins, Sr.	

SOCIETIES AND CORPORATIONS.

Fox Hunting Club.—There was established in Woodbury, in 1776, a "Fox Hunting Club" that in its day became quite famous. Among its members were some of the most prominent citizens of the county, and of Philadelphia. The chase lasted from one to six hours, and sometimes hot pursuits were made, extending over a vast extent of country, for eight or ten hours after an old, straightforward, fleet-running fox. In 1798 one of the hunters in the chase carried the pack of hounds in full cry to Salem, a distance of upwards of thirty miles. The farmers hailed the huntsman and hounds as friends, their stock suffering so much from these animals, and permitted the hunters to traverse their fields and woods unmolested, after and before the time for tilling the land.

One of the most noted members of this club was Jonas Cattell. He was more than six feet in height, and of a very strong and vigorous constitution, the result of a life of temperance and wholesome exercise. He pursued the chase on foot, and when the riders, horses, and hounds were tired he did not appear to be fatigued. He once, when fifty years of age, outran an Indian in a trial of speed from Mount Holly to Woodbury, a distance of twenty-two miles. On another occasion, for a wager, he went on foot from Woodbury to Cape Island, a distance of eighty miles, in one day, delivered a letter, and returned next day with an answer.

Samuel Morris, of Philadelphia, was president of the club. The Revolutionary war for a time put a stop to the chase, when Samuel Morris, as its captain, and twenty-two of its members formed the "First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry." They nearly all served faithfully in the troop during the campaign of 1776-77. After the war the club was revived, and had an existence, in all, of over half a century.

Of the members from Philadelphia was the once efficient mayor, Gen. Robert Wharton, and from Woodbury were Gen. F. Davenport, John Lawrence, Esq., Capt. James B. Cooper, Capt. Samuel Whitall, Col. Heston, Col. Joshua Howell, Samuel Harrison, Esq., and ex-sheriff Jesse Smith, Esq.

Woodbury Library Company.—This company was instituted in 1794, and incorporated in 1814. It was first known as the "Union Library of Woodbury." In 1872 it contained one thousand volumes of well-selected and valuable books. The original membership embraced, as does the present, many of the leading citizens of the city. Jacob Wood was the first librarian, and Michael C. Fisher treasurer.

Many of the names are still familiar; such as Saunders, Wood, Whitall, Wilkins, Ward, Cooper, Reeves, Mickle, Tatum, Roe, Stevens, Howell, Brown, Matlack, Hugg, Harkee, Davenport, West, Caldwell, Ruton, Sparks, Jaggard, Webster, and Fisher. For a number of years the library was kept in the courthouse, and was afterwards removed to its present location in the town hall.

Whirligig Society.—At an annual Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Deptford, held the 8th day of March, 1809.—The following by Law was moved by Oliver Davis and seconded by Job Brown, and carried.

"Resolved that a Committee of 15 members be appointed, under the name of the *Whirligig Society*, with authority to suppress all riots, and Whirligig all Gamblers, Showmen and such characters as are commonly styled *fair-plays*: that may happen to intrude upon the peaceable, moral and respectable inhabitants of the town of Woodbury, as has been done heretofore to their great detriment and degradation. And that the following persons be appointed for the ensuing year:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Oliver Davis, Pres't. | 9. Samuel Et-lack. |
| 2. Simon Sparks. | 10. Robert Roe. |
| 3. Samuel Ladd. | 11. William Simson. |
| 4. Mark Brown. | 12. Daniel Packer. |
| 5. John Shivers. | 13. Enoch R. Allen. |
| 6. Joseph Hilman. | 14. Samuel Wheaton. |
| 7. David Daniels. | 15. Job Brown, Secretary. |
| 8. Abel Rulon. | |

"A true Copy from the minutes.

"DAVID C. WOOD, CTK."

Woodbury Lodge, No. 54, I. O. of O. F., was instituted in Woodbury, N. J., Feb. 4, 1847, with the following charter members, who were the first officers, viz.: Charles Sterling, N. G.; John G. Garwood, V. G.; Joseph Franklin, Sec.; Joseph R. Fisher, Rec. Sec.; and John Eyles, Treas.

The lodge is the owner of a valuable property on Delaware Street, in which the lodge-rooms are located, which returns an annual rent of three hundred dollars. The lodge, financially, is in a very prosperous condition, having a large fund at interest, also receiving quite a revenue from four other societies for rent, etc.

The regular meetings of the lodge are held on Monday evening of each week. Present membership, one hundred and twenty. Present officers, September, 1882: Edward C. Cattell, N. G.; Joseph W. Merritt, V. G.; Nelson W. Sparks, Sec.; Charles W. Sayre, Rec. Sec.; Joseph Carter, P. G., Treas.

Florence Lodge, No. 87, F. and A. M.—At the Eighty-first Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of F. and A. M., held at Trenton on the 23d day of January, 1868, a warrant was granted to form a new lodge at Woodbury, Gloucester Co., N. J., to be called Florence Lodge, No. 87. On the 20th of February, 1868, the lodge was set to work, in Odd-Fellows' Hall, Delaware Street (where it has since continued to meet).

The following officers were installed, and constituted the entire membership of the lodge at that time: W. M., Benjamin W. Cloud; S. W., Tyler R. Blake; J. W., William N. Angle; Treas., Moses Atkinson; Sec., Edward H. Stokes; Chaplain, Rev.

William H. Jeffreys; S. D., Samuel S. Norcross; J. D., Aaron C. Johnson; Tyler, Thomas J. Harrison.

Since the organization of the lodge, nine members have become so by affiliation, and sixty-six by regular election by ballot and advancement in the degrees. Of these, one has been suspended for U. C., five for non-payment of dues, seven have withdrawn by demit, and three deceased, leaving the present membership sixty-eight. Communications have been held regularly, and the lodge is enjoying a good degree of prosperity.

The regular communications of the lodge are held on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in Odd-Fellows' Hall, Delaware Street. Past Masters: Benjamin W. Cloud, 1868-70; Frederic E. Knorr, 1871; George E. Pierson, 1872-74; Hiram B. Vanneman, 1875; John M. Henderson, 1876; W. Harrison Livermore, 1877; Jacob Muller, 1878; Samuel H. Ladd, 1879; A. S. Barber, Jr., 1880; Jacob H. Bibo, 1881.

Mariola Lodge, No. 43, K. of P.¹—This lodge was instituted at Woodbury, N. J., on the afternoon of April 2, 1868, by Samuel Read, Grand Chancellor, and afterwards the first Supreme Chancellor of the World, with the following-named persons as charter members: James H. Pierson, Adon W. Cattell, Branson L. Ore, T. Brooke Joslin, George E. Pierson, Benjamin C. Packer, Benjamin S. Thackara, John Barber, Samuel S. Sharp, Thomas B. Mathers, Michael Hartzell, William Milligan, Benjamin C. Tatem, John L. C. Tatem, Charles T. Molony, Edward Ballinger, Barclay Mankin, Ira D. Williams.

The first officers were as follows: V. P., Benjamin C. Tatem; W. C., Thomas B. Joslin; V. C., Aden W. Cattell; R. S., George E. Pierson; F. S., John L. C. Tatem; Banker, Thomas R. Mathers; Guide, James H. Pierson; I. S., Edward Ballinger; O. S., Ira D. Williams.

From the date of the institution of the lodge it has received a strong and faithful membership, enrolling upon its roster many of the best citizens of the city and county. During this time it has received by initiation nearly or quite two hundred and fifty, and granted cards of dismission to members for the purpose of organizing Concordia Lodge at Mantua, Logan Lodge at Bridgeport, Welcome Lodge at Paulsboro, and Jefferson Lodge at Hurfville.

Financially, Mariola is one of the strongest lodges in the city, having received into her treasury nearly fifteen thousand dollars since the organization in April, 1868. This sum has accrued from weekly dues, funeral assessments, profits on excursions, and income arising from investments. After paying out nearly eleven thousand dollars for rent, salaries, dues to Grand Lodge, sick benefits, funeral benefits, and incidentals, there is still in the treasury, of cash and securities, a little over four thousand dollars.

¹ By George E. Pierson.

The following deceased members of the lodge have been buried with the honors of the order:

John Barber, by profession a civil engineer, died at Port Deposit, Md., of hemorrhage of the lungs, May 14, 1870, aged thirty-five years. He was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Woodbury.

Joseph D. Ogden, by occupation a coal merchant, died in Philadelphia, Pa., of consumption, May 12, 1871, aged forty years. He was buried in the Episcopal cemetery at Swedesboro.

Edward S. Packer, auctioneer, died in Woodbury, N. J., of typhoid fever, Feb. 4, 1872, aged forty-three years. He was buried in Friends' burying-ground, Woodbury, N. J.

Benjamin Cloud, Jr., farmer, died in Woodbury, N. J., of consumption, Nov. 21, 1872, aged forty-one years. He was buried in the Methodist cemetery near Woodbury.

George Ward, farmer, died in Deptford township, N. J., of consumption, Feb. 15, 1873, aged twenty-nine years. He was buried in the Friends' burying-ground, Woodbury, N. J.

Edward R. Snyder, wheelwright, died in Woodbury, N. J., of diabetes, March 6, 1873, aged forty-three years. He was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Woodbury, N. J.

Stevenson Leslie, farmer, died suddenly of apoplexy, at Blackwoodtown, N. J., June 30, 1873, aged thirty-four years. He was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Blackwoodtown.

Jared A. Parvin, pilot and hotel-keeper, died at Gloucester City, N. J., of consumption, Dec. 22, 1873, aged forty years, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, near Camden, N. J.

Jonathan G. Fidler, locomotive engineer, died at Woodbury, N. J., of consumption and injuries received by the explosion of a locomotive boiler, Feb. 12, 1874, aged thirty-seven years, and was buried at Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

Ner Sterling, master carpenter, died at Woodbury, N. J., of consumption, April 28, 1876, aged fifty years, and was buried in the Methodist cemetery near Woodbury, N. J.

Samuel H. Ward, P. C., farmer, died at Woodbury, N. J., of consumption, May 15, 1880, aged thirty-nine years, and was buried in Eglington Cemetery, at Clarksboro, N. J.

Edward Low, hotel-keeper, died at Barnsboro, N. J., of a dropsical affection, July 5, 1880, aged fifty-two years, and was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Woodbury, N. J.

Edward Ballinger, died June 3, 1881, of chronic laryngitis, at Woodbury, N. J.; buried in the Methodist cemetery at Mantua, N. J.

Benjamin C. Packer, died Sept. 18, 1881, in Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, from injuries received while in the discharge of his duties as baggage-master on the West Jersey Railroad. He was buried in Eglington Cemetery, Clarksboro, N. J.

Thomas A. Chambers, died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 8, 1882, of hemorrhage of the lungs, and was buried in Haddonfield, N. J.

The lodge responded with alacrity with voluntary contributions in aid of the many sufferers by the great fire in Chicago; also at a later period she extended a helping hand to the yellow fever victims of the South, and upon other occasions Mariola has not been lacking in her acts of charity to suffering humanity when application was made in due form.

Among the membership of the lodge can be found men of the various trades and professions, county and State officials, and last, but not least, she has furnished officials for the Grand and Supreme Lodges in the persons of Thomas B. Joslin, Benjamin C. Tatem, and James H. Pierson.

Past Grand Chancellors: Thomas Brooke Joslin, James H. Pierson.

Past Chancellors in good standing: Benjamin C. Tatem, Ira D. Williams, George W. Cattell, George E. Pierson, Edward W. Clayton, Barclay Mankin, Thomas R. Clayton, Elias H. Osborn, Edward C. Talman, William Milligan, Samuel S. Sharp, Elijah A. English, Charles Owen, Joseph C. Watson, Jacob Muller, A. Hoodless Locke, William Augustus Glover, Edward C. Cattell, Charles S. Jones, Thomas Glover, Jr., Joseph S. Eldridge, Thomas J. Savage, Robert C. Page, Eli Eldridge, William A. Cook, Charles Carr, Joseph A. Moore, J. Wood Hannold.

Past Chancellors suspended: Aden W. Cattell, Thomas P. Mathers.

Past Chancellors deceased: Edward Ballinger, Benjamin C. Packer, Samuel H. Ward.

The regular meetings of the lodge are held on Thursday evening of each week, in Odd-Fellows' Hall, on Delaware Street.

The elective officers for 1882 were Robert S. Clymer, C. C.; Nelson W. Sparks, V. C.; Alfred L. Black, Prelate; George E. Pierson, K. of R. and S.; George W. Cattell, M. of F.; William Milligan, M. of E.; and C. Selden Johnson, M. at A.

Woodbury Loan Association.¹—At the one hundred and twenty-third regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Woodbury Real Estate and Mutual Loan Association, held on Wednesday evening, July 13, 1881, in Room No. 1, Green's Block, the stock of the first series was declared to have reached the matured value of two hundred dollars per share. This much-desired result has been accomplished by regular consecutive payments of one dollar per month on each share for a period of ten years and three months. By the above action, bonds and mortgages amounting to twenty-three thousand dollars will be released and canceled in favor of stockholders who have borrowed on their stock, and ten thousand six hundred dollars will be paid to other stockholders who have not taken loans on their shares. Of the

¹ By George E. Pierson.

latter amount, four thousand two hundred dollars were paid at once at the above meeting, and the remainder will be paid promptly in the course of two or three months. Fifteen persons will have incumbrances removed from their properties, and seventeen others will be paid cash for their unpledged stock, thus adding greatly to the comfort and prosperity of many industrious and worthy mechanics, laborers, and other persons.

The success which has attended the operations of this association since its organization may give interest to a brief notice of its history and business during the last ten years. The first meeting to consider the formation of the association was held April 12, 1871, James H. Pierson acting as chairman, and George E. Harris officiating as secretary, when sufficient encouragement was given the enterprise to warrant further efforts towards organization. Other preliminary meetings were held April 22d and 29th, presided over by George E. Harris, with Edwin Stokes as secretary. At each of these meetings shares of stock were subscribed, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted April 29, 1871, which has since been changed and amended, as experience demonstrated was necessary, from time to time. A permanent organization was effected May 5, 1871, by the election of the following officers: President, George E. Harris; Vice-President, John H. Bradway; Secretary, George E. Pierson; Treasurer, Samuel W. Stokes; Solicitor, James Moore; Directors, Stephen McHenry, William Wade Griscom, James H. Pierson, Edwin Stokes, John M. Henderson; Auditors, John S. Jesup, Henry R. Russell, Adon W. Cattell.

The first collection of dues was made at this meeting, and amounted to four hundred and eighteen dollars. The first sale of loans took place June 7, 1871, when one thousand dollars was sold to Thomas R. Clayton, at a premium of twenty per cent. This loan was secured on a new house and lot situated immediately opposite the railroad depot, which property has since been sold to George C. Green, Esq., by Mr. Clayton, at a handsome increase over the original cost. This loan was allowed to remain, and is among those now canceled. The payments made thereon were six hundred and fifteen dollars for monthly dues and six hundred and seventy-five dollars and seventy-nine cents for interest, making twelve hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-nine cents as the total amount paid to liquidate the debt of one thousand dollars originally created by the mortgage. If eight hundred dollars, the amount actually received after the premium was deducted on the above loan, had been borrowed at the same time in the ordinary way for a period of ten years and one month, the real length of time the money was used, the result would have been as follows when the time arrived to pay the debt: Principal, \$800; seven years and one month's interest at seven per cent., \$396.66; three years' interest at six per cent., \$144, making a total

of \$1340.66, and showing a difference in favor of the association of \$19.87. This comparison will hold good with all other loans, the difference being against or in favor of the borrower, as the premium paid might be higher or lower than on the loan here referred to.

Since the organization of the association, up to and including the July payment of this year, the amount of business transacted will be shown by the following statement:

Receipts.	
For monthly dues	\$146,483.50
" interest on loans	34,481.83
" fines on attorneys	1,052.03
" premiums on new shares	254.59
" loans repaid by borrowers	25,760.00
" loans collected by foreclosure	4,656.39
" rent from properties	464.83
" sale of properties	2,097.00
" tax returned	9.46
Total.....	\$213,311.65

Disbursements.	
For loans to stockholders	\$1,50,232.88
" withdrawal of shares	70,644.80
" expenses of all kinds	3,593.78
" taxes on securities	3,651.13
" attorney's premiums on repaid loans	1,164.62
" interest on old-time payments	1,876.59
" purchase of property and lots	2,172.19
" payment of matured shares	4,200.00
" balance in treasurer's hands	55.45
Total.....	\$213,311.65

As may be noticed from the above statement, the association has been very fortunate in its investments, having only been compelled to purchase three properties to avoid losses, one of which has since been disposed of, while the other two are yet owned by it, their combined value being about two thousand five hundred dollars. Less than one thousand dollars loss has been sustained during the whole time, in the general depreciation of real estate which prevailed for several years during its history, and less than five thousand dollars has been collected by foreclosures in addition to the three properties purchased at sheriff's sale.

Eleven series of stock have been issued, one at the beginning of each year in May, the number in each being as follows: First series, 483 shares; second, 226; third, 310; fourth, 223; fifth, 276; sixth, 271; seventh, 350; eighth, 364; ninth, 593; tenth, 549; eleventh, 436; making the total issue in all series amount to 4081 shares. These numbers have all been decreased, however, by withdrawals and forfeitures.

The rate of interest on loans was seven per cent. per annum until changed by the State law in 1878, since which time it has been six per cent. The highest premium ever paid for money was twenty-six and one-half per cent., and the lowest one per cent. The premiums have averaged about eleven per cent. on the total amount of sales since organization.

After the first series has been fully paid and canceled, the association will still contain ten series, comprising eighteen hundred and fifty-six shares, with assets amounting to over ninety thousand dollars, and a membership of three hundred and forty-

eight stockholders. Loans will be sold at each regular monthly meeting, and a new series will probably be issued yearly hereafter.

The following is a brief reference to the time of service of the various officers of the association, all of whom are still living except Messrs. Harris, Moore, and Ballinger:

George E. Harris, the most active organizer of the association, and its first president, died Oct. 9, 1872, after serving faithfully one year and five months in the office, and contributing very much from his Philadelphia experience with building associations in giving the enterprise a successful start. He was succeeded by John S. Jessup, Esq., who has continued to serve acceptably since that time.

John H. Bradway served three years as vice-president, James H. Pierson five years and six months, and Charles W. Starr, the present occupant, has filled the station with level-headed dignity and complete success for nine months.

George E. Pierson has filled the office of secretary and director without interruption the whole time, and has never been absent from a regular meeting of the association or board of directors during that period.

Samuel W. Stokes was treasurer six years, and W. Harrison Livermore, the present very efficient officer, four years and three months. Both of these officers have discharged their duties faithfully and without any loss to the association or its members.

James Moore, Esq., was solicitor seven years, and W. Harrison Livermore, who still prepares all the legal papers in due form, three years and six months. The documents drawn by these officers have always been models of neatness and correctness.

Of those who have filled the very responsible office of director, William Wade Griscom, of the original board, has served continuously ten years and three months; Edwin Stokes, seven years; Charles W. Starr, five years and six months; Israel C. Voorhies, five years and four months; John M. Henderson, five years and two months; George G. Green, four years and seven months; Samuel W. Stokes, four years and three months, in addition to six years' service as director *ex officio* while treasurer; W. Harrison Livermore, three years, in addition to service in other offices; James H. Pierson, three years, in addition to other service as vice-president; Dr. Wallace McGeorge, one year and five months; Stephen McHenry, one year; and George H. Barker, six months. These directors all served without any compensation whatever. They receive, as they richly deserve, the earnest thanks of all the stockholders for the careful manner in which they have discharged their duties and the good judgment always manifested in investing the funds of the association.

The somewhat laborious office of auditor has been very conscientiously and faithfully filled by Henry R. Russell for eight years. Adon W. Cattell also served seven years; Edward Ballinger, five years;

Dr. Wallace McGeorge, four years, with great care and thoroughness; William Bradway, three years; C. Oscar Abbott, two years; and John S. Jessup, one year. These officers all rendered valuable assistance, and all served also without any compensation for their labors.

The present officers of the association are as follows: President, John S. Jessup; Vice-President, Charles W. Starr; Secretary, George E. Pierson; Treasurer, W. Harrison Livermore; Directors, William Wade Griscom, Israel C. Voorhies, Samuel W. Stokes, George H. Barker, John M. Henderson; Solicitor, W. Harrison Livermore; Auditors, Henry R. Russell, Cornelius C. Voorhies, Curtis B. Angle.

Kinder-Kamack Tribe, No. 59, I. O. R. M.¹, organized Aug. 12, 1881. Charter members: Jesse C. Chew, Sr., Robert S. Clymer, Thomas B. Joslin, William Milligan, George D. Thomson, Caleb C. Pancoast, John Brant, Charles S. Fletcher, William Hensman, William H. Clark, Jr., Charles D. Stanton, Horace G. Hewlings, I. Lewis Davis, Edmund DuBois, Jr., George W. Hewlings, Samuel Hopkins, B. Frank Tate, Joseph S. Cheeseman, Theodore Patterson, John A. Brown, Albertus S. Pierce, John T. Wilson, Elijah A. English, Benjamin R. Carpenter, Edward C. Cattell, Joseph A. Moore, James L. Dufield, Jesse C. Chew, Jr.

First officers: S., Thomas B. Joslin; S. S., Edmund DuBois, Jr.; J. S., I. Lewis Davis; C. of R., Robert S. Clymer; K. of W., William Milligan.

Present officers: S., I. Lewis Davis; S. S., Jesse C. Chew, Sr.; J. S., Burroughs Eldridge; C. of R., Robert S. Clymer; K. of W., George W. Cattell.

The tribe meets on Friday evening of each week, in L. M. Green's hall, which they have furnished for their own use. Total membership, one hundred and twenty-three. It is an incorporated body.

Provident Conclave, No. 47, I. O. H.², organized Feb. 10, 1882, with the following charter members: Joseph Carter, Daniel R. Gardiner, M.D., Daniel J. Packer, Sr., John B. Keasbey, M.D., Edward A. Warner, James Mickle, Joseph B. Roe, Thomas B. Joslin, George E. Pierson, William Milligan, Charles W. Starr, W. Harrison Livermore, J. Wood Hannold, Charles E. Von Stege, Wallace McGeorge, M.D., A. Hoodless Locke, Aries P. Brooke, Mahlon W. Newton, Charles W. Sayre, David S. Pitman, Benjamin Thorpe, Belmont Perry, T. Earl Budd, Daniel J. Packer, Jr., Josiah G. Cloud, William Watkins, Jr., Joseph Paul.

The names of the first officers were as follows: C., Thomas B. Joslin; A., Joseph B. Roe; P., W. Harrison Livermore; Sec., George E. Pierson; Fin., Belmont Perry; Treas., Charles W. Starr; Prel., William Milligan; Trustees, Joseph Carter, Daniel J. Packer, Sr., Dr. W. McGeorge; Inspector, A. H. Locke. The present officers are the same, with this

¹ By Robert S. Clymer.

² By G. F. Pierson.

exception, C., Joseph B. Roe; A., W. Harrison Livermore; P., Daniel J. Packer, Jr. Meets every other Tuesday evening in Odd-Fellows' Hall. Number of members, thirty-one. The object of the order is to give the members of the same life insurance in endowments of from one thousand to five thousand dollars, on graded assessments, according to age. The names of Past Archons, Thomas B. Joslin and Joseph B. Roe.

Guarantee Lodge, No. 17, A. O. U. W.,¹ was organized March 31, 1882, with the following charter members: Arthur L. Terry, James W. Malford, Israel M. Scattergood, Wallace McGeorge, George E. Pierson, Edward M. Atkinson, John H. Lupton, Theodore F. Burkett, Samuel B. Burkett, Henry Tatum, Joseph W. Merritt, M. Ware Scott, Aries P. Brooke, Emory J. Blatherwick, Jesse R. West, William Watkins, Jr., W. Harrison Livermore, Edward A. Wamer, J. Frank Shull, Cornelius C. Voorhies, Simon R. Wilson, William V. B. Pierce, T. Earl Budd.

The names of the first officers were P. M. W., Arthur L. Terry; M. W., James W. Malford; F., Aries P. Brooke; O., John H. Lupton; Recorder, George E. Pierson; Fin., Cornelius C. Voorhies; Receiver, W. Harrison Livermore; G., Joseph W. Merritt. Meet every other Tuesday evening in Odd-Fellows' Hall. Number of members, twenty-nine. The object of the order is life insurance in endowments of two thousand dollars, on payment of assessments of one dollar each, without reference to age below fifty years. The names of past officers are Arthur L. Terry and James W. Malford.

First National Bank of Woodbury.—This banking institution was organized in 1855, and incorporated the same year as the "Gloucester County Bank." Their present banking-house was also erected in 1855, and in January, 1856, the following-named persons were elected directors: William R. Tatum, John M. Saunders, Charles P. Stokes, Amos J. Peaslee, John M. Watson, Woodward Warrick, Samuel Black, Joseph Jessup, and Israel Pancost, who subsequently elected William R. Tatum president, and James W. Caldwell cashier. In 1865 the bank was converted into the First National Bank of Woodbury. In 1883 the directors were Joseph Jessup, J. M. Saunders, W. Warrick, George W. Dickensheets, John H. Bradway, Jonathan Colson, A. J. Peaslee, Thomas W. Hurff, and George G. Green. President, Amos J. Peaslee; Vice-President and Cashier, John H. Bradway. Capital, \$100,000; surplus, \$60,000; deposits, \$550,000.

Woodbury Real Estate Mutual Loan Association.—This association was organized May 5, 1871, with George E. Harrison as president; John H. Bradway, vice-president; Samuel W. Stokes, treasurer; George E. Pierson, secretary, and five directors.

Railroads.—In 1856, Woodbury was put in com-

munication with Philadelphia by means of the then Camden and Woodbury Railroad, which was subsequently extended to Glassboro and Bridgeton.

In 1861 the Swedesboro and Woodbury Railroad was opened, and in 1874 the Delaware River Railroad from Woodbury to Salem.

General Howell Post, No. 31, G. A. R.,² Department of New Jersey, was instituted Sept. 16, 1879, with twenty-six comrades. The following were the first officers of the post: C., Adon W. Cattell; S. V. C., George S. Downs; J. V. C., George G. Green; Adj't, Joshua Lawson; Sergt.-Maj., Nathan Allen; Q. M., Hiram B. Vanneman; Q. M.-Sergt., Edward C. Cattell; O. D., George D. Troth; Chap., William N. Angle.

The post started with reasonably fair prospects, and has continued until the present time, September, 1883, no deaths having occurred in our ranks. The present number upon the muster-roll is fifty-eight. The following are the officers at the present time: C., George D. Thomson; S. V. C., Ephraim C. Ware; J. V. C., George D. Troth; Q. M., Hiram B. Vanneman; Q. M.-Sergt., George W. Jennings; Chap., Nathan T. Allen; Adj't., Joseph L. Franklin; O. D., Jonathan 'Seeds'; Surg., George W. Clark; Sergt.-Maj., Alonzo S. Chew.

EDUCATIONAL.

"**Woodbury Academy** was erected in 1791, the money with which to build being raised by lottery, which was quite a common way at that time of raising money for such purposes.

The land upon which it was built was deeded the same year by Joseph Bloomfield, of Burlington (who from 1803 to 1812 was Governor of the State), to Rey. Andrew Hunter, Dr. Thomas Hendry, John Sparks, Benjamin Whitall, Franklin Davenport, John Blackwood, and Joseph Howell, *in trust*, for the sole purpose of building an academy upon. It had at first but one story, with the present belfry upon it.

"Rev. Andrew Hunter, one of the trustees, and minister of the Presbyterian congregation at that time, was the first teacher. In 1826 the second story was put on, and used for academic purposes, and the lower story, which had been used for some years by the Presbyterian congregation as a place of worship, as well as for a school, was conveyed to them, and fitted up for church purposes, and dedicated on the 19th of March of the same year by Rev. Jonathan Freeman, George W. Janvier, and Thomas J. Briggs, and continued to be used as a place of worship till 1834.

"The late Dr. James Rush, of Philadelphia, and Commodore Benjamin Cooper, son of Capt. James Cooper, formerly of Woodbury, were partly educated in this academy; also Capt. James Lawrence, who resided with his brother, John Lawrence, Esq., in the house where John S. Jessup, Esq., now resides. He

¹ By G. E. Pierson.

² By Joseph L. Franklin.

will ever be remembered as a most gallant officer. He was mortally wounded while at sea, in command of the United States frigate 'Chesapeake,' in an engagement with the British frigate 'Shannon.' The last dying words of Capt. Lawrence were, 'Don't give up the ship.' His remains lie beside Trinity Church, New York, where there is a monument to his memory. Commodore Stephen Decatur was also at school here, his home being with the West family, at what was then called Buck Tavern, now Westville.

"The old academy bell deserves a passing notice. It was placed in the belfry soon after the original building was erected. It bears upon its exterior the impress of a Latin cross, at the base of which is the manufacturer's name and the place where it was manufactured in France, Bordeaux. This is evidence of its traditional history, and there can be no doubt that it was originally a convent bell, brought from San Domingo during the insurrection in 1789 to Philadelphia, and from there to Woodbury, and placed in its present position. From its appearance it is an old, old bell, and rang long in foreign countries before it rang in Woodbury. It sounds as sweetly now as when it first to vespers called.

"The pioneer school-house of Woodbury is what is now called the Deptford School, on Delaware Street. It was built in 1774. It was originally a one-story building, and in 1820 the second or upper story was added, James Cooper having bequeathed five hundred dollars for that purpose. In 1863 the building was remodeled and made the most pleasant and healthful of any in this vicinity. The land upon which the building stands was donated by Joseph Low, and school established, and to be forever under the control of the 'Society of Friends.'

"The school was opened to children of all religious persuasions, on condition of payment and submission to the rules. The object, as set forth, was 'educational, moral, and charitable.' The original trustees were Joseph Low, David Cooper, John Brown, Job Whitall, Jr. Jeremiah Paul was the pioneer teacher. 'Precepts' were ordered read on visitation-days, some of them being as follows: 'God created yu; love him with all your strength; never pronounce his sacred name vainly or lightly.' 'Fear nothing so much as to offend him.' 'To your elders and superiors show reverence and respect; to equals and inferiors, civility and kindness; to all, a pleasure in obliging.'

"Among the 'rules' were the following: 'The teacher shall suffer no scholar in ye school that hath the itch or any other infectious distemper.'

"In looking over the records of the trustees of this school we notice that the minutes are still kept in the original book, and that each leaf bears the royal impress of the crown and cross."

Friends' Meeting.—"The oldest place of worship in what is now the city of Woodbury is the 'Friends'

meeting-house." The original building was erected in either 1715 or 1716. In 1715 an acre of land, being a part of the original purchase of two hundred acres by Thomas Matthews, was deeded by John Swanson to John Ladd, Henry Wood, and John Cooper, in trust, to build a 'Friends meeting-house.' This John Cooper built the house, and lived in the property now occupied by the family of the late Amos Campbell. He was a man of much influence in all this section of the State. The Henry Wood here mentioned was probably the brother of Richard Wood, and first settled and named Woodbury. It has been stated, on good authority, that during the Revolutionary war the meeting-house was used as a commissary depot by the British army.

"In 1783 an addition was built to the original. The timbers in the original part are quite a curiosity at the present time, as the joists are fifty-one feet long, and ten by fifteen inches square.

"The first monthly meeting was held in 1785. The elders were David Cooper and James Whitall, Jr.; overseers, Isaac Ballinger and James Whitall, Jr. The records show continued effort on the part of the Friends to assist the colored people in their spiritual and temporal concerns; to educate their children; also their efforts with the Legislature for the freedom of those held as slaves. The first meeting of Friends in this part of the State was held in 1682, at Newton, in then Gloucester, now Camden County, at the dwelling-houses of Mark Newby and William Cooper. In 1690 a meeting-house was built about two and a half miles south of West Haddonfield. The Friends residing here attended that meeting up to 1696, when a meeting was established in the house of John Wood, in or near Woodbury."

Carter's Woodbury and Vicinity.

Presbyterian Church.—The date of the origin of Presbyterianism in Woodbury is uncertain. It was doubtless, however, in the early part of the seventeenth century, as their first place of worship or meeting-house was of logs, built in 1721, where their graveyard now is, on land deeded by John Tatum to Alexander Randal and others for a church. The earliest record of the congregation is in 1732. The first stated pastor was Rev. Benjamin Chestnut, in 1751. Upon the authority of old Jonas Cattell, it is stated that in 1776 the church was occupied by the American army as a commissary depot, and was then some time unoccupied. The first elders were Elijah Clark, John Sparks, and Charles Ogden.

Maria Ogden, daughter of Charles Ogden, a much loved, highly esteemed, and useful member of this church, left her home and friends in 1827 to go as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands. This was about six years after the first missionary had visited these islands, and great ignorance and superstition existed among the natives.

In 1803 the old church was ordered to be sold. The first trustees were elected in 1819, and were

Charles Ogden, Thomas Hendry, James Jaggard, Ephraim Miller, Amos Campbell, William A. Tatem, and James Dorman, who were legally incorporated and qualified before James Matlack, Esq., justice of the peace, to support the Constitution of the United States, to give allegiance to the State, to execute the trust.

The present church edifice was erected in 1833-34, and dedicated in the latter year, when Rev. Charles Williamson was pastor. The trustees at that time were Robert L. Armstrong, John Cade, William Scott, Ephraim Miller, William Roe, Dr. Joseph Fithian, and Richard Wells. Dr. Fithian was elected in 1834.

Upon the records of this church may be found resolutions of respect to the memory of Rev. Samuel D. Blythe, a most excellent man. His warm, honest heart drew to him all the people, who flocked to hear him in matters of church or state, and to receive his solid advice, and catch, as they fell from his lips, the brilliant gems of a well-stored mind. His manner was full of graceful dignity, and an eloquence in the very lifting up of his hands in prayer. His personal resemblance to that distinguished statesman, the Hon. Henry Clay, was most marked. He died early, in his thirty-ninth year, and was buried in the Presbyterian graveyard at Woodbury. The record states—"His labors were greatly blessed of God."—*Carter's Woodbury and Vicinity.*

Of the pastors of this church we can gain but little information beyond the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Blythe, who was the shepherd of this flock for nearly five years, and died June 23, 1843. The pulpit was then supplied by Rev. Mr. Rogers for some time, when Rev. William Graham became pastor of the church, and continued in that relation for nearly nine years, when he was removed by death, that event occurring Dec. 18, 1856. Samuel J. Baird was the next pastor, and remained with the church ten years, and was succeeded by Rev. F. Davenport Harris, who remained till October, 1876, a period of ten years, when he was succeeded by Rev. Edward Dillon, the present pastor, who was called in June, 1877, and ordained and installed in October of the same year.

The elders of the church in 1882 were Augustus S. Barber, John S. Jessup, and Joseph B. Roe. Dr. Joseph Fithian, a useful and honored member of this church, was elected a deacon in 1834, and held that responsible position till his decease, which occurred in 18—.

The trustees of the church in 1882 were S. McHenry, president of the board; Augustus S. Barber, John S. Jessup, Benjamin W. Andrews, John Lupton, Augustus S. Barber, Jr., secretary; and William A. Flanigan, treasurer. Present membership, 160. Value of church property, \$15,000.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church.—For some time previous to 1865 the Catholics held services in private houses in or near Woodbury, conducted by Rev. Father Daily. At that time this was a mission

attended from Gloucester, the place of residence of Father Daily. In 1865 the mission had attained both numerical and financial strength sufficient to warrant the building of the present frame church edifice and parsonage, when Woodbury became self-supporting, and was no longer a mission field.

Previous to 1865, or in that year, a deed of the lot upon which the church and parsonage stands was obtained by Father Daily, and in 1868 the property was deeded by Rev. James Daily and Right Rev. J. Roosevelt Bailey, Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey, to St. Mary's Catholic Church, of Gloucester, and in 1878 St. Mary's Church deeded the property to St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, of Woodbury. The church edifice was formally dedicated by Bishop Bailey, and the first pastor was Rev. James Daily. The pastor in 1883 was Rev. James Minimin.

Christ Church (Episcopal).¹ located on Delaware Street, was established in 1854. The Rev. William Herbert Norris was then appointed missionary in charge by the Right Rev. Bishop Doane. The lot on which the church is located was purchased from William H. Morris in 1855, and deeded in trust to William H. Norris, George Manley, Benjamin F. Carter, John R. Wright, and Edward Pierson. The church building was completed in 1857, at an expenditure of about ten thousand dollars, and was consecrated the same year by the Right Rev. Bishop Doane. In the fall of 1873, after a long, faithful, and most self-sacrificing service, the Rev. Mr. Norris resigned to accept an appointment as missionary to travel in Europe. Before his departure, in October, 1873, Robert R. Neff, Henry C. Foote, and Samuel H. Ladd were elected to fill vacancies in the board of trustees. By appointment of Rt. Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, the Rev. William H. Lewis became the missionary in charge after the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Norris. In April, 1874, the parish was regularly incorporated, and organized and elected the following officers: Robert R. Neff, senior warden; Benjamin F. Carter, junior warden; Henry C. Foote, Samuel H. Ladd, David Cooper, Samuel G. Twells, Henry C. Clark, M.D., Frank J. Foote, and Theodore R. Glover, vestrymen. The Rev. William H. Lewis was then elected rector. The same year the parish was admitted into union with the Diocesan Convention. The Rev. Mr. Lewis resigned the rectorship in 1878. During his time the parish was very prosperous, and the chapel, nearly opposite the church, was built, at a cost of about seventeen hundred dollars. In the same year (1878) the present minister, the Rev. George M. Bond, was elected by the vestry rector. The present number of communicants is one hundred and thirty-nine, the number of Sunday-school pupils one hundred and forty. The officers are: Senior Warden, Benjamin F. Carter;

¹ By Judge B. F. Carter.

Junior Warden, Henry C. Foote; Vestrymen, Henry C. Clark, M.D., Edwin D. Mullen, Tyler Blake, R. Randolph Parry, William Milligan, Samuel G. Twells, Belmont Perry.

During the episcopate of Bishop Croes, and afterwards, until regular services were established by the Rev. Mr. Norris, occasional Episcopal services had been held in the court-house by Bishop Doane and others. From 1824 to 1826 the Rev. Richard Hall resided in Woodbury, and had charge of the Episcopal Churches at Clarksboro and Chew's Landing. From 1835 to 1836 the Rev. J. Glancy Jones was a resident of the town, and had charge of the two last churches referred to. He afterwards became a member of Congress from Pennsylvania during the administration of President Buchanan, and was a prominent leader. He was also appointed minister to Austria.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodist Episcopal Society was organized in Woodbury in 1803, when the following-named trustees were appointed: David Dail, Abishai Chattin, William Wilkinson, Benjamin Whitecar, Michael Griglington, James Dilks, and Samuel Scott. They purchased a dwelling-house on what is now called "Glover's Lane," of Benjamin Cloud, where they worshiped till 1817. From that time till 1827, meetings were held in private houses, and from 1827 to 1832 the Methodists occupied the court-house, and in the latter year built a church upon the site occupied by the present church. In 1863 the present neat and commodious brick edifice was erected, and dedicated by Bishop Matthew Simpson. The building committee were Rev. Joseph L. Roe, pastor, and Messrs. John I. Estell, Nathan S. Abbott, and William Horn.

Among the earliest and most prominent Methodist preachers, who from time to time officiated at Woodbury, were Revs. Joseph Rusling, Robert Garey, David W. Bastine, and Joseph Ashbrook.—*Carter's Woodbury and Vicinity.*

Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church.—The African Methodist Episcopal Church in Woodbury was organized in 1817 by Revs. Richard Allen and W. P. Quinn, in an old log cabin in which lived two devoted Christians, Thomas and Amelia Mann, in North Woodbury.

Among the pioneer class-leaders, and probably the first in this church, was David Johnson. His class consisted of Thomas Mann, Sr., Amelia Mann, Thomas Mann, Jr., Henry Haines, Phebe Haines, Fanny Smothers, Susan Ricco, Harriet Block, Ebenezer Mann.

The society continued to worship in private houses, school-houses, or any place most available until 1840, when through the efforts of five ladies, Elizabeth Wright, Jane Wright, Hannah Collins, Susan Ricco, and Eliza Freeman, the old church, on the site of the present one on Otter Street, was erected. As neither of the ladies was educated, they called to

their assistance John Freeman and Thomas Craig, as secretary and treasurer of the building fund. In that quaint old frame structure the colored people of Woodbury worshiped until 1874, when the church was rebuilt, resulting in the present neat and commodious frame building, with a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty, at a cost of nine hundred dollars.

In 1881 the society built their present parsonage, at a cost of eight hundred dollars, on a lot adjoining the church lot. About the time of building the church by the colored people they commenced a school-house for the education of their children, and were greatly assisted in this enterprise, as well as former ones, by the Society of Friends. This continued as a semi-private school until 1881, when it was changed to one of the common schools of the city.

Among the preachers who have served the Woodbury circuit, which includes Swedesboro, the following are remembered: Revs. Richard Allen, W. P. Quinn, Joseph C. Harper, John Cornish, Israel Scott, Jeremiah Buley, Nohr C. Cannon, Peter D. Schumen, John R. V. Morgan, Isaac V. Parker, Clayton Durham.

Since 1872 the records have been more carefully kept, and we find the following: William Rogers, 1872; Asa Crippen, 1873; R. M. Turner, 1874-75; Asa Garrison, 1876; S. B. Williams, 1877; J. T. Diggs, 1878-79; W. M. Watson, 1880-81; J. H. Morgan, 1882-83.

The trustees of the church in 1883 were James E. Groves, Morris Huffington, Charles Gibson, Charles Sifax, John Long, Riley Davis, and Handy Hein.

Class-leaders, Rev. J. H. Morgan, Charles Sifax, James E. Groves, and Charles Gibson.

Local preacher, L. B. Langford. Present membership of society, one hundred and one. Sunday-school superintendent, Henry Sharp.

First Baptist Church of Woodbury.¹—The preliminary steps towards the organization of a Baptist Church in Woodbury were taken in 1857, as follows: "A meeting of those friendly to the organization of a Baptist Church, and the erection of a house of worship, was called at the house of Dr. E. J. Records, in North Woodbury, Thursday, May 7, 1857, of which due notice had been given in the village paper, the *Constitution.*"

The church was duly constituted at the house of E. B. Hall, North Woodbury, Aug. 6, 1857, by representatives from the following-named churches: First and Second Baptist Churches of Camden, First Baptist Church of Salem, Blackwoodtown, Woodstown, Mullica Hill, Marlton, and Moorestown. The sermon was preached by the Rev. John Duncan, of the First Baptist Church, Camden. Text, 1 Peter, ii, 9.

The constituent members were Rev. D. J. Freas, Ellis Bentley Hall, Dr. E. J. Records, Charles R.

¹ By Rev. J. Judson Pierson.

Bee, Elizabeth Dare, Susan Tatum Freas, Hannah Harris Hall, Mary J. Records, Mary Paine Tatum, and Mary A. Ballinger.

The first few years of this church's existence were years of hard struggle, but under the pastorate of Rev. L. Kirtley a rapid growth began, which has continued to the present time, and from the ten constituents the church has increased to a present membership of two hundred and forty-four, with no debt against the church property. Of the constituent members four are still living, viz.: Rev. D. J. Freas, C. R. Bee, Hannah Harris Hall, and Susan T. Freas.

The following is a list of the pastors of this church, and time of service of each:

Rev. D. J. Freas, Sept. 5, 1857, to April 8, 1866.

Rev. Henry Bray, July 10, 1867, to March 15, 1868.

Rev. William P. Maul, Aug. 9, 1868, to Feb. 6, 1870.

Rev. Charles Kain, Sept. 1, 1871, to June 1, 1872.

Rev. William M. Whitehead, Oct. 1, 1872, to January, 1874. Mr. Whitehead was a man of eminent piety, zealous in the work, beloved by all who knew him, and died Jan. 28, 1874, while in the service of this church.

Rev. C. H. Harris, March 22, 1874, to Sept. 20, 1874.

Rev. L. Kirtley, March 18, 1875, to June 7, 1881.

Rev. J. Judson Pierson, the present pastor, began his pastorate Sept. 11, 1881.

Of the above pastors all, except Mr. Whitehead, are still living, and in active service.

The church edifice is located in North Woodbury, is of brick, and built in 1858, at a cost of nine thousand dollars. The basement was dedicated by the Rev. Dr. Perkins, Nov. 25, 1858. The parsonage was built in 1877.

The officers of the church in 1883 were Rev. J. Judson Pierson, pastor; Sunday-school Superintendent, M. Ware Scott; Deacons, Arthur L. Terry, J. L. Morgan, C. T. Bennett, H. Hendrickson, E. J. Lloyd, J. F. Shull; Trustees, E. J. Lloyd, S. D. Dobbs, C. T. Bennett, J. F. Shull, E. Johnson, E. Clayton, and I. L. Davis; Church Clerk and Treasurer, C. T. Bennett, D.D.S.

The German Presbyterian Church was organized May 5, 1882, in "Sofleiss Hall," in Woodbury, N. J., by Rev. John W. Bischoff, with the following-named persons as constituent members: Christian Sofleiss, William Sofleiss, Johanna Sofleiss, John Myers, Sally Myers, William Myers, Charles E. Von Stege, Anna Hochmuth, Josephine Hochmuth, Heinrich Frass, Eleazer Schmidt, Gottfried Young, Charles Seeger, Julius Baumgarden, Louis Brandt, Gustoph Pulver, Magdalena Schmidt, Jacob Byerly, Mary Baslinger-hover, and Case Schaufarle.

A building lot on Lincoln Street was purchased of John C. Tatem. The foundation walls of the church edifice were built, and the corner-stone laid in August, 1883, by Rev. J. W. Bischoff. The church edifice, when completed, including lot, is estimated to cost two thousand five hundred dollars.

The membership in October, 1883, was twenty. The elders in 1883 were Christian Sofleiss and John Myers. Trustees, Christian Sofleiss, John Myers, and Heinrich Frass.

North Woodbury Cemetery.—This small plot of ground is situated in the north part of the city, between Broad Street and the West Jersey Railroad. The following are extracts from some of the inscriptions found upon headstones and monuments there:

Briz.-Gen. Joshua Blackwood Howell, First Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, born Sept. 11, 1806; died from injuries by the fallings of his horse while in temporary command of the Third Division, Tenth Army Corps, in front of Petersburg, Va., Sept. 14, 1864. Mary Lewis, wife of Joshua B. Howell, born Nov. 22, 1809, died Sept. 7, 1852.

Rachael Thomas Lewis, born April 28, 1783, died Sept. 4, 1849. Henrietta Campbell Weatherly, born Jan. 7, 1815, died May 2, 1880. Octilia Leming, died March 26, 1874.

James Roe, born Feb. 26, 1792, died Jan. 22, 1880.

Nathan Coven, died Dec. 27, 1841, aged 67.

James L. Gibbs, died July 29, 1869, aged 69.

Liza L. Gibbs, died Jan. 3, 1851, aged 53.

Mary S. Barber, born Aug. 27, 1812, died July 3, 1854.

Isaac L. Pavenvort, died May 7, 1859, aged 68.

John M. Connally, died March 29, 1855, aged 68.

Samuel E. Evans, died Feb. 22, 1872, aged 62.

Emeline Evans, died Feb. 19, 1872, aged 56.

Robert K. Matlock, born Jan. 22, 1804, died April 27, 1857.

Rev. Samuel D. Blythe, nearly five years pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Woodbury, N. J., born March 27, 1804, died June 23, 1840.

Rev. William Graham, died Dec. 18, 1856, aged 58. He was in the thirty-fourth year of his ministry, and ninth of his pastorate of Presbyterian Church of Woodbury.

Peter Curtis, died Oct. 24, 1861, aged 74.

Elizabeth Curtis, died Sept. 7, 1857, aged 166.

Elizabeth Poot.

Sophia Tomlin, wife of James B. Tomlin.

Maria Budd, died Aug. 24, 1851, aged 45.

David Garson, born Feb. 22, 1780, died Dec. 17, 1844.

Sarah Garson, born April 13, 1786, died Aug. 14, 1851.

Robert Roe, died Aug. 18, 1862, aged 79.

Elizabeth Roe, died Feb. 24, 1875, aged 81.

Thomas Budd, died May 13, 1867, aged 59.

Jane C. West Eisenhower, died Jan. 26, 1852, aged 19.

Judith G. Smith, died Jan. 28, 1848, aged 21.

Jacob E. Burkett, born Jan. 10, 1848, died Aug. 7, 1869.

Mohitt Mount.

Hannah W. Cade, died Feb. 23, 1869, aged 56.

William G. Phifer, Sr., died Sept. 15, 1867, aged 78.

Edward Low, died July 6, 1880, aged 51.

Sarah Knight, died Sept. 22, 1854, aged 58.

Isabella Hartley, died March 6, 1839, aged 57.

Joseph Curtis, Sr., born July 22, 1783, died Nov. 1, 1852.

Dorothy C. Curtis, died March 30, 1850, aged 175.

John M. Watson, born March 22, 1786, died July 3, 1878.

Sarah W. Watson, born Jan. 31, 1822, died Sept. 30, 1860.

Jane Chew, born Aug. 12, 1794, died March 13, 1844.

Thomas J. Miller, drowned Dec. 12, 1829, aged 22.

J. Anna Matlack, born April 17, 1846, died Aug. 30, 1872.

Amy Matlack, born March 18, 1858, died July 6, 1859.

Samuel Wentz, died Sept. 11, 1853, aged 53.

Sarah Wentz, died May 2, 1845, aged 62.

Elizabeth Maffet, born March 11, 1757, died Nov. 27, 1773.

Mary Oveus, born Jan. 29, 1814, died April 13, 1834.

Ann A. Aires, died July 3, 1847, aged 25. On her tombstone is the following poetic effusion:

"I have left you, no more my pale face to see;
Prepare Yourselves To Follow me."

Mary P. Tatem, born Nov. 10, 1793, died Nov. 29, 1880.

Mary P. Belden, died March 1, 1841, aged 52.

James Crump, died Jan. 20, 1812, aged 55.

Ann Crump, born April 22, 1785, died Oct. 30, 1811.

Elizabeth Anderson, born Sept. 16, 1793, died Dec. 5, 1794.
 Ann H. Jones, died Dec. 29, 1850, aged 75.
 Mrs. George W. Campbell, died Sept. 17, 1873, aged 51.
 William Wadlee Harris, died October, 1872, aged 126.
 Matilda Harris, died 7th mo. 6, 1889, aged 60. She was the wife of
 R. S. V. D. Harris.
 John Tatem, died March 18, 1812, aged 51.
 Mary Tatem, died July 21, 1836, aged 73.
 Ann Campbell, died Aug. 23, 1832, aged 30.
 Joshua W. Dickinson Campbell, born January 18, 1822, died March 13, 1855.
 John D. Smallwood, born Aug. 18, 1805, died Nov. 21, 1865.
 Mary Smallwood, born Dec. 11, 1816, died June 21, 1874.
 John C. Smallwood, born Feb. 13, 1797, died Sept. 18, 1878.
 Robert M. Smallwood, born Aug. 29, 1827, died Feb. 8, 1856.
 William K. Anderson, born Jan. 6, 1841, died Sept. 2, 1875.
 Charles Smallwood Anderson, born Oct. 11, 1843, died March 25, 1867.
 Jacob A. Andersson, born Oct. 15, 1836, died Dec. 3, 1868.
 Mollie S. Anderson, born Oct. 11, 1858, died Jan. 4, 1881.
 Mary Hunnold, born March 27, 1777, died Sept. 7, 1835.
 Mrs. death H. Tatem, died July 28, 1858, aged 46.
 Oliver Davis, died May 5, 1853, aged 166.
 Susan Davis, died June 3, 1845, aged 73.

INDUSTRIES OF WOODBURY.

G. G. Green's New Factory.—“One of the handsomest buildings in the country for the manufacture of proprietary medicines is that of Mr. George G. Green, located in our town. If among all it is not the handsomest, it is certainly the largest devoted exclusively to the business, and is exceeded by none in convenience of arrangement and adaptability. The exterior is attractive in its material and finish, and in strict harmony with the interior arrangements.

“We have before referred to the general construction of the building, which is such an ornament and addition to our town, but having accepted an invitation from Mr. Green to inspect the same, we saw much of which it is our pleasure to speak. Before it was in an unfinished condition, now it is so far completed that the entire business is done in its departments.

“On the west side, extending along the entire front, are the private office of Mr. Green and the general office containing the desks at which the several clerks are engaged. The private office on the south end is set off from the general office, and is complete in its finish and appointments. Richly carpeted and furnished, and brilliantly lighted, it is all that could be desired. The general office presents a busy appearance with its ten or dozen clerks employed in their respective departments of labor, some at their ledgers, others in receiving and shipping orders to and from all parts of the world, and in attending to the important branch of advertising. This room is large, light, and airy, tastily and richly finished in walnut, chestnut, and oak of exceedingly neat design. It has every appearance of counting- and banking-room combined. On the south end of the wing is built a large fire-proof safe, adequate to the accumulated needs of the business for years to come, and constructed in accordance with all the well-established scientific principles to secure safety and strength. Suspend from the ceiling are handsome gas chandeliers, the light being furnished by the vaporization of gasoline by means

of a large machine in the cellar and outside the building. The floor is inlaid with tile, which is partially covered with carpet. Mr. Green's second or general office is in the north end, neatly finished and furnished, and, like his private one, so constructed with French plate glass windows that it may be practically thrown into the main room.

“On the second floor are the almanacs and printing-rooms. Here the almanacs of 1883 (of which five millions have been ordered and will be circulated gratuitously by the close of the present year) are prepared for distribution among dealers over the globe. These almanacs contain maps of each of the States in which they are to circulate, and as the names of thousands of dealers are printed on the last leaf of each almanac, the amount of work may easily be estimated. Nine printing-presses are kept constantly running. After having thus passed through the press they are boxed, directed, and shipped for distribution. These almanacs are printed in the English, German, French, and Spanish language, and go wherever the medicines find sale, which is everywhere.

“The third floor on the west is divided into two rooms, in which the bottles are washed, cleaned, and made ready to be filled with medicine, and where are stored such articles as are needed in the present distribution of the almanacs,—placards, pasteboard, etc.

“The upper floor is used as a store-room. It extends over both the east and front wings of the building.

“The first floor of the east wing is occupied exclusively as a packing-room. Large quantities of boxes, hay, and sawdust fill up all the available space, and the facilities are all that are needed in this department of the business.

“The bottling-room is immediately above, where twenty-eight young ladies are engaged in filling the bottles with medicine. The facilities here are first-class. Rubber hose, fitted with nickel-plated faucets and connected with the reservoirs or tanks of medicine in the room above, runs to the centre and sides of the room, where are constructed stands or tables, at which sections of hose terminate. Rows of bottles are ranged on these tables, and the process of filling them at once becomes simple, complete, rapid, and cleanly, the end of the faucets being inserted in the neck of the bottle, and the medicine being allowed to flow until the phial is filled. When filled the bottles are sealed with corks, each containing a corkscrew, and afterwards put up in pasteboard boxes of a dozen and half-dozen each, which are subsequently packed in strong wooden boxes.

“The laboratory or compounding-room is on the third floor, east wing, and runs its entire length. Of the business of this room much cannot be said. All the secrets of the establishment are locked up here, especially in one corner, where is partitioned off an apartment to which admission to the public is wholly denied. Applications are frequently made for the secrets contained in the composition of the medicine,

but as yet satisfactory answers have not been given. The apparatus for heating the syrups is of Mr. Green's own design, and is perfect in its working. Steam is forced through a pipe into a large copper boiler, the pressure being regulated to suit the needs of the work by means of a valve and blow-off gauge. Four immense tanks stand in the centre of the main floor, while on the south side are fourteen small reservoirs, all being connected with the room below by means of iron pipes. The capacity of the large tank is eight hundred gallons; that of the smaller ones, ten hundred and fifty gallons.

"Between the front and east wings is constructed an elevator, which can be communicated with from the several rooms of the building on the first, second, and third floors. Medicines, materials, etc., are thus distributed over the whole building. At present this is worked by hand-power, but it is the intention of Mr. Green to operate it with steam.

"A seven-hundred dollar gas-machine distributes gas over the whole building, giving a light whose brilliancy and evenness are exceeded only by the student lamp.

"Located on different floors are two water-tanks with a capacity of fifteen hundred gallons each. Connected with these on each floor are iron pipes, to which are attached sections of rubber hose reaching into the several rooms on the floors, to be used in case of fire or other purposes.

"Mr. Green has also built an engine- and boiler-house on the north side of the factory. In it he has placed an engine of thirty horse-power, which he is using in heating the factory, and will apply to machinery for the operation of the elevator. Pipe and other apparatus run through and are located in every room for the heating of the building. The success of the plan will appear to every one who enters the several rooms, a pleasant heat being evenly distributed throughout.

"To facilitate business as well as to lighten its transactions, speaking-tubes run through the first three stories, accessible to all the rooms and communicating with all parts of the building.

"Forty-four persons are engaged in the building and on the pay-rolls, besides fourteen traveling salesmen, and exclusive of twenty-eight young ladies who are wholly occupied in filling the bottles with medicine. This number does not include the workmen who are employed outside the building by the day. Ten clerks are busily engaged at the desks in the counting-room, while more than that number of employees are kept constantly busy in the printing-room, running presses for printing dealers' cards on almanacs, wrappers for bottles, directions to accompany the almanacs, etc. A force is engaged solely in making boxes, and the compounding of the medicines occupies the whole time and attention of two gentlemen.

"The recent contract entered into with the Messrs. Starr, of Camden, for two miles of three-inch iron

pipe to connect the factory with the reservoir on Dr. Roe's farm, was made with the view of receiving an inexhaustible supply of water for all purposes and at every section of his property. The work is finished (privileges having already been secured), and gives a flow of twenty thousand gallons per hour, sufficient for every conceivable need. The elevation of the reservoir above the level of the ground on which the factory is located is ninety-eight feet, a heavy enough descent to give all the pressure required for distribution.

"The amount of business done this year will slightly exceed five hundred thousand dollars, and there are indications already which lead to the belief that the sales the coming year will run over six hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Green is a firm believer in advertising and a liberal use of printers' ink, and he does not expect to have to wait long before having his impressions confirmed respecting the large benefits to be derived from the universal and free distribution of his almanacs.

"The general oversight and management of the business are, of course, in the hands of Mr. Green himself. These require his most assiduous attention. A business of such magnitude, reaching into every quarter of the globe, needs his personal attention to many of the little details. When to this care are added the trouble and anxiety incident to his recent building operations, it is most natural that Mr. Green should have his time fully occupied. The making and management of such a character of business have required an executive ability and tact not possessed by the many, and that Mr. Green has conducted, and is still conducting it successfully, is not among the debatable questions. If, as Col. Sellers says, "there's millions in it," Mr. Green will do his best to get it out, giving that patient toil, industry, and application which are indispensable to success."

Standard Window-Glass Works (Limited).—These works are located in that portion of the city known locally as North Woodbury. The company that built and that are now operating the works was organized April 20, 1882, and comprise the following-named persons as stockholders: George G. Green, John I. Estell, S. Paul Loudenslager, Benjamin C. Brown, and H. C. Loudenslager.

The first glass-house with the buildings attached for carrying on the business was built in 1882, and in 1883 a second furnace was built a few yards from the first, the whole works costing nearly forty thousand dollars.

The first officers of the company were George G. Green, chairman; S. Paul Loudenslager, vice-chairman; John I. Estell, general manager and treasurer.

The capacity of the works is fifty-five thousand boxes of glass (all sizes) per annum, which gives employment to sixty men. The officers for 1883 are the same as for 1882.

Green's Steam Planing-Mill is located on the

north side of Woodbury Creek, below the turnpike bridge, and was built in 1881 by Harry Tatem, and purchased by George G. Green in 1882. This mill furnishes employment for ten men in the preparation of lumber for building purposes.

The pioneer grist-mill of Woodbury was originally the depot of the Camden and Woodbury Railroad, built in 1838, and in 1856, after the railroad station was changed to its present location, William Johns converted the old depot into a steam grist-mill, and built the frame part now attached to the brick. In rear of the station, or brick part of the present mill, was the round-house and blacksmith-shop, a part of which is now occupied by the fruit-canning establishment of Ralston & Busby. The mill property is now owned by George G. Green.

The railroad crossed the creek below the turnpike bridge, crossing the lot now occupied by the coal-yard of John I. Estell.

The Woodbury Fruit-Canning House was established in 1881 by Ralston & Busby, who are doing an extensive business in canning all kinds of fruit, employing a large number of workmen.

One of the pioneer industries of this town was the scythe-factory of James Matlack. The old shop was what is now the brick store occupied by I. L. Davis, below Paul's Hotel. In this old shop, and under the instruction of James Matlack, the late Daniel J. Packer learned the trade of scythe-maker, axe-maker, and blacksmith. In 1810, Mr. Packer commenced business on his own account in the shop now occupied by his son, Daniel J. Packer. Here he carried on the business of axe-making, which he made a specialty. Mr. Packer died April 30, 1851, and was succeeded in business by his son, who after a year or two discontinued the manufacture of axes and turned his attention to general blacksmithing and the manufacture of heavy road- and farm-wagons, which he still continues.

The Woodbury Glass-Works Company was incorporated under the general law of 1881, with George G. Green as president, I. C. Voorhies as secretary and treasurer, and C. A. Madden, superintendent, with William Connolly, John Runge, Charles F. Marshall, and Belmont Perry constituting the board of managers. The company did well with Mr. Green as president, as he is indomitable in overcoming obstacles, having in his own business, started from a small beginning in a little western village, pushed his business to a colossal status equaled by few and reached as rapidly by none; and who, ever on the alert to benefit and further the interests of this his adopted city, advanced largely of his means, and in so doing secured to the company a fine location and buildings of the most substantial character.

Mr. Voorhies, for a long time superintendent of the West Jersey Marl Company, and widely known in the State, a man of qualified integrity in business and social relations, was chosen to have a general supervision of the business.

Mr. C. A. Madden, of Clayton, N. J., a life-long manufacturer of glass and its adjuncts, well known in this the "Glass State," was called to supervise the construction of the works and organize the working force. Through his selection of none but sober and industrious mechanics and laborers, we have to chronicle that since the organization not a single day has been lost through drunkenness of the men, and not a more quiet and orderly set of men can be found; instead of profanity, which is too often the case in factories, there is singing of hymns and innocent songs, with merry laughter, making it a pleasure to associate with or live near them.

The architectural designs were furnished by Mr. Paschal Madara, and were well executed in building.

A tank-furnace was built from the Foster patent, and ran well for a season, but owing to a number of unavoidable accidents it proved a failure. The management studied carefully the defects and causes of the accidents in the tank, and having faith in the plan decided to try a second, which, after long and tedious efforts, was got into working order, but unhappily lasted only a short time. This second failure so discouraged Mr. Madden that he resigned his position and resumed his former occupation as a glass-blower.

Through the determined efforts of Mr. Voorhies to overcome the many annoyances occurring continually from accidents which compelled him to exert himself both mentally and physically beyond what nature had designed for him to endure, it brought him to an untimely grave. He started in this enterprise full of vigor and animation, with bright hopes for a prosperous future, but alas, all were soon blasted.

After the resignation of Mr. Madden, in December, 1882, Mr. Jacob Pease, originally from Glassboro, born and reared in the business, a blower of no mean reputation, and for the past thirteen years superintendent of Hagerty Bros. factories, Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected superintendent, and is now filling that position. In a long and varied experience, he had acquired a knowledge of the advantage of the old system on that of pots over the tank for a general line of glassware. Consequently, on Jan. 20, 1883, the tank was taken down to its foundation, and in thirteen days a new pot-furnace of an improved design built, pots sheared, and the blowers at work, a work that was never before equaled. It is due, however, to say that this work was accomplished through the gratuitous skilled labor performed by a few of the blowers now employed by the company.

After exchanging the new for the old system everything worked smoothly, and the company soon redeemed their early losses, and met with such success that a second factory was built in the summer of 1883, on even later plans, and having four sets of ovens, thus securing for bottles four days' tempering, which will make them the best in use. The ventilation of the buildings is perfect, and all the tools and imple-

ments of the latest improved patterns; every facility is offered for shipping to all parts of the world, and, with first-class goods, this new company stand second to no other in this or any other country.

Woodbury in 1883.—Two hundred years has made about the same impression on Woodbury that one decade would make upon a locality with like facilities in a new country at the present day, for the reason that the pioneers were not of the aggressive sort of people, and the same trait of character has run down through the veins of several generations.

Yet, with all the staid and quiet peculiarities of the pioneers and their descendants, Woodbury is second to none of the many county-seats in the State. Whatever her facilities were two hundred years ago for going and coming, they are to-day the best that the art of man, with the help of nature, can supply. Her railroad facilities of to-day are all that could be required by the most fastidious. Twenty or thirty minutes to Philadelphia, an hour or so to the Atlantic coast, and but a step to the capital of the Union, or to the great metropolis of our country, New York City. With the aid afforded by river and harbor appropriations, the water communication of Woodbury with the outer world has been made sufficient for all requirements by that means of transportation. Time and space has been almost annihilated by the telegraph and the telephone, and Woodbury brought within the circuit of both means of communication, a thing neither dreamed of or imagined during the embryo period of this town.

From the one broad and well-shaded street of ye ancient days she has spread out over a large extent of territory, with broad avenues, along the lines of which are hundreds of beautiful villas and cottages, the grounds of which are beautifully ornamented with shrubbery and flowers.

From the one or two small and dingy stores and blocks of even a century ago, Woodbury now boasts of elegant blocks of buildings and stores that would do honor to any city.

From the five or six country taverns at the beginning of the present century, the number has been reduced to two well-appointed modern hotels, Newton's, corner of Broad and Delaware Streets, and Paul's, on Broad Street, between Delaware Street and the creek; and yet, with these excellent places of sojourn for the weary traveler, there is plenty of room for improvement.

From no place of amusement even half a century ago, except that afforded by the small room in the old school-house or academy, Woodbury now boasts of her town hall, a large brick building, corner of Broad and German Streets, in which is a store, public library, and a hall of modern size and appointments; also Green's block on Broad Street, one of the largest and best constructed of its kind in the State, in which are four large stores, Common Council chamber, printing-office, Woodbury Novelty Manufacturing Company's

Works, Society Hall, offices, and one of the best appointed opera-houses in New Jersey. The building is of brick, three stories high, and built by George G. Green in 1881.

From no manufacturing establishments one-quarter of a century ago, Woodbury has at present two glass manufacturers, "Woodbury Glass-Works," a hollow-ware establishment, built in 1881, "Standard Glass-Works," built in 1882, each of which was enlarged in 1883 to double their original capacity, and Green's August Flower Works, located on Railroad Avenue. These three establishments employ between five and six hundred persons, and it may truly be said of them that they are "the life of Woodbury." There are several other small manufacturing establishments, such as are usually found in a town of this size.

From no printing-press at all at the beginning of this century, Woodbury has grown up to the support of three first-class weeklies, the *Constitution*, a Republican organ, the *Democrat*, a Democratic organ, and the *Liberal Press*, independent in all things.

From the one place of worship, "Friends' meeting-house," there has arisen six others, the Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, African, Baptist, and German Presbyterians, of all of which a history will be found in this work.

The old court-house stands as a monument of the last century, almost as good as new, and one that should never feel the blighting touch of the hand of vandalism.

The soldiers' monument, with its many inscriptions, tells of the brave deeds of Woodbury and Gloucester County's sons, who laid down their lives for a principle.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LEWIS M. GREEN.

The family are of German ancestry, the grandparents of Mr. Green having been David and Elizabeth Green, the former of whom was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Their children were Isaac, Jacob, David, Joseph Daniel, John, and Elizabeth (Mrs. Stout). Of this number, Joseph Daniel was born in Gloucester County, on the 5th of July, 1792, and there spent his life as a successful farmer and business man. He married Mary, daughter of Gilbert and Elizabeth Morris, of the same county, also of German descent, to whom were born children,—Lewis M., Charles, Senix, John, Edward, Jos. Albert, Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. Gebhart), and Beulah A. (Mrs. Shute).

Mr. Green's death occurred at Clarksboro, April 12, 1880, in his eighty-seventh year. During a long and active life his character for probity and integrity



L M Green

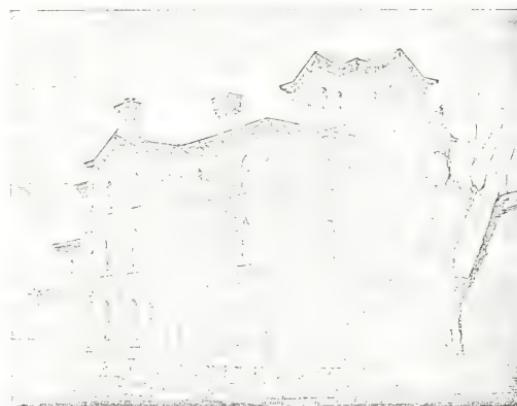
was never questioned. His widow still survives, and in her eighty-seventh year enjoys excellent health and exhibits exceptional vigor of mind. Their son, Lewis M., was born March 28, 1817, in Woolwich township, and when but a lad removed with his parents to Greenwich township, where he enjoyed the advantages of a country school, and subsequently completed his education in Philadelphia, his father having afforded his children liberal advantages for the day. His time and energies until twenty years of age were devoted, on his return, to farm labor, after which, for three years, he engaged in teaching, meanwhile pursuing the study of medicine under Dr. Joseph C. Weatherby, which profession he did not follow, owing to the arduous labor involved in a country practice. He was, at the age of twenty-two, married to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Nathaniel P. Turner, whose death occurred in Clarksboro, Aug. 29, 1844, in her twenty-fifth year. He was again married to Miss Ellen H., daughter of Haddon and Elizabeth Banks. To these marriages were born children,—George G., Mary A. (Mrs. John H. Lupton), and Joseph D.

Mr. Green, soon after his marriage, purchased a farm near Clarksboro, and engaged in agricultural employments, which were continued until the death of his wife, when he abandoned farming and embarked in the sale of clocks throughout the State. By industry and thrift he accumulated in this business the sum of twenty thousand dollars, after which he became a merchant in Clarksboro, but finding little in this quiet, monotonous life to satisfy his energetic, restless nature, he engaged again in the business of clock-selling. During this period, having been afflicted with dyspepsia, Mr. Green was handed by a friend a cluster of blossoms which, combined with a formula he had before used, formed a remedy for the malady from which he suffered. This he introduced into the market under the name of "Green's August Flower," which speedily became popular and attained a very extended sale. He soon after purchased from a German the formula for "Boschee's German Syrup," which met with like success. Mr. Green encountered some vicissitudes during his business career, but eventually abandoned the clock enterprise and placed his whole available capital in the medicines, devoting all his time and energy to their manufacture. He achieved a signal success, but ultimately effected a business arrangement with his son, George G., by which the control and manufacture of the various articles passed into his hands, and a royalty is annually paid to his father. The enterprise, which by stipulation is to be continued in the city of Woodbury only, has reached such proportions as to yield

Mr. Green a royalty of forty thousand dollars yearly. This has enabled him to devote his leisure to building, to the purchase and improvement of several farms, and the management of his private interests. He is owner, within the limits of the city of Woodbury, of eighty acres of valuable property centrally located.

Mr. Green has invariably enjoyed success in his several business ventures, as the reward of industry, combined with excellent judgment. He is conceded to be one of the most public spirited citizens of the county, and financially takes a foremost rank, being estimated to represent a fortune of over half a million dollars.

He became a resident of Woodbury in 1865, and is now, as a Republican, serving his fifth term as



RESIDENCE OF DR. L. M. GREEN.

mayor of the city, having for three years been a member of the City Council, though not actively engaged in the political arena nor ambitious for official distinction. He is largely identified with the improvement of Woodbury, and adds to its growth and beauty by the erection of dwellings and the improvement of his real estate.

Mr. Green is a supporter of all religious denominations, and manifests a reasonable liberality in his donations to each, though the family are worshipers at the Methodist Episcopal Church of the city. He is a member of Florence Lodge, No. 87, of Free and Accepted Masons, of Woodbury Lodge, No. 54, of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Mariola Lodge, No. 9, of Knights of Pythias, and of Kinder-Kanack Lodge, No. 59, of Independent Order of Red Men.

Accompanying this sketch will be found an engraving of Mr. Green's spacious and elegant residence, which is constructed of pressed brick on all sides, and finished throughout in hard woods, under his personal supervision.

GEORGE G. GREEN.

Dr. Green was born near Woodbury, in Gloucester County, on the farm of his father, present Mayor L. M. Green, of Woodbury, on the 16th of January, 1842.

The family removed soon after to the adjacent village of Clarksboro, where, as a lad, he attended the public school of the place. When sixteen years of age, desiring more thorough scholastic training than could be enjoyed at home, he repaired to the Fort Edward Institute, in Washington County, N. Y., and remained for two years a pupil at this popular seat of learning, after which he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. This was during the period of the late civil war, and the college having been threatened with raids of the rebel army, a speedy departure of most of the students was deemed advisable. Dr. Green left, with many others, and entered the Pennington Seminary, at Pennington, N. J., where a year was spent in the study of the languages, and the pursuit of a scientific course with a view to preparation for the medical profession. While here he organized the Philomathean Society, and was chosen its first president. It has since that date become the most popular society of the institution, and recently established a library known as the G. G. Green library. In the fall of 1862 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and remained for two years, when impaired health caused his removal in 1864 to the West, Warren and Galena, in Illinois, having been chosen as his places of residence. In the summer of 1864 he became a member of the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and served for seven months as assistant surgeon of the regiment, receiving his discharge in Chicago on account of illness. During this time he was detailed to service in Memphis, Tenn., and participated in the battle which occurred in that city. He returned home after his term of service, when a period was spent in recreation and the re-establishment of his health. Dr. Green, on his graduation and removal to the West, determined upon the pursuit of his profession. He was, however, so chagrined at the low standard of professional attainment consequent upon the reckless manner of conducting medical colleges in various parts of the United States, in conferring degrees upon the illiterate and short-timed student, and thus filling the country with charlatans bearing the common appellation of M.D., that he abandoned his profession and engaged in commercial life. He consequently removed, in 1867, to Baltimore, and established an extensive wholesale proprietary medicine-house, securing several exclusive agencies, among which was the now world-renowned Boschee's German Syrup, which he controlled in the United States.

After a successful career of two years he was compelled to suspend, as a result of heavy losses by fire and otherwise. With a view to again embarking in business, he accepted a position with a Philadelphia

firm to travel in the West, and in 1869 located in Athens, Ohio, where he engaged in the retail drug business. While residing here he was married to Miss Angie L. Brown, daughter of Hon. Leonard Brown, a prominent citizen of Athens. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Green are Harry Brown, Lottie, Edith, and George G., Jr.

Dr. Green began in Athens the manufacture of the August Flower and German Syrup, which have since by their merits and the enterprise of their proprietor become world-renowned, and controlled the Western branch of the business. At the expiration of two years he removed to Columbus, Ohio, and availing himself of increased facilities, greatly enlarged and extended his commercial enterprises. In 1873, having purchased the interest of his father in Green's August Flower and the German Syrup, he returned to the East and engaged in the exclusive manufacture of these medicines. Dr. Green has met with a phenomenal success, which may be attributed to his thorough early education, to extensive travel, affording him extended experience with business men and rare knowledge of human nature, and to his faculty of business organization. He devotes his personal attention to the various details of his large establishment, and, as a consequence, has little leisure for matters of public import. His political belief is that of a conservative Democrat, though rarely participating in the active work of a political campaign. His energies are devoted rather to his private business and the good of the general public than to the pursuit of honors accorded by his party. He was, however, in 1880, chosen a Presidential elector, and has been frequently proffered other offices of importance but invariably declined them. He is largely identified with the development and prosperity of Woodbury, is president of the Standard Window Glass Company and of the Woodbury Hollow-Ware Glass-Works. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Woodbury. Dr. Green is a cheerful contributor to and supporter of all evangelical religious denominations, and worships with the Presbyterian congregation of the city of his residence.

THOMAS GLOVER.

The New Jersey branch of the Glover family is supposed to be descended from the Glovers of Norwood, County Kent, and Tatsfield, County Surrey, England. The family was an ancient and honorable one in the reign of the Tudors, the head of the house having been burned in the reign of Queen Mary. His successor was ambassador to the Porte in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The New Jersey family were first represented by Richard, who came to America early in the eighteenth century and settled in Bristol, Pa. From his son John, born at Bristol, Feb. 8, 1729, O. S., the family in New Jersey are descended. He settled in



G. R. Avery



Otho was gloves



Dan J Packer

Gloucester County, N. J., on land purchased of the proprietors of West Jersey, married Mary, daughter of John Thome, Esq., and had among his children Thomas, who married at Miss Olden. He resided near Mount Ephraim, in Gloucester County, N. J., and had one son, William, born on the homestead, the family having at that time been owners of an extensive property. After a period spent at home he learned the trade of a weaver, which was later abandoned for the occupation of a farmer. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel Mickle, of Greenwich township, Gloucester Co., and had children,—George M., Sarah M., Ann (Mrs. Thomas Hudson), Thomas, Hannah (Mrs. Charles Jennings), Eliza (Mrs. James Embre), Sophia (Mrs. Joshua Embre), Adeline, Samuel, Uli Elmer, of whom but four survive. Mr. Glover for a brief period continued his trade of weaver; but having been attracted by the rich lands of Pennsylvania, became a farmer in that State, and afterwards engaged in similar labor in Maryland. His last years were spent in Woodbury, at the house of his son Thomas, where his death occurred about the year 1852, in his seventy-fourth year. Thomas Glover was born Sept. 15, 1806, near Mount Ephraim, frequently known as Gloverstown. After enjoying such advantages as the country school offered, he at the age of fifteen removed to Burlington County and served an apprenticeship as blacksmith with Abraham Lippincott. Two years were then spent as a journeyman, after which he removed to Woodbury, having purchased the shop and business of Joseph Bellinger. Here he applied himself with vigor and industry to his vocation, and speedily established a large and successful patronage. He purchased, in 1842, a tract of land, a portion of which was within the limits of the city of Woodbury, and to his other pursuits added those of a farmer. This land, which originally cost twenty-five dollars per acre, has so greatly increased in value as now to be worth three hundred dollars per acre. Other property which he owns has arisen proportionably, and is now being devoted to purposes of building. Mr. Glover retired from business in 1879, his health having precluded active labor. He was married in 1839 to Miss Elizabeth, only daughter of Jacob Baker, whose family were of German descent, and on their emigration settled in Gloucester County, N. J. Mrs. Baker was the daughter of John Budd, who emigrated from Germany and settled in the West, leaving their children, Catherine and Casper, with a Mr. Jessup, of Gloucester County, where the former remained until eighteen years of age. She then made her home with Joseph Low, and married Edward Andrews, who died five years later, when she became Mrs. Baker. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Glover are Jacob B., of Woodbury, married to Julia H. Lee, who has had three children, of whom Walter and Lillian survive; Thomas, married to Anna L. Dickinsheet; and William Augustus, a practicing physician in Woodbury.

Mr. Glover is in politics independent, choosing for office men of worth irrespective of party. He has served as member of the City Council, and held less important offices, but cares little for such distinctions. In religion he is an Orthodox Friend, and a worshiper at the church in Woodbury, of which he is a member.

DANIEL J. PACKER.

Daniel and Keturah Packer, the grandparents of the subject of this biography, resided in Gloucester County. Their children were Samuel, John, Daniel J., Susan (Mrs. Cox), and Elizabeth. Their son Daniel J. was born April 9, 1789, in Gloucester County, and became an inmate of his brother Samuel's home during his boyhood. Very limited advantages of education were enjoyed at this period, and the lad became accustomed in early life to habits of industry. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to James Matlack, who was engaged in the manufacture of edge tools. After four years of service his employer sold the business and also the time of his young apprentice, who served the remaining year with John Shivers. In 1810 he settled in Woodbury, and soon acquired a reputation as a manufacturer of axes. The same year he married Miss Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Hope Jaggard, whose children were Eleanor H., born in 1811; Susan, born in 1813; James M., in 1815; Mary Ann, in 1817; Isaac J., in 1818; Samuel, in 1820; and Daniel, in 1823. Mrs. Packer died Feb. 3, 1826, and he married, the following year, Mrs. Eliza E., daughter of Kindle and Keziah Cole. Their children were Daniel J., born Feb. 26, 1829; Edward S., born in 1831; Charles C., in 1834; Collins L., in 1838; and Benjamin C., in 1840. Mr. Packer's death occurred April 30, 1851, in his sixty-third year. He acquired a reputation during his lifetime, not less for his integrity and moral character than for his industry and business thrift. His son, Daniel J., still occupies the home which was the scene of his birth and which was erected by his father. The latter, having been called to active exertion in the maintenance of a large family, could do little else than afford his children a plain English education, which his son received, after which, at the age of sixteen, he was placed in the shop, and there learned with his father the trade of a blacksmith. He continued with the latter until his death, when the shop became his by inheritance, since which time he has successfully conducted the branch of the business pertaining to blacksmithing and wagon-making. He has manifested the same industry and activity that signalized his father's career, and achieved an equal degree of prosperity. Mr. Packer was married Feb. 22, 1855, to Miss Martha H., daughter of William and Sarah Wheaton, of Woodbury. Their children are Ella (Mrs. Albert Holliman), Daniel J., Lizzie (Mrs. C. S. Johnson), and Mary (deceased). Mr. Packer was formerly a Democrat, but has since 1856

affiliated with the Republican party, which he for six years represented as freeholder of Deptford township. He is a member of Woodbury Lodge, No. 54, of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and of Provident Conclave, No. 47, of Independent Order of Heptasophs. He has in religion maintained the Quaker faith of his parents.

WEST JESSUP.

John Jessup was a farmer in Deptford township, and the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch. He was married, and had children,—James, John, and Sarah (Mrs. Joshua Lord). His son James was born in Deptford, at the house of his father, and later followed farming occupations in Greenwich township. He possessed fine business qualifications, engaged largely in lumbering, and was an extensive holder of real estate. His political affiliations were early with the Old-Line Whig party, after which he became a Republican, and filled the offices of freeholder, assessor, etc., in his township. He married Sarah, daughter of John West, of Greenwich, and had sons,—John and James (deceased); George, who died in infancy; Joseph; West; and one daughter, Mary (deceased). All these children were residents of Gloucester County. Mr. Jessup paid little heed to matters apart from the private business which absorbed his closest attention. His death occurred at the homestead, June 7, 1852, in his eighty-third year; and that of his wife, Sarah, Feb. 7, 1865, aged eighty-eight years. His son West was born Dec. 1, 1806, at the paternal home, where he remained during his youth, and in the spring of 1837 settled upon a farm belonging to his father in Deptford township. He, however, soon returned to the homestead, and for a number of years superintended its cultivation. This property eventually became his by inheritance and purchase, and continued to be the family home until his removal to Woodbury in 1869, his present residence. He also embarked in the lumber business, and engaged largely in the purchase of real estate, holding at the present time three thousand acres in Salem and Gloucester Counties. Mr. Jessup was, March 3, 1837, united in marriage to Miss Martha, daughter of David Cooper, of Deptford township. Their children are John W., who resides on the homestead; Cooper, of Mantua township; Sally (Mrs. Thomas M. Pancoast, deceased); Hannah C. (Mrs. George W. Brick); David C., of East Deptford; James (deceased); James (2d); and Lewis R., both of Mantua township. Mr. Jessup, on his removal to Woodbury, retired from active business, though still supervising his various landed interests. He is not actively interested in the political arena, but adheres to the principles of the Republican party. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jessup were educated in the Quaker faith, and worship with the Hick-site Quakers of Woodbury.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

TOWNSHIP OF DEPTFORD.¹

Geographical and Descriptive.—This is one of the northeast border townships of this county, and is bounded on the northeast by Camden County, on the southeast by Washington township, on the southwest by Mantua, and northwest by West Deptford township.

The old township of Deptford (including what is now West Deptford, Washington, and Monroe townships, and Woodbury City) was among the original municipal districts of New Jersey. It was first named Bethlehem, and received its present appellation from the old English seaport town of Deptford, made famous in history as the place where Peter the Great served an apprenticeship at ship-building. After several alterations of the original lines of the township, made by the organization of new townships, a division of the remaining portion was effected¹ March 1, 1871, when the township of West Deptford was organized, leaving an area of twelve thousand six hundred and sixty-five acres to Deptford.

The surface of the township is generally level or slightly undulating. In the northern portion, which is a sandy-loam soil, the cultivation for many years has been such that at present large crops of grass, vegetables, and fruit are raised. The southern portion was covered, until within a few years, with a heavy growth of pine timber, of which the land has been cleared, and is now occupied by successful "truck farmers."

The township is drained on the northeast by Timber Creek and its tributaries, of which Almonesson is the largest, rising in the southeast quarter of the township, running northerly through the hamlet of Clements' Bridge, or Almonesson post-office. The southwest portion of the township is drained by Mantua Creek and tributaries.

Another Change of Boundary Line.—In 1873 the boundary line of this township was changed by act of the State Legislature as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the present western boundary line of the township of Deptford, in the county of Gloucester, be, and the same is hereby, changed, so as to make the line of the West Jersey Railroad the western boundary line of said township, from Big Timber Creek at Westville to the junction of the Gloucester and Woodbury turnpike and West Jersey Railroad at North Woodbury."

Approved Feb. 20, 1873.

Pioneer Settlers.—Just who the pioneer of what is now Deptford township was, or the exact farm upon which he located, is a difficult matter to determine at this date, as more than two centuries have passed into eternity since the advent of the first adventurer into this then wilderness. Therefore we can only give the names of those found in old records covering all the

¹ By W. H. Shaw.



W. D. Jersey

territory embraced in the old township, as originally bounded, and leave the locating of the pioneers by their descendants, whose family names still cover the same territory. Many will be found in the lists of township officers from 1733, the earliest list we could obtain, to 1782, the latest we could find in the last century. Among others found in the few imperfect leaves of records are the following, which will no doubt be looked upon with interest:

John Jasop, John Sanders, William Sharp, George Morgan, Acquilla Downs, Joseph Langler, Levi Peaze, John Brown, John Carter, David Ward, Phobe Ward, John Whittle, James Cooper, John Downs, Joseph Tatum, Habacuk Ward, John Sparks, Jonathan Morgan, John Fish, Henry Treadway, Andrew Jones, Jonathan Reeves, David Cooper, Constantine Jeffelris, James Dilks, John Jones, Arthur Reeves, Israel Williams, Allen Sharp, William Clark, John Watson, James Budd, Lucas Gibbs, Samuel Shreve, Cornelius Dewall, Samuel Ladd, John Erwine, Samuel Brown, Daniel Moffett, Moses Cox, Thomas West. He, West, owned a large portion of the land upon which the village of Westville is located, and from him the village took its name. He lived there in 1758. Jonathan Carter, Edward Andrews, John Pidgeon, Constantine Lord, Levi Pierce, William Hooten, Thomas Denny, Joseph Eastlack, Jonathan Brown, Phineas Lord, Thomas Wilson, William Bates, Israel Williams, Arthur Hamilton, Levi Hopper, John Rodes, Michael Engleton, Isaia Stratton, Joseph Cowgill, Walter Swob, Thomas Barker, John Watson, Paul Cooper, Edward Andrews, Aaron Hewes, Isaac Dilks, Caleb Gibson, Reuben Smith, Joshua Ward, Levi Clerk.

The above list of persons were land-owners or land-holders between 1733 and 1782, and reported estrays in their possession. There were many more that made similar reports, but their names appear elsewhere between the dates named.

Pioneer Records, 1733-4.—The earliest records that have, by courtesy or otherwise, fallen into our hands relating to the early business interests of this township bear the above date, and read as follows:

at meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town Ship of Deptford the 12 day March and 1733 the following officers were chosen viz.

Thomas Wilkins, Town Clerk; John Brown, mantus creek, George Wood, Senior, freeholders; Con Stanhope Wood, John Wood, John Ladd, junior, Joseph Gibson, Surveyors of yr Roads; Con Stanhope Wood, Assessor; Thomas Wilkins, Collector; Richard Bachman, Robert Downs, overseers of yr poor; Moses Wood, michel fisher, overseers of yr highways; William Herrill, Edward Richardson, constables.

Officers for 1733-4.

Thomas Wilkins, Town Clerk; Abrahama Chattin, George Wood, Senior, Freeholders; George Wood, junior, Benjamin Waitt, Robert Downs, Edward Richardson, Surveyors of yr Roads; Michael Fisher, Assessor; Moses Wood, Collector; Obadiah Gibson, William Wilkins, over Seers of yr poor; Gabriel Bambo, William Jagard, Senior, over Seers of yr Roads; George Eaves, John Jones, constables.

Officers for 1736-7.

Thomas Wilkins, Town Clerk; George Wood, John Wood, Freeholders; Abraham Chattin, Edward Richardson, Luke Gibson, William

Wilkins, Surveyor of yr Roads; Michael Fisher, Assessor; Thomas Wilkins, Collector; John Snowdon, Robert Downs, Overseers of yr poor; John Wilkins, Michael Chew, overseers of yr Roads; John Dicker-manner, Richard Clark, con Stables.

Officers for 1737-8.

Thomas Wilkins, Town Clerk; John Wood, George Wood, Freeholders; Abraham Chattin, George Wood, junior, Peter Bambo, William Wilkins, Surveyors of yr Roads; Michael Fisher, Assessor; William Tatum, Collector; John Snowdon, Robert Downs, overseers of yr poor; Moses Wood, Loui Pers, overseers of yr Roads; William Howe, John Dicker-manner, con Stables.

Prior to 1751 some adhered to what was known as "old style," according to which March was the first month, and some adopted the "new style," which made the year to commence January 1st. To avoid ambiguity, the years were frequently written as here, 17³⁶, 17⁴⁰, or 1741-2. The new style was adopted by an act of Parliament in 1751.

Officers for 1739-40.

Abraham Chattin, Town Clerk; John Wood, Obadiah Gibson, freeholders; George Ward, Peter Rambo, John Wilkins, Robert Dowm, Surveyors of the Roads; William Wood, Assessor; Benjamin Waitt, Collector; Luke Gibson, Isaac Stephens, Overseers of the roads; John Dukandines and George Eavis, thought fit for Constables.

Officers for 1740-1.

Abraham Chattin, Town Clerk; George Ward, William Wood, freeholders; michael fisher, Assessor; Henry sparks, Collector; amaria Ballings, John Wilkins, Michael Chew, Peter Rambo, Surveyors of yr Roads; Richard Clark, James Whitall, overseers of yr Roads; George Evis, Moses Ward, for Constables.

Officers for 1741-2.

Michael Fisher, Town Clerk; John Wood, George Ward, Junr, Freeholders; Michael Fisher, Assessor; Abraham Chattin, Collector; William Wood, Michael Chew, Henry Sparks, Edward Richardson, Surveyors of yr Roads; Robert Downs, John Chew, Overseers of yr Roads; John Dilks, John Jesup, Constables.

The above mentioned was chosen by Majority of the Voters which was Present.

MICHAEL FISHER, Ck.

Officers for 1744-5.

At a meeting for choosing Officers for yr year 1745 the following persons by Major of votes was chosen, viz.

Michael Fisher, Town Clerk; Edward Richardson, George Ward, Junr., Freeholders; Robert Downs, James Whitall, William Wood, Peter Bambo, Surveyors of yr Roads; Michael Fisher, Assessor; James Lord, Constable; Amariah Ballinger, James Wood, Overseers of yr Roads; John Wilkins, Richard Clark, Overseers of yr poor.

By ye count Peter Mattson was chosen Constable.

MICHAEL FISHER, Ck.

Officers for 1756.

At a Town-meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Deptford met at James Woods in Woodbury the 6th Day of the 3^d mo: called March To Chuse Officers for the Year following 1756:

Thomas Kinsey chose Town-Clark; Free Holders, John Brown, Joshua Lord; Surveyors of the Roads, William Wood, Abraham Chattin, Junr, Samuel Ladd, David Cooper; Over Seers of yr Roads, John Carpenter, Joseph Low; Assessor for the County & the Poor, James Cooper; Collector, Savil Wilson; Constables, Joseph Seed, John Gagard; Overseers of yr Poor, Thomas Bambo, Joe Wilkins.

Money to be raised for the poor is the Sum of £5.

The Young men that Works for Hire is to pay poor Tax the Sum of Five Shillings Each.

The abovesaid Money to be raised upon the Residential Inhabitants upon the pound Value according to yr former Act (Including the Residential Young Men) and the Assessor to Return his List to the Over Seers of the Poor By the first Day of May next Ensuing.

Jn Whitall is to have 7*sd* for Warming in the Town.

Officers for 1775.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Deptford the 4th

Day of March 1775 The following Persons were Chosen Officers for the Insuring Year, viz :

Town Clerk, Isaac Stephens; Free Holders, James Whitall, David Cooper; Surveyors of Roads, James Whitall, Junr., Joseph Gibbs, Junr.; Overseers of Roads, John Wilkins, Junr., Conard Andrew, a Randal Morgan; Assessor, Isaac Ballinger; Collector, Charles Fisher, Overseer of Roads, Poor, Isaac Inskip, Joseph Clements.

After which David Cooper James Wilkins Samuel Ladd & Joseph Low were chosen a Committee to Assist the overseers of Poor and Surveyors of Roads and Such other Services as are Mentioned in a Minute made in this Book in the Year one Thousand Seven hundred and Sixty Nine.

The Town Orders the sum of Thirty Pounds to be Raised for the Use of the Roads this Present Year. To be Sess'd according to Law and his Duplicate to be Delivered to the Collector within Ten days from the Date hereof who Shall Collect the same and pay it to the Overseers of the Highways on Order within Six weeks after Receiving ^as Duplicate and the Clerk is Directed to Serve the Assessor with a Copy of this order.

March 5th 1775.

Pr ISAAC STEPHENS,
Clerk.

Voted at the st Town Meeting, that one Constable be Sufficient to Serve for the Township of Deptford.

Pr ISAAC STEPHENS,
Clerk.

This Town Meeting is Adjourned to the School House in Woodberry to be held the Insuring Year the Day the Law Directs, it is further agreed By this Town Meeting that if it should be found Inconvenient to be Continued at st School house then the st Meeting to be Adjourned to the Present House of John Wood.

Pr ISAAC STEPHENS,
Clerk.

Notice of Citizenship, 1775.

I have thought Proper According to an Act of Assembly of this Province of New Jersey to give This Notice, Lucas Gibbs as one of the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Deptford in the County of Gloucester, that I, Henry Williams Came to Reside in st Township the 3rd day of January in the Year 1775 in the family of Joseph Low.

his
HENRY X WILLIAMS
mark

Witness Present

Joseph Low Junr.—A True Copy.

I Received this Notice Witness my Hand the 9th day of February 1775.

LUCAS GIBBS.

Officers for 1760.

At a Town Meeting of the Inhabitance of the Township of Deptford held at the House of Joseph Tatam In the st Township the Eleventh day of third Month ad 1760 for the Chusing and Recommending Persons fit for offices for the st Township for the insuring Year the following Persons was chose and Nominated viz.:

Nixon Chattin, Town Clerk; James Whitall, Joshua Lord, Junr., Freeholders; John Brown, Isaac Ballinger, James Hinckman, Joseph Low, Surveyors of the Roads; Thomas Rambo, Henry Wetherly, Overseers of the Roads; Jonas Cattle, Assessor; Thomas Kinsey, Collector; David Cooper, Savel Wilson, Overseers of the Poor; William Leonard, Hancenck Ward, Recommended for Constables as thought to come to their turn to serve.

Ordered at the above meeting that Abra Chattin Repair the fence of the Public Burying Ground Near Woolbury and return his account to the then Overseers of the Poor.

Officers for 1772.

Town Clerk, Mark Miller; Freeholders, David Cooper & Joshua Lord; Surveyors of the Roads, John Evans Hopkins & James Whitall, Junr.; Overseers of the Roads, Isaac Dilks, William Leonard, Joseph Gibbs, & Isaac Hopper; Assessor, Isaac Ballinger; Collector, Aaron Hewes; Overseers of the poor, Benjy. Rambo & Aaron Hewes.

The town Orders the sum of Sixty pounds to be Raised for the use of the poor, and the further sum of fifty pounds to be Raised for the use of the Roads the ensuing year.

The Town appoints, John Brown, David Cooper, Joshua Lord, Isaac Ballinger, James Whitall Junr., Samuel Ladd, John Tatam, Isaac Inskip, Benjy. Heritage, Charles Fisher, Randal Martin & Joseph Low, as a Committee, to Inspect Great Timber Creek Causeway and in Conjunction with the Overseers of the Roads make, or cause such repairs to be

made as they may think necessary and Report to Next annual Meeting; —The Town appoints David Cooper Junr., Brown Joshua Lord and Benjy. Heritage a Committee to Represent the Town.

Officers for 1773.

Town Clerk, Isaac Stephens; Freeholders, David Cooper & James Whitall; Surveyors of ^{ye} Road, Jat. Whitall, Junr., Joseph Gibbs, Junr.; Overseers of the Roads, Samuel Ladd, Josiah Clerk, John Wood, Farmer; Assessor, Jas. Wilkins, Junr.; Collector, James Wood; Overseers of the poor, Mark Miller, Job Whitall.

The Town Orders the sum of one Hundred pound for the use of the poor to be Raised the present Year And the sum of Forty pounds for the use of the Roads.

Officers for 1776.

Town Clerk, Jeremiah Paul; Free Holders, David Cooper & Joshua Lord; Surveyors of Roads, James Whitall, Junr., & James Wilkins; Overseers of the Roads, Samuel Ladd, Josiah Clerk, John Wood, Farmer; Assessor, Isaac Ballinger; Collector, Aaron Hewes; Overseers of the Poor, Joseph Clements, Job Whitall.

After which David Cooper, Samuel Ladd, Joseph Low and Joshua Lord, were chosen a Committee to Assist the Overseers of the Poor, and Surveyors of the Roads; & such other Services as are mentioned in a Minute made in this Book in the year one Thousand seven hundred and sixty nine. 1769.

The Town orders Joseph Gibson and Aaron Reeves to inspect the Stranger's Burying Ground Fence, and order Isaac Stephens to repair the same, & Draw an order on the Overseers of the Poor for the same.

Ordered that the Overseers of the Poor allow John Bachel seven Pounds, to be paid weekly for the maintenance and of his Mother Sarah Bachel, as a present of the Town, to commence from John's next Turn in keeping his said Mother, with this exception that Alexander Hamilton be paid fifteen shillings out of the Seven Pounds for her keeping two weeks.

The Town meeting is adjourned by Vote to this House to be held the ensuing year on the Day the Law directs, to meet at the 10th hour.

JEREMIAH PAUL,
Clerk.

Officers for 1777.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of ye Township of Deptford, held at Woodbury, in Deptford Free School House the 11th Day of the 3 Month, 1777, the following Persons were chosen officers for the year present, viz.: Town Clerk, Jeremiah Paul; Free Holders, David Cooper, James Whitall, Jr.; Surveyors of the Roads, James Wilkins, Aaron Hewes; Overseers of the Roads, John Turner, Isaac Hopper, Zephaniah Brown; Assessor, Abel Clement; Collector, Joseph Reeves; Overseers of the Poor, Isaac Inskip, Samuel Nicholson; Constable, John Porch; Committee for Hearing Appeals, Surveyors, and Overseers of the Poor, Assistants, &c., Samuel Ladd, Joseph Low, James Wilkins.

The Town Orders One hundred & twenty Pounds to be raised for the use of the Poor this Present Year.

Ordered, that Samuel Thompson have the Care of the public Burying Ground.

This Meeting is adjourned to the usual Time next year, to be held at this Place.

1777 4 Mo. 24.—Abel Clement, Joseph Reeves, & Saml. Nicholson, refusing to act in their respective offices, John Fisher, Assessor; Savil Wilson, Collector; & Jonathan Morgan, Overseer of the Poor, were this Day chosen in their Places, by the Freeholders of this Town, assembled at Richard Burkham's, by an order of the Justices, agreeable to an act of General Assembly in Such Case provided.

Officers for 1778.

Town Clerk, Jeremiah Paul; Freeholders, Charles Fisher, Joseph Low; Surveyors of the Roads, James Wilkins, Benjamin Clark; Overseers of the Roads, Aaron Hewes, J. Shua Hopper, Josiah Clark; Assessor, John Fisher; Collector, Randal Morgan; Overseers of the Poor, Jonathan Morgan, Richard Johns; Committee of Assistance, &c., Joseph Low, James Whitall, Junr., James Wilkins, Benjamin Heritage.

The Town orders, that the sum of Fifty Pounds for repairing Necessaries for Repairs Roads be raised for that Use; The Assessor to Assess it on the Pound Value as the Provincial Tax is Assessed; and to deliver a Duplicate to the Collector by the 1st of the 5 Month, who is ordered to Collect it in One Month after for the Use of the Overseers of the Roads, as they may have Occasion for that Purpose.

Ordered, that the sum of £120, which was ordered to be raised at last

TOWNSHIP OF DEPTFORD.

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Meeting for the Use of the Poor, but was not, be raised this Year for that Purpose.

The Meeting is adjourned to the usual Time next year, to be held at this Place.

Officers for 1759.

Town Clerk, Jeremiah Paul; Freeholders, Charles Fisher, Savil Willman, Surveyors of the Roads, Joseph Low, James Wilkins, Overseers of the Roads, David Wood, James Gibson, Arthur Hamilton; Assessor, Isaac Stephens; Collector, David Morgan; Overseers of the Poor, Jonathan Morgan, James Wood; Constable, Benjamin Ward; Commissioners of Appeal, James Wilkins, Joseph Low, Randal Morgan.

The Town Orders, That the Strangers Burial ground be enclosed with oak Posts and Cedar Rails. Samuel Thompson is appointed to that Service, & to draw up the Overseers of the Poor for Detracting the Expense thereof. Also to have the Care of it.

Ordered, That the £120, which was ordered at Last Year, together with £80 this Year, amounting to £200, be Raised this Year, for the Use of the Poor immediately.

Ordered, That the £50, which was to have been Raised at last Year, together with £100, in the whole making £150, be raised this Year for the Repairing of Roads and Bridges, the Assessor to Assess it on the Pound Value as the Provincial Tax.

The Meeting is adjourn'd to the usual Time next Year, to be held at this House.

Officers for 1759.

Town Clerk, Jeremiah Paul; Freeholders, Randal Morgan, James Wilkins; Surveyors of the Roads, John Ladd Howell, Benjamin Whitall; Overseers of the Roads, Caleb Blackham, Josiah Clark, Phinehas Lord; Assessor, Isaac Stephens; Collector, Isaac Iskip; Overseers of the Poor, Richard Johns, Thomas Wilson; Assessors' Assistants, David Morgan, John Stephens, James Wilkins; Judges of Appeal, Robt. Fr. Price, Jhn Wilkins, Randal Morgan; Constable, Isaac Battenger.

The town orders, that the Sum of £200 be raised for the Repairing of the Roads &c, to be collected with the Ensuing General Tax.

The Town orders also, that the Overseers of the Poor provide Cedar Rails and oak Posts, in order to Enclose the Strangers' Burial Ground, and that they get it done as Soon as convenient may be. Also that Job Kinsey have the Care thereof when completed.

The Meeting adjourns to meet at this house next Year.

Special Town-Meeting.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Deptford Township, Convened the 11th Day of the 2 Mo. 1759, agreeable to an Act of General Assembly, the following persons were chosen Assistants to the Assessors, viz, John Wood, David Morgan, and John Stephens.

Special Town-Meeting, 1760.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Deptford held the 22nd Day of the fourth Month, Isaac Ward and Joshua Hopper were chosen Overseers of the Poor, in the Stead of Richard Johns and Thomas Wilson, who refused to serve.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Deptford, held the 1st Day of the 9 Mo. 1760, pursuant to Public Notice given for that Purpose, Ordered, That the Sum of three thousand five Hundred Pounds be immediately raised for the Relief and Benefit of the poor. Also,

Ordered, That the Sum of three thousand Pounds be raised for Repairing the Roads.

Officers for 1761.

Town Clerk, Jeremiah Paul; Freeholders, Joseph Low, John Ladd Howell; Surveyors of the Roads, Samuel Flannigan, Richard Johns; Overseers of the Roads, Jonathan Brown, Edward Andrews, John Dorch; Assessor, James Wilkins; Collector, John Stevens; Overseers of the Poor, Isaac Battenger, Joseph Giltson; Assessors' Assistants, Biddle Reeves, James Wood, David Morgan; Judges of Appeals, Joseph Low, John Woodfanner, Aaron Hews; Constables, George Morgan, Aaron Bulks.

Ordered that Joseph Low and John Wilkins Esquires be appointed as Commissioners on the part of the Town to agree for and purchase a Convenient House for the use Reception and Accommodation of the Poor of the Township of Deptford, Vesting them with full and ample power for that Purpose provided always that the Said Joseph Low and J. L. Wilkins give or allow no greater Sum for the Said House than they in their Discretion Shall think proper.

Pioneer Roads, 1739—1743.

Gloster, s. Whereas application hath been Made to us Whose Names are hereunto Subscribed, Surveyors Chosen and appointed for the township of Deptford and Greenwich, Within the County aforesaid & province of New Jersey according to the direction of the act of General assembly of the province aforesaid as in such Causes is made and provided by divers of the inhabitants of the town ship of Deptford a for sd. for 3 two Rod Roads to be laid out from a Road laid out from the Kings Road to a Scool hous Standing on Wm. Woods Land beginning by yr Sd Scool hous So a Long the Line betw Wm. Woods and trayways Land to the first corner thence a Straight Corse to a thorowfaire where the Road now goeth, thence a Straight Corse avoiding the Swamp to John Mad Sons orchard and so Ending y Scond R wld beginne att pte Mac Sums Line att yd Side of his field; thence a Long the Cooting Road avoiding the brooks to yd first Run att the head of John Madsons Land; thence a Long the Said Road avoiding the brooks and Swamps to yd Scond Run; thence a direct corse to the Corner of the widow Browns fence avoiding y Swamps & gulleys, So down the sd Widows Browns Line to Gabriel Ramboes corner; thence to the Kings Road a bove Gabriel Ramboes home place, avoiding the Swamps and Soudens; ye third beginning att y upper corner of y widow Browns Line, So down the sd Bottom Road to the Line of John Rambo and alford, & Soudens. In consideration of the application we have there by Laid out ye Roads a bove mentioned, as witness our hands this twenty-first day of May one thousand Seven hundred thirty and nine 1739.

ROBERT ZANE,
RICHARD BLACKHAM,
MICHAEL CHEW,
MOSES WARD.

Entered by my

THOMAS WILKINS, Town C. 3.

Perseverent to an act of assembly made for the purposing of these things we the Subscribers heaf of, being the Surveyors of the Roads for ye township of Deptford, Gloucester, and Greenwich, answered by an application made to us by ye inhabitants of the Township of Deptford have laid out a Roade four Rod broad from the Kings Roade unto Luke Gibsons Mill, beginning about one mile from Manto Creek Bridge, at a Hickory saplen Marked With four notches on two sides from the sd Hickory afterward by trees Marked in ye sd Matre to a Run called Crucke Run, from ye sd Run Along by ye sd Matre to a Run called Breckback Run; from thence A straight Corse to ye head of A branch that putteth into Manto Creek; from the neare across ye border to a run Called Breckback Run; from thence A straight Corse to ye head of Luke Gibsons Mill, as witness our hands this Twenty-fifth day of ye Twelfth Month, called Feberbery, 1743.

MOSES WALD
JAMES COOPER,
JOSEPH TONINSON,
ROBERT ZAN,
HAUNCE STEPHAN

DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP, March y^e 12th, 1744.

At a Meeting for Choosing Officers for ye Year 1745, the following persons by a Majority of Votes was Chose, viz, Michael Fisher, Town Clerk; Freeholders, Edward Richardson & George Ward, Jr.; Surveyors of ye Roads, Robert Down, James Whiteal, William Wood, & Peter Rambo; Assessor and Collector, Michael Fisher, Assessor, and James Lord, Collector; Overseers of ye Roads, Amaranth Bedinger & James Wood, Overseers of ye Poor, John Wilkins & Richard Clark.

Constable by ye Court, Peter Mattson was Chose.

MICHAEL FISHER.

1741 2.—Money for Publick Burynge Ground

By order of a Town Meeting Mett at y^e H use of Henry Sparks, this 10th day of ye 12th Mo. 1741 2, George Ward, Jun^r, is Appointed to Call on Thomas Wilkins for the Subscription for the money for purchasing a publick Burynge Ground in the Township of Deptford, and also the Money already paid to the Said Thomas Wilkins, and att the paymt thereof to be a sufficient Discharge for the same from the township of Deptford aforesaid.

By order aforesaid
Meeting. Signed by

ABRAHAM CRITTIN, Clerk.

HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Ordered at the s^d Town Meeting that Isaac Stephens Shall Have the Care of the Publick Burying Ground, and That he Sufficiently Repair the fence Round the same and Carry his Bill of Costs for the same to the Overseers of the poor of the s^d Township, who is Herby directed to Discharge the same out of the publick Stock.

The Town Appoints David Cooper and James White for a Committee to Draw a Petition to Next General Assembly of this Province for the renewal of the Late Road Law.

The town meeting is adjourned to the house of Joseph Tatam, to meet at Ten o'clock the Day the Law Directs.

ISAAC STEPHENS, Clerk.

John Tatam Reports their is on his Plantation one Estray yearling Bull of a Dark Brown Colour, with a Black Streak along his Back and no other Mark, Either Natural or Artificial Discover'd. Sup To be a Last Spring Calf. Entered March y^e 23^d, 1774.

Dr. Thomas Hendy vs. Deptford Township, 1798

GLOUCESTER COUNTY, S^E. To Any Constable in said County Greeting:

I Summons the Inhabitants of the Township of Deptford to be & Appear before me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in & for said County, on Wednesday, the 21^d day of October Next, at two o'Clock in the Afternoon of said day, at my Office in Haddiffield, To Answer Thomas Henry in an Action of Debt not exceeding Sixty Dollars, as tis said. Given Under my hand and Seal the 1st day of September, 1798.

SAMUEL KENARD, J. P.

Whereas Dr. Thomas Hendry has obtained a Judgment against the Inhabitants of the Township of Deptford for a Considerable Sum of

<i>Overseers of Highways' Account, 1797.</i>		
Dr.—Samuel Bennett one of the Overseers of Highways		
March 21. To Cash received of James Davis late Overseer of the Highways.....	£ 43 10 9	
1798 March 9. To ditto of James B. Cooper Collector of Deptford Township.....	75	
	£118 10 9	

<i>Dr.—Biddle Reeves one of the Overseers of the Highways</i>		
March 14. To Cash received of Sundries.....	£137 3 10	
To this sum to Collect from Jonathan Harker 45 3 4		
	£202 7 2	

<i>Dr.—Isaac Collins one of the Overseers of Highways</i>		
March 7. To balance remaining on account settled this day.....	£ 18 8 2	
To this sum received of Jona Harker Collector for 1796, overplus money.....	15 19 11	
	£202 7 2	

<i>Dr.—James Jaggard one of the Overseers of the Highways</i>		
March 7. To balance of account settled this day.....	£ 32 6 6½	
1798 March 14. To Cash received of James B. Cooper Collector one fourth of £100 Dols.....	75	
	£107 6 6½	

We the subscribers having examined the Accounts of the several Overseers of the Public Highways—report that there remains the following balances of money unexpended—viz in the hands of Samuel Bennett Seventy five pounds eighteen shillings and five pence; in the hands of Biddle Reeves Fifty seven pounds three shillings and one penny; in the hands of Isaac Collins Fifty five pounds nine shillings and eleven pence; and in the hands of James Jaggard Sixty three pounds seven shillings and five pence—making altogether the sum of Two hundred and fifty one pounds eighteen shillings and ten pence agreeable to the above Statements. Dated at Woodbury the 14th March, 1798.

£ s d
Whole money Expended in this Year 285 13 8

Samuel Bennett.....	£ 75 18 5
Biddle Reeves.....	57 3 11½
Isaac Collins.....	55 9 11
James Jaggard.....	63 7 5

Whole balance..... £251 18 10½

Money, We believe it necessary to call a Town-Meeting, to take into consideration the aforesaid business, and adopt such Measures as may appear needful. We therefore request the Town-clerk to call a Town-Meeting agreeably to Law, as early as possible. Dated at Wootbury this Twenty-fifth Day of October, 1798.

JOHN S. WHITEALL,
JAMES M. WHITALL,
DAVID WARD,

Town Committee.

NOTICE.

Whereas Doct Thomas Hendry has obtained a Judgment against the Inhabitants of the Township of Deptford, for a sum of Money exceeding Forty Dollars; therefore by an Order from the Committee of the Township afo^rt, I hereby inform the Inhabitants thereof, that there will be a Town meeting held at the Court House in Woolbury on sixth day next, between two o'clock on s^d day, in order to take into consideration the afo^rd business, and adopt such measures as may appear needfull.

Dated at Woodbury 10th moth 25^d 1798.

BENJAMIN RULON, T. Clk.

Feby 19, 1798.

This is to certify that I have settled with Thomas Hendry this day, and thier is a balance due to him of fourteen pounds, eight shillings, and two pence, exclusive of a Note of hand for 20^l which he holds against me.

JONATHAN WARD.

WITNESS

ELIZABETH COOPER.

The above is a Copy.

In Account Current with the Town Ship of Deptford.—Cr.
1798

March 14. By Cash expended on the Roads.....	£ 42 12 4
By balance remaining in Samuel Bennett's hands due to the Township.....	75 1s 5

£118 10 9

In Account Current with the Township of Deptford.—Cr.
1798

March 14. By Sundry expenditures on the Highways.....	£145 4 0½
By balance remaining in Biddle Reeves' hands due to the Township.....	57 3 1½

£202 7 2

In Account Current with the Township of Deptford.—Cr.
1798

March 14. By sundry expenditures on Roads.....	£ 53 18 2
By balance remaining in the hands of Isaac Collins.....	55 9 11

£202 7 2

In Account Current with the Township of Deptford.—Cr.
1798

March 14. By Sundry expenditures on the Highways amounting to.....	£ 43 10 1½
By balance remaining in the hands of James Jaggard.....	63 7 5

£107 6 6½

£109 8 1

AMOS COOPER.
JOHN S. WHITALL.
MICHAEL C. FISHER.

TOWNSHIP OF DEPTFORD.

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Election Return, 1797.

We, the Judge of Elections, Assessor & Collector of the Township of Deptford, in the County of Gloucester, do hereby certify, that having proceeded to receive the Votes of the Electors of said Township of Deptford, the following is a list of all the Persons Voted for, to serve in the 6th Congress of the United States from the fourth of March, 1797, & the number of votes received for each:

Jonathan Barton, Sixty-three votes.

Aaron Kitchel, thirty-two votes.

James Schumerman, Thirty-seven votes.

Thomas Stinson, forty votes.

Joseph Bloomfield, Thirty-seven Votes.

Joseph Cooper, forty votes.

Ebenezer Elmer, Thirty-two votes.

Jonathan Elmer, Three votes.

James H. Inley, Thirty-Nine votes.

Mark Tomson, Thirty-eight votes.

William Crane, Two votes.

In Testimony whereof we have hereunto Subscribed our Names and Affixed our Seals the Eleventh Day of January Dccc: One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven.

JOHN WILKINS, Judge. [L. S.]
ISAAC WILKINS, Assessor. [L. S.]
JONATHAN HARKER, Col'r. [L. S.]

Constable's Oath of Office, 1798.

I, John Johnson, do Solemnly and Sincerely promise and Swear—that I will well and truly Serve the State of New Jersey in the office of Constable for the township of Deptford in the County of Gloucester, that I will honestly and impartially summon, Impanel and return good and lawful men for Juries, able and Sufficient, and not Suspected or procured, as is or Shall be directed by law; that I will to the utmost of my power, faithfully and without delay, Execute all writs, precepts, process, warrants and Executions to me directed, and which shall Come to my hands, and truly return the Same; that, in the Exercise of my office, I will do no wrong to any, but will do right to all, and take none but lawful fees; that I will truly, diligently and honestly, without fraud, deceit, oppression, favour or partiality, do, Execute and perform all Services, acts and duties of my Said office, to the best of my knowledge, Judgment and ability.

JOHN JOHNSON.

I do hereby Certify that the above oath was taken the 17th day of April, 1798, before me.

WILM. TATEM,
Justice of the Peace.

Special Election, 1798.

Whereas the Inhabitants of the Township of Deptford at their Annual Meeting held on the 14th of last month did choose two Constables to serve the said Township for the present year—vizt, John Jessup and Benjamin Clarke—who have neglected or refused to qualify according to Law—thereby leaving the said Township of Deptford without a constable—and being in chace that is much wanted.—We the Township Committee request the Town Clerk to advertise the Electors of the Township of Deptford to assemble in Town meeting on Seventh day the fourteenth inst. (April) at One o'clock for the purpose of choosing one or more Constables. Also to Authorize the Town Clerk (or some other person) to receive the fines that delinquent Officers forfeit to the benefit of the Township—according to Law.

Dated at Woodbury the 5th April 1798.

JOHN S. WHITALL.

JAMES M. WHITEALL.

JOSUA L. HOWELL.

To Benjamin Bulen, Clerk of Deptford Township.

Oath of Office of Surveyor of Highways, 1798.

I, Amos Cooper, do Solemly and Sincerely promise and affirm that I will in all things to the best of my knowledge and understanding, will, Justly & faithfully execute the Office of a Surveyor of the Highways without favour or Partiality.

AMOS COOPER.

I Certify that on the Twenty-second day of March, 1798, appeared before me the Subscriber on behalf of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester Amos Cooper and was duly qualified to serve as one of the Surveyors of the Highways for the Township of Deptford for the year ensuing according to Law.

JN. BLACKWOOD.

Oath of Commissioner of Appeals, 1798.

I, Henry Roe, do Solemly and Sincerely promise and Swear, that I will, well, truly, and faithfully Execute the trust reposed in me, and perform my duty as a Commissioner of appeals in Cases of taxation for the township of Deptford, in the County of Gloucester, according to the best of my knowledge and understanding, without favour or partiality.

HENRY ROE.

I do hereby Certify that this day, the above oath was taken by the Said Henry Roe, before me, one of the Justices of the peace in and for the County of Gloucester. Given under my hand this 29th day of October, 1798.

WILM. TATEM.

Township Collector's Account, 1798.

Woodbury, 14th March, 1798.

Dr. The Collector (James B. Cooper) of the Township of Deptford

To . . . the amount of Asses'd Tax as per Duplicate..... £880 2 5
ditto Dog Tax 23 15

£903 17 5

In Account Current with said Township. Cr.

By . . . this sum paid the County Collector (Joel Westcott) per Receipt for State and County Tax, including his Compt.....	£226 7 2
By . . . this sum the Commissioners of Appas deducted from the undermentioned assessed Taxes:	
Samuel Pearce..... £0 4 6	
Mark Brown..... 9 47 1	
Thomas Wilson..... 2 6	16 47 1
By . . . this sum paid the Overseers of the Publick Highways:	
Isaac Collins..... £75	
James Jaggar..... 75	
Biddle Reeves..... 75	
Samuel Bennett..... 75	300
By . . . this sum paid the Township assessor (Isaac Wilkins) his fees a per acre account and Receipt.....	28 5 3
By . . . ditto Township Collector his fees	28 5 3
By . . . this sum for Licence on the warrant which the Constable (Henry Roe) recd for which I did not recover agreeable to his deposition.....	11 10 4
By . . . this sum all the freeholders	15
By . . . the balance remaining in the hands of the Township Collector.....	205 2 1 1
Deducted £1 2 6 and there remains £206 19 1 1	
	£903 17 5

We, the undersigned, chosen Freeholders for the Township of Deptford, having examined the Duplicate and accounts of James B. Cooper, Collector for said township, report that there remains in the hands of the said James B. Cooper the balance of Two hundred and eight pounds Two shillings, agreeable to the above statement, for the account and at the disposal of said Township.

Dated at Woodbury, the 14th March, 1798.

PHINEAS LORD.
JOSUA L. HOWELL.

Township Clerk's Oath of Office, 1798.

I, Benjamin Bulon, Clerk of the Township of Deptford, in the County of Gloucester, do Solemnly and sincerely affirm, that I will faithfully and honestly keep all the papers, writings, Books & records, by virtue of my office committed, and which from time to time shall be committed to me; and that I will in all things, to the best of my knowledge and understanding, perform the duties of my said office of Clerk, without favour or partiality.

Affirmed the 14th of March, 1798, before me, Justice of the peace in and for the County of Gloucester.

W^m. TATEM.*Township Collector's Oath of Office, 1798.*

I, James Jaggard, do Solemnly and sincerely promise and Swear, that I will in all things to the best of my knowledge and understanding, well, Justly and faithfully Execute the office of Collector of the publick taxes, for the town-ship of Deptford, in the County of Gloucester, for the year 1798.

JAMES JAGGARD.

Sworn and Subscribed the 11th day of September, 1798, before me.W^m. TATEM.*One of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Gloucester.**County Collector's Bond, 1798.*

Know all Men by these presents, that we, Joel Westcott, James Stratton, & Samuel P. Paul, of the County of Gloucester and State of New Jersey, are held and firmly bound unto the Board of chosen Freeholders of the County of Gloucester, in the sum of five hundred Pounds in Gold and Silver money, to be paid to the said Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Gloucester, their certain Attorney, or Successors in office; for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind our selves, and each of us by himself, for & in the whole, our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and each of us, firmly by these presents; Sealed with our Seals; Dated the eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight (1798).

The Condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bound Joel Westcott, Collector for the County of Gloucester, shall well and truly perform all the duties of his office as County Collector for the County aforesaid agreeably to Law, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to be and remain in full force & virtue.

JOEL WESTCOTT. [L.S.]
JAMES STRATTON. [L.S.]
SAM'L L. PAUL. [L.S.]

Sealed and done in the presence of

F. DAVERPORT,
ISRAEL LOCK.*Assessor's Oath of Office, 1799.*

I, Michael C. Fisher, Assessor of the Township of Deptford, do Solemnly and Sincerely promise and affirm, that I will truly, faithfully, honestly, and impartially value and assess the ratable estates in the Township of Deptford, in the County of Gloucester, and that, in making such valuations and Assessments, I will, to the best of my knowledge and Judgment, observe the directions of the Law respecting the same.

MICHAEL C. FISHER.

Affirmed before me, March 13th, 1799.

JOHN SPARKS.

Assessor's Oath of Office, 1812.

I, Thomas Bee, do Solemnly and Sincerely promise and affirm, that I will truly, faithfully, honestly, and impartially value and assess the ratable Estates in the town-ship of Deptford, in the County of Gloucester; and that, in making Such valuations and assessments, I will, to the best of my knowledge and Judgment, observe the directions of the Law Respecting the Same.

THOMAS BEE.

March 16th, 1812. Affid & Subscribed before me,

JAS^t MATLACK, J. Peace.*Overseer of Poor's Account, 1803.*

DR.—The Overseer of the Poor, Biddle Reeves,

1803.

March 12. To Balance remaining in his Hand, as per Settlement made this Day	\$138.77	\$138.77
" Cash rec'd of Mark Brown, late Collector..	200.00	200.00
" a fine rec'd.....	2.00	2.00
" amount of Solsays.....	2.77	2.77
Cash rec'd of Lydia Ward Lythe, Ward's third.....	6.67	6.67
" Cash rec'd Thomas Cox's Dividend.....	6.52	6.52
" Cash rec'd of Richard Clark, Hannah Gibson's third.....	23.11	23.11
	\$379.84	\$379.84

In Account Current with the Township of Deptford.—CR.

1804.

March. By the following Sums expended for the use of the Poor:		
" Thomas Seeds	\$14.00	
" Peter Olack	18.67	
" John	14.00	
" Margaret Tate	14.00	
" Hannah Gibson	10.53	
" Mary Hendrickson	26.00	
" Joseph Gibson	26.00	
" Joanna Serts	26.00	
" Mary Muckley	7.00	
" Julian Jackson	8.00	
" Margaret Burch	11.00	
" John	14.00	
" Lydia Ward	1.00	
" Margaret Holl	18.67	
" Martha Clark	28.00	
" Doct William N. Lunnis	1.25	
" Doct Thomas Hendry75	
" Marc Leaman	16.00	
" Moving Poor, &c.	5.00	
" Clothing & medicine	20.57	
" Wm Cail's Infant Child	10.00	
" Elizabeth Cruthers	2.00	
" Compensation for his Services	5.00	
		\$399.37

Balance remaining in Biddle Reeves' Hands.....

\$379.84

We, the undersigned (Township Committee), having examined and settled the Account of the Overseer of the Poor, Find a Balance of sixty nine Dollars and Eighty seven Cents remaining in his Hands unexpected.

Done at Woodberry, 12th March, 1804.

DAVID WAED,
JOHN TATEM, JCN^t,
WILLIAM COOPER,
HENRY RULON, JCN^t,
JEREMIAH WOOD,
Township Committee.

Election Return, 1804.

We, the Judge and Inspectors of Election of the Township of Deptford, in the County of Gloucester and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify, that having proceeded to receive the Votes of the Voters of the said Township, the following is a List of all the Candidates Voted for, for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and of the number of Votes for each.

Solomon Freleigh, One Hundred and forty-three Votes.
Alexander Carmichael, One Hundred & forty-three Votes.

Phineas Manning, One Hundred and forty-two Votes.

William Rossell, One Hundred and forty-two Votes.

Thomas Newbold, One Hundred and forty-three Votes.

More Farman, One Hundred and forty-three Votes.

Jacob Huffy, One Hundred and forty-two Votes.

Abijah Smith, One Hundred and forty-two Votes.

The whole number of Votes received one hundred & forty-three.

In Testimony whereof, we have hereunto Subscribed our Names and affixed our Seals, this Seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight Hundred and four (1804).

JOEL WESTCOTT, *Judge.* [L. S.]
JAMES MALLACK, *Ass'r.* [L. S.]
EPHRAIM MILLER, *Clerk.* [L. S.]

Ordinance Relating to Swine in Woodbury, 1804.

At an Annual Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Deptford held at Woodbury the 14th day of the 3d mo. (March) 1804. Said meeting taking into consideration the damage done by Swine in the Streets of Woodbury, by their rooting therein, and on unimproved Lots, and particularly, their destruction of ornamental trees in tearing up the roots thereof, Do Resolve,

That after the first day of April next, every Swine of six months old & upwards, found in the street, without two twisted wire rings in his Snout, may be taken up by any person living in said Town & impounded, and the owner be subject to a penalty of twenty-five Cents, and every Pig of three months old, or younger, if weaned from its mother, without one twisted ring, may be impounded, and the owner be subject to the penalty of twelve and a half cents, and if no owner appears within three days after impounding, the person who has impounded said swine shall put rings in his, or their noses, for which he shall receive twelve and a half cents for each ring, to be paid for by the owner of said swine; but if no owner appears within said time, the person who has impounded said swine may, with the approbation in writing of any two Freeholders in the town of Woodbury, sell said swine, and the money arising therefrom to be appropriated to the payment of damages done by swine in the town of Woodbury aforesaid.

BENJAMIN RULON, *Ck.*

Election Return, 1806.

A true List of the Names of all the Candidates nominated in the County of Gloucester in the State of New Jersey to be Voted for at the annual Election in October next, with the Offices proposed for each of them respectively:

For members of the Legislative Council: Joseph Rogers, Samuel W. Harrison, Joseph Cooper, John Brick.

For members of the General Assembly: Robert Newell, Benjamin Rulon, Jasper Ireland, John Brick, John Gill, Reuben Clark, Enoch Risley, Thomas Clark, Junr., Abraham Inskip, Amos Cooper, Richard Bigbee, Matthew Gill, Senr., Samuel Clement, Michael C. Fisher, Samuel W. Harrison, Jos. C. Swett, Samuel French (farmer), Richard M. Cooper, Abel Clement.

For Sheriff: Richard Matlack, Ephraim Miller, Micajah Clement, Joshua Eldredge, Joseph V. Clark, Isaac Pine.

For Coroners: Joseph Sloan, James Miller, Daniel Lake, Enoch Risley, John Clark, Jacob Stokes, John Pissant, Daniel Carroll, Jonathan Steelman, Mark Brown, Isaac Hughes, Aaron Wood, Joseph Collins, Cooper Paul.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this first Day of September, A.D. One Thousand and eight Hundred and Six.

C. OGDEN, *Ck.*

For AMOS CAMPBELL, *Clerk of the Township of Deptford.*

Election Return, 1808.

We, the Judge and inspectors of Election of the Township of Deptford in the County of Gloucester do hereby certify, that having proceeded to receive the votes of the voters of the said Township the following is a list of all the candidates voted for, of the offices proposed for them, and of the number of votes of each.

For members of the tenth congress of the United States:

Adam Boyd hath Ninety votes.....	90
Ebenezer Elmer hath Fifty two votes.....	52

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The whole number of votes received is one hundred and forty-two votes.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed our seals this ninth day of March in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and eight (1808).

JAMES B. CALDWELL, *Judge of Election.* [L. S.]

AARON WOOD, *Ass'r.* [L. S.]

THOMAS WOOD, *Clerk.* [L. S.]

Accounts for Coffins Furnished.

1809, August 22th. Dr. to John Simmerman,
To Making a Bulg Lin Coffin for Benj' Snadwood Son of James
Smadwood..... \$9.00

1810, January 15th. Dr. to John Simmerman,
To Making a Ridge Lin Coffin for Mother-in-law of Benjamin Hains. \$9.00

1811, March 3th. Dr. to John Simmerman,
To Making Coffin for Clitura Stewart Died at Margaret Fitzpat-
rick's..... \$9.00

Names of Voters at Special Election for Congress, 1810.

A pole list of the Votes taken in the Township of Deptford in One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten at the Election for a Congress Man to Supply the Place of Gov'l James Cox (who has deceased) in the Eleventh Congress of the United States as p'r the Gov'inor Proclamation, 1810, held on the Thertyeth day of October at the House of Ebeneezer Witney Inkeeper and on the Therty first day of the aforesaid Month at the Court House in Woodbury.

1. Henry Rulon.	14. John Cade.
2. William Tatum, Jr.	15. Josiah Clark, Jr.
3. Ephraim Miller.	16. Hezekiah Heppard.
4. Isaac Collins, Senr.	17. Abel Rulon.
5. Steeven Simes.	18. Richard French.
Fifteen minutes past three O'clock P. M. then the Pole apjnd to the Cort House in Woodbury unto Eleven O'clock A. M., and there appears to be five Votes Taken.	19. Peter Wheaton, Jr.
6. William Tatum, Esqr.	20. John M. Gibson.
7. Samuel Ladd.	21. John Woodard.
8. Henry Roe, Senr.	22. Aaron Hews.
9. Doctor Thomas Hendry.	23. Wm. Lawrence.
10. Charles Ogden, Esqr.	24. Wm. Brick.
11. Amos Cooper, Esqr.	25. Mark Brown.
Twenty minutes past 12 o'clock the Pole apjnd until Two oclo A.M. and there appears Next Day to be Eleven Votes taken.	26. Capt. John Zane, Esqr.
12. Samuel Clark.	27. William Hopper.
13. Isaac Wilkins.	28. Job Brown.
At seven o'clock the pole then closed after taking thirty four votes. Woodbury October 31st 1810.	29. Samuel C. Wood.
	30. William Bennet.
	31. Cpt. Randall Sparks.
	32. Thomas Sandrews.
	33. Thomas Scott, Jr.
	34. Caleb Sister.

WILLIAM TATEM, JR., *Judge.*
EPHRAIM MILLER, *Ass'r.*
JOSIAH CLARK, *T / C.*
ABE RULON, *Clerk T. M.*

Ye Old Time Account against the Township.

1812.	Deptford Township Dr. to Jesse Smith.
March 12.	
To 1 1/2 Gill Gin.....	\$0.6
To Point of Lishon Wine.....	.50
To 3/4 Point Gin.....	.25
To 1 Datto, Datto.....	.25
To 1 1/2 Gill Datto, Datto.....	.60
To 6 Diners.....	3.00
To 1 1/2 Point Aleely at Diner.....	.25
To 1/2 Min. Beer at Datto.....	.25
To 1 1/2 Point Spirit at Datto.....	.25
To 1/2 Point Gin.....	.25
To Stigars.....	18 1/2
To 1/2 Point Gin.....	.25
To 1 Datto, Datto.....	.25
To 8 Suppers a 37 1/2 Cents.....	3.00
	\$8.81

HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

The following indorsement was written on the back of the above bill of liquid items:

"At an Annual Town meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Deptford Held at the Court-House the 11th day of March, 1812.

"It was agreed that the Committee mentioned appointed to Count the Votes for officers of said Township should have their expenses paid by said Township while engaged therein. And the sum being the full of said expenses—The Collector is hereby authorized to discharge the same, it being eight dollars and 81 cents.

"SAML. WEBSTER, JUR. C.R."

Transfer of Township Books, 1812.

I Henry Rulon do Solemnly Sincerly and Truly declare and affirme that I have Given up all the Books and Papers with the Election Box, that belongs to the Township of Deptford in the County of Gloucester unto Samuel Webster Jr my Successor in office.

HENRY RULON late Town Clk.

Woodbury 3 mo 14th 1812, At & subscribed Before me

JAS MATLACK.

Suppression of Vice and Immorality.

At a town-meeting of the citizens of Deptford, held at the Court-House, March 5, 1813, the following resolution was adopted:

As vice and immorality prevail at the present day to a considerable degree among us—when the appearances of Divine judgment are marked by recent calamitous events—the pestilence which walketh in darkness in our vicinity are indications of guilt and danger too visible to be mistaken, and too alarming not to be felt. The perversions and diverse visitations of the Justice of the Supreme being, together with state of Religion, and the prevalence of impurity in various forms and degrees, give us great reason to use our best endeavors for the promotion of Morality and Virtue.

Wherefore, Resolved by the inhabitants of the township of Deptford in Town Meeting legally assembled, that a committee of the said township be and is hereby appointed, consisting of the following persons:

John Reeves.	Levi Hopper.
Joseph Clement.	James Davis.
James B. Caldwell.	John G. Whitall.
Richard Snowdon.	Paul Cooper.
James Matlack, Esq.	Isaac Collins.
James Saunders.	James Cooper.
Amos Cooper, Esq.	Andrew Dilks.
Nathaniel Todd.	Joseph Dilks, Esq.
John Tatum, Jr.	Edward Turner.
Franklin Bavenjort.	John Tice, Esq.
Charles Ogden.	James Hopkins, Esq.
Phineas Lord.	James Jaggar, Esq.
Jonathan Brown.	John Raubo.
Edmund Brewer.	Merton Stille.
Henry Roe.	John S. Whetall.
Biddle Reeves.	Peter String.
Joseph Reeves.	J. B. Smallwood.
Aaron Wood.	William Nicholson.
Joshua Lord.	John Marshall, Esq.
William Cooper.	John Swope.
Marmaduke Wood.	George Ward.
William Tatam, Jr.	Thomas Bee.
Samuel Whitall.	Benjamin W. Wilkins.
William Horvey.	William Jones.

And that this Committee be requested to present and bring forward agreeably to Law, before any Justice of the Peace in the aforesaid township, all and every person whom they may find guilty of vice and Immorality, and that we, the inhabitants above mentioned, will defend all persons who shall convict the guilty within the limits of the said township.

Resolved, That copies of the above preamble and resolution, signed by the presiding officer and clerk of this meeting, be sent to each township in Gloucester County.

JAMES MATLACK,
Presiding Officer.

SAMUEL WEBSTER, JUNR., Clerk.

Taxes Remitted, 1810.

The following is a Statement of all the taxes Remitted by us the Subscribers, Commissioners of Appeal for the Township of Deptford in the year 1810

Josiah Hinckman	\$650	
John G. Williams	582	
Samuel Porch	750	
John Watson overeight	175	
Asphy W. Tal	100	
Hans of Isaac Wilkins	900	
Jacob Park, Junr.	200	
Mark Clement	450 Dog tax	
Wm. H. Gardner	50 16-2 Tax	
John P. Thompson	100 Dog tax	
John D. Williams	450 Dog tax	16-80
Andrew Ware	50 Dog tax	
William Crump	50 Dog tax	
Thomas Rehms	50 Dog tax	
James Jaggar Jr	6-00 Exempt	
Moses Wilson	600 Do Do Do	12-00
Total.....		\$6247

Woodbury, Novth 12th, 1816.

THOMAS BEE,
JAMES JAGGARD,

Bill for Sheep Killed, 1820.

Glooucester, ss.

Stephen Clark's	} on application to receive a Compensation for damages done by DOGS to Sheep.
Return of Loss on Sheep	

Whereupon Thomas L. Sparks & Wm C. Dilkes Viewers called upon by Stephen Clark to view Sheep killed by DOGS; having made out a return duly executed and affirmed to pursuant to an Act in such case made & provided.

Which return returns of record and Sets forth the damage to be

Cts.	
" two dead slain at	175 each
three mortally wounded	200 Do 6-00
two badly wounded	100 Do 2-00
eight Slightly wounded	50 Do 4-00
Taxes for Appraisers	75 Do 1-50
Do for Justice of the peace	50 Do 1-00

\$17-50

THOMAS L. SPARKS, appraiser

STEPHEN CLARK, owner

May 24th 1820.

JAMES MATLACK, J. Peace.

In Testimony that the above is truly transacted from my Docket I have set my hand & seal this 31st day of May 1820.

[SEAL]

JAMES MATLACK,
J. of the Peace.

TOWN CLERKS, 1809-83.

1809. David C. Wood.	1841-45. William D. Scott.
1810-11. Henry Rulon.	1846-47. Samuel E. Tatam.
1812. Samuel Webster, Jr.	1848-49. William R. H. Saller.
1813. William Roe.	1850, 1852-53. Benjamin F. Carter.
1814. William Saller.	1851. William R. Mankin.
1815. Thomas Saunders.	1854-60. Henry C. Clark.
1816. James Roe.	1861. Josiah S. Franklin.
1817-19. Jacob Glover.	1862-63. James Moore.
1820. J. -eph Saunders.	1864-70. George E. Pierson.
1821-25. John C. Smallwood.	1871-77, 1879. Geo. W. Gardiner.
1826-29. 1832. Chalkley Glover.	1878. James M. Saller.
1830-31. Josiah S. Franklin.	1880-81. C. Selder Johnson.
1832-33. John B. Harrison.	1882-83. John T. Pierson.
1839-40. George M. Paul.	

ASSESSORS, 1809-83.

1809. Joseph Hinckman.	1848-50. Samuel E. Tatam.
1810-11. Ephraim Miller.	1851-53. William Rambo.
1812-14, 1818-21. Thomas Bee.	1854-56. Joseph Carter.
1815. Elijah Porch.	1857-58. Charles C. Ford.
1816. Aaron Wood.	1859-61. James H. Pierson.
1817. Henry Roe, Jr.	1862-64. Thomas P. Mathers.
1822-24, 1826-43. Joseph Saunders.	1868-70. Adon W. Cuttell.
1828-32. Josiah S. Franklin.	1871-73. Edward P. Stewart.
1844-45, 1856-67. David B. Leslie.	1874. Samuel Tatam.
1846-47. William D. Scott.	1875-76. Chalkley Dusill.

COLLECTORS, 1809-83.

1809, 1815-18. John Rambow.	1813. Josiah Clark.
	1814. James Hinckman.
	1816. Benjamin Witkins.
	1817. John D. Scott.

1811.—Ephraim Miller.	1853.—Robert Brewer.
1811.—Amos Campbell.	1854—55.—William E. Hopkins.
1811.—Joseph Saunders.	1857.—Clement Whittall.
1811.—John S. Curtis.	1858—59.—John L. Estell.
1812—13.—1842—45.—Joseph Franklin	1861—69.—John Clark.
1818—20.—Samuel E. Tatam.	1870.—Joseph Paul.
1819.—Moises W. Mickle.	1871—72.—William S. Cattell.
1821—1846—49.—George M. Paul.	1873.—Ezekiel C. Mount.
1821—52.—Edwin Stokes.	1874—83.—Michael Hays Perry.

FREEHOLDERS, 1809—1853.

1809.—Joshua L. Howell and Amos Cooper.	1822.—Paul Sears, Joseph Dilkes, Jesse Smith, Jeremiah J. Fisher, and Josiah Stokes.
1810.—Amos Cooper and Benjamin Rubin.	1823.—Ames Clark, Paul Sears, Charles Wilkins, Jesse Smith, and Josiah Heritage.
1811.—James Hopkins, Esq., and Randal Shanks.	1824.—Paul Sears, Jesse Smith, J. J. Foster, Charles Wilkins, and Amos Cattell.
1812.—James Matlack and James Saunders.	1825—26.—Jesse Smith, Charles Wilkins, Paul Sears, Randall W. Morgan, and Samuel M. Reeves.
1813.—Job Brown and William Tatam, Jr.	1827.—James Matlack, Esq., R. W. Morgan, C. Wilkins, P. Sears, and Jesse Smith.
1814.—Job Brown and Savil Wils-on.	1828.—J. J. Foster, Josiah Tatam, John Wilkins, Jr., Jesse Smith, and Peter Rambo.
1815.—James Matlack, Esq., and Biddle Reeves.	1829.—J. Smith, Paul Sears, Charles Wilkins, and Josiah Heritage.
1816—18.—Biddle Reeves and James Matlack.	1830.—J. J. Foster, Charles F. Wilkins, James L. Gibbs, Paul Sears, and John Downe.
1819.—James Matlack and Job Brown.	1831.—Randall W. Morgan, P. Sears, J. L. Gibbs, C. F. Wilkins, and J. J. Foster.
1820—21.—James Matlack and Henry Osborn.	1832.—R. W. Morgan, Thomas Bee, Paul Sears, C. F. Wilkins, and J. J. Foster.
1822.—Benjamin Wilkins and Ephraim Miller.	1833.—J. J. Foster, James Matlack, Josiah Heritage, Paul Sears, and Jesse Smith.
1823.—Jacob Ogden and Benjamin Wilkins.	1834.—Joseph Saunders, Josiah Heritage, P. Sears, Jesse Smith, and Charles Knight.
1824—27.—1833—37.—Jacob Glover and Benjamin Wilkins.	1835.—R. W. Morgan, Charles Knight, Paul Sears, James Matlack, and Joseph Saunders.
1828.—James Matlack and Jacob Glover.	1836—37.—Joseph Saunders, James Matlack, James Davis, Charles Knight, and Joseph Stokes.
1829—30.—1832.—Jacob Glover and Joseph Dilks.	1838.—J. Saunders, Ephraim Miller, J. Davis, Charles Knight, and J. Matlack.
1831.—Joseph Dilks and Josiah Tatam.	1839.—J. Saunders, C. Knight, George M. Paul, James Matlack, and J. Davis.
1830—39.—John B. Jessup and James Matlack.	1840.—Charles Knight, J. Saunders, Peter Snyder, James Davis, and Daniel Lamb.
1840—41.—1843—47.—Michael C. Fisher and John B. Jessup.	1841.—Daniel Lamb, David B. Leslie, Joseph Saunders, Charles Hopkins, and Charles Knight.
1842.—M. C. Fisher and Joshua Matlack.	1842.—C. Hopkins, Joseph Saunders, Daniel Lamb, Daniel J. Packer, and James Davis.
1846—50.—Joseph Saunders and Benjamin C. Tatam.	1843.—Joseph Saunders, John Cattell, J. Davis, Griffith M. Hopkins, and D. J. Packer.
1851.—1853—54.—William R. Tatam and Joseph Franklin.	1844.—Josiah S. Franklin, James Davis, D. J. Packer, G. M. Hopkins, and John Cattell.
1852.—William R. Tatam and William R. Clark.	1845—46.—Edward H. Saunders, G. M. Hopkins, J. S. Franklin, J. Cattell, and D. J. Packer.
1855—57.—Joseph Tatam and Joseph Clement.	1847.—James L. Gibbs, G. M. Hopkins, E. H. Saunders, J. S. Franklin, and D. J. Packer.
1858—60.—William C. Sparks and Carlton P. Stokes.	1848.—D. J. Packer, J. S. Franklin, Henry Bradshaw, James L. Gibbs, and Joseph W. Reeves.
1861—63.—Samuel Hopkins and Nathan S. Abbott.	1849.—William R. Tatam, Joseph Clement, Jr., John M. Saunders, D. J. Packer, and Isaac Lodge.
1864.—Samuel Hopkins and Daniel J. Packer.	1850.—Joseph Clement, Jr., William C. Sparks, William R. Tatam, John M. Saunders, and D. J. Packer.
1865—67.—Daniel J. Packer and Ezekiel C. Mount.	1851.—George M. Paul, James Cooper, Charles Sterling, Benjamin L. Gibbs, and Joseph Clement, Jr.
1868—69.—E. C. Mount and John L. C. Tatam.	1852.—Robert Brewer, B. L. Gibbs, Joseph Clement, J. Cooper, and G. M. Paul.
1869—70.—J. L. C. Tatam and William Knight.	1853.—G. M. Paul, James Cooper, Richard M. Wilkins, Harper Davis, and Samuel H. Kirby.
1871—73.—George B. Ward and Caleb C. Panceast.	1854.—James Cooper, Harper Davis, S. H. Kirby, Edwin Stokes, and Isaac Lotze.
1874.—C. C. Panceast and Edward P. Stewart.	1855.—Edwin Stokes, Benjamin P. Howell, Harper Davis, S. H. Kirby, and Josiah Budd.
1875—76.—Edward P. Stewart and Henry M. Leap.	1856.—William C. Sparks, George B. Ward, J. Budd, B. F. Howell, and E. Stokes.
1877.—Henry M. Leap and Isaac Jaggard.	1857.—B. P. Howell, J. Budd, W. C. Sparks, George B. Ward, and Joseph Z. Pierson.
1878—79.—Isaac F. Jaggard and D. Cooper Cattell.	1858.—George B. Ward, Benjamin C. Tatam, David Fletcher, D. J. Packer, and Samuel Hopkins.
1880.—D. C. Cattell and James A. Pisch.	1859.—Ezekiel C. Mount, B. C. Tatam, D. Fletcher, D. J. Packer, and Samuel Hopkins.
1881—82.—James A. Porch and Randall M. Stevenson.	1860.—E. C. Mount, D. Fletcher, B. C. Tatam, D. J. Packer, and Samuel Hopkins.
1883.—R. M. Stevenson and Philip A. Mason.	1861—62.—Alfred C. Githens, William Rambo, B. C. Tatam, D. J. Packer, and E. C. Mount.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE, 1809—1853.

1809.—Thomas Bee, James Saunders, Savil Wilson, Samuel Ladd, and Biddle Reeves.	1863.—E. C. Mount, D. Fletcher, B. C. Tatam, D. J. Packer, and E. Stokes.
1810.—James Saunders, Thomas Bee, Randal Sparks, Samuel Ladd, and William Cooper.	1864.—B. P. Howell, J. Budd, W. C. Sparks, George B. Ward, and Joseph Z. Pierson.
1811.—James Saunders, Samuel Wood, Esq., James Matlack, Esq., James Stephens, and John Tatam, Jr.	1865.—George B. Ward, Benjamin C. Tatam, David Fletcher, D. J. Packer, and Samuel Hopkins.
1812.—William Cooper, Joshua Lord, Henry Rulon, Jonathan Brown, and James Saunders.	1866.—William C. Sparks, George B. Ward, J. Budd, B. F. Howell, and E. Stokes.
1813.—Jonathan Brown, James Matlack, Esq., John Marshall, John Cooper, and Josiah Tatam.	1867.—B. P. Howell, J. Budd, W. C. Sparks, George B. Ward, and Joseph Z. Pierson.
1814.—Job Brown, James Stephens, James Saunders, Ward Wilkins, and Joseph B. Shryewood.	1868.—Ezra T. Moore, B. C. Tatam, D. Fletcher, D. J. Packer, and Samuel Hopkins.
1815.—John Tatam, Jr., William Cooper, Aaron Wood, Marmaduke Wood, and John Morrow.	1869.—E. C. Mount, D. Fletcher, B. C. Tatam, D. J. Packer, and Samuel Hopkins.
1816.—John Morrow, Jonathan Brown, William Cooper, Marmaduke Wood, and Josiah Tatam.	1870.—E. C. Mount, D. Fletcher, B. C. Tatam, D. J. Packer, and Samuel Hopkins.
1817.—Samuel Wood, Marmaduke Wood, Jacob Glover, Thomas Bee, and Josiah Tatam.	1871.—E. C. Mount, D. Fletcher, B. C. Tatam, D. J. Packer, and Samuel Hopkins.
1818.—Paul Sears, Mark Brown, Josiah Heritage, Josiah Tatam, and Ephraim Miller.	1872.—E. C. Mount, D. Fletcher, B. C. Tatam, D. J. Packer, and Samuel Hopkins.
1819.—J. Seigh Wilson, Benjamin Andrus, Moreton Stille, Job Brown, and Josiah Heritage.	1873.—E. C. Mount, D. Fletcher, B. C. Tatam, D. J. Packer, and Samuel Hopkins.
1820.—James Davis, Jesse Smith, William Saller, John D. Scott, and Joseph Wilson.	1874.—E. C. Mount, D. Fletcher, B. C. Tatam, D. J. Packer, and Samuel Hopkins.
1821.—Paul Sears, John Downe, Jesse Smith, Charles Wilkins, and James Davis.	1875.—E. C. Mount, D. Fletcher, B. C. Tatam, D. J. Packer, and Samuel Hopkins.

- 1863.—W. Rambo, A. T. Cithens, B. S. Thackara, Isaac C. Stevenson, and Edward P. Stewart.
 1866.—James Moore, E. P. Stewart, L. C. Stevenson, B. S. Thackara, and W. Rambo.
 1867.—Branson L. Ore, William A. Mullen, E. P. Stewart, L. C. Stevenson, and S. Thackara.
 1868.—John C. Budd, Henry M. Leap, Branson L. Ore, William A. Mullen, and E. P. Stewart.
 1869-70.—William E. Hopkins, J. C. Budd, H. M. Leap, W. A. Mullen, and E. P. Stewart.
 1871.—E. P. Stewart, H. M. Leap, John C. Turner, Benjamin T. Haines, and Charles T. Malony.
 1872.—John Stewart, H. M. Leap, John C. Turner, B. T. Haines, and C. T. Malony.
 1873-74.—Robert S. Muller, John Stewart, C. T. Malony, B. T. Haines, and J. C. Turner.
 1875.—J. C. Turner, George M. Eastlack, C. T. Malony, John G. Stewart, and Robert Muller.
 1876-77.—J. C. Turner, L. C. Stevenson, Isaac Carson, G. M. Eastlack, and Robert S. Muller.
 1878.—Ellison K. Turner, Isaac Carson, L. C. Stevenson, G. M. Eastlack, and J. C. Turner.
 1879.—E. K. Turner, Isaac Carson, and E. P. Stewart.
 1880-82.—E. K. Turner, Edward P. Stewart, and C. T. Malony.
 1883.—Edward P. Stewart, Allison K. Turner, and Benjamin T. Haines.

CONSTABLES, 1809-1882.

1809-13	Andrew Ware.	1831-33	John Cade.
	John Cade.		Isaiah Dill.
1814	John Cade.	1834-35	Isaiah Dill.
	Thomas Whitecar, ¹		Samuel Kemble.
1815	John Cade.	1836	Samuel Coles.
	Job Jennings.	1837-38	Samuel Coles.
1816	John Cade.	1839	Samuel Kemble.
	Jacob Dehart.	1840	John Cade.
1817-18	Andrew Ware.	1841	Samuel Coles.
	Ward Wilson.	1842-44	Samuel Coles.
1819	Andrew Ware.	1845-46	Samuel Coles.
	Chester Dilkes.	1847	Warner Cooper.
1820	Andrew Ware.	1848-52	John W. Chew.
	Jacob Dehart.	1853	Josiah Budd.
1821	Andrew Ware.	1854	Samuel Kemble.
	William Turner.	1855-56	John Clark.
1822	William Turner.	1867-70	Edward S. Parker.
	Thomas Scott.	1871	George C. Cattell.
1823	John Smallwood.	1872-76	Edward S. Stewart.
	John Cade.	1877-83	Jonathan D. Cunard.
1824-27	John Cade.		John Cade.
	William Turner.		
1828	John Cade.		
1829-30	Richard H. Tice.		

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Almonesson is a small hamlet situated on the eastern border of the township, near the Camden County line. The hamlet derives its name from Almonesson Creek, on which the town is built. Just who the pioneer settler was is unknown to any one now living in this vicinity, but it is positively known that there was a grist-mill here as early as 1800, and that soon thereafter the property was purchased by Daniel Lamb, who, in 1830, removed the grist-mill, and built in its place a cotton-factory, also built several of the dwellings that are now standing in the hamlet for the accommodation of the factory operatives. As soon as this was accomplished the place became known as *Lambtown*, and is so spoken of at

¹ Job Jennings and James Hinckman were elected Dec. 26, 1814, to fill vacancy.

the present time by many of the middle-aged and older inhabitants, and the present name of Almonesson was given to the village in 1872 or 1873, when a post-office was established at this place.

The factory was destroyed by water in 1842, when the property was purchased by Joseph Conrow, who, in 1854 or 1855, built a brick grist mill, and in 1873 a Mr. Carman had become owner of the property, when he removed the brick mill, and erected in its place the present frame grist-mill, now owned by Joseph Rawl, or Roll, and operated by Nathan Jennings, miller.

The pioneer store at this place was kept by Daniel Lamb, who commenced the mercantile business here when he built the cotton-factory. Mr. Lamb has been succeeded in the mercantile business by Samuel Kirby, Joseph Conrow, James A. Porch, John Stewart, Fruth Wood, and George C. Cattell, the present merchant. The store property is owned by Joshua Cunard.

Among the blacksmiths that have worked at this place we find the names of Jonathan Heulings, William H. Carter, George C. Cattell, and Joseph North, the present blacksmith. The wheelwrights have been John Heulings, Robert Morgan, and John Simmerson, who is now the village wheelwright, and William G. Estlack is the village shoemaker. The first postmaster at Almonesson was Fruth Wood, and the present one is George C. Cattell, appointed in 1882. Among the oldest male inhabitants of this vicinity are Amos Cattell and Isaac F. Jaggard, each of whom has known Lambtown and Almonesson since the building of the first house in the place.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Almonesson.—Methodism at Lambtown, or Almonesson, owes its existence, no doubt, to Rev. Henry F. Cattell, who was a resident of this vicinity and a local preacher in the Methodist Church. He was in the habit of holding meetings wherever there was an opportunity, and in 1839 or 1840 a new school-house was built at Almonesson, and the deed specified "for school purposes, and meetings occasionally," whereupon Mr. Cattell took every occasion to comply with the terms of the deed, and the school-house was occupied by the Methodists till 1868, when their present neat and commodious little house of worship was erected.

Mr. Cattell not only filled the position of local preacher, but acted as class-leader until after the organization of the society, and among his members we find the following names: H. F. Cattell and wife, Samuel Morgan, James A. Porch and wife, James Springer and wife, Edward Barber, Ocean Westcott and wife, Joseph Estlack and wife, Isaac F. Jaggard, Mary Jaggard, Susan Lord. John P. Curtis was also a local preacher at this place, and had been such for some time previous to the organization of the society.

In the spring of 1868 the question of a new church building, separate from the school building, was discussed, and it was decided to build, when the follow-

ing building committee was appointed: Samuel Peacock, Isaac F. Jaggard, and James A. Porch.

During the summer of 1868 the present frame meeting-house was built, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, the lot upon which the church stands being donated by Mr. John Stewart. The corner-stone was laid in August by Rev. Samuel Vanzant, the presiding elder of the district, according to the formula of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in October of the same year the church was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Whitecar, with the services usual upon such occasions.

This society was placed on the circuit or charge with Blackwoodtown, and its first regular preacher was Rev. Joseph Stout. Among the ministers upon this charge we find the names of Revs. J. J. Sleeper, William Brooks, —— Woolston, —— Edwards, Samuel Parker, —— White, John Stockton. This church was subsequently placed on the Hedding Circuit, where there appears to have been Revs. Johnson, —— Thompson, —— Lysel, D. Waters, P. Y. Calder, —— Edwards, J. P. Conley, and Henry Zeller, the present pastor.

The first trustees of the church were Henry F. Cattell, Jacob F. Davis, James W. Pierce, and James Porch. The present class-leaders are Isaac F. Jaggard, Amos Cattell, and Edward Howey; Stewards, I. F. Jaggard, E. Howey, and George C. Estlack; Trustees, I. F. Jaggard, Amos Cattell, G. C. Estlack, E. Howey, Peter Budd, James A. Porch, and George W. Estlack. Mr. Jaggard is also superintendent of the Sunday-school, with an average attendance of fifty pupils and ten teachers.

Westville is located in the extreme northwest point of the township, as well as that of the county, and on the line of the Woodbury and Camden turnpike, as well as on the line of the West Jersey Railroad; also on the left bank of Big Timber Creek.

The little old town takes its name from Thomas West, who lived here as early as 1755, and at the beginning of the present century, and owned the land upon which the town is built. A tavern was kept here during the Revolutionary war, but attained no distinction as the headquarters of either American or British officers; neither was this place a strategic point worth striving for by either of the contending forces. In the early part of the present century Mr. West died, and his large plantation was divided and sold to parties not akin to the West family. That portion of the land lying west or southwest from the turnpike was purchased by Michael Newbold, and that portion now lying west of the railroad is still in possession of the Newbold heirs or descendants.

The old tavern was kept in 1828 by Thomas Knight, an uncle of the senior Thomas Knight, now a wheelwright in the village. As late as 1836 there were but seven houses in what is now the town of Westville.

In 1836 the old tavern was kept by Thomas Williams. Since then the house has been rebuilt, and

is now owned by the Kendrick estate; also thirty-three acres of land on the east side of the turnpike, and the wheelwright- and blacksmith-shops on the west side of the turnpike, now occupied by Henry Stanley. The Kendrick estate also own a large number of the houses and lots in the village.

The pioneer store at this place was kept by Isaac Doughten, in 1820, in the building now occupied by H. Stanley as a wheelwright-shop. At that time Mr. Doughten owned the land on both sides of the turnpike, and built the old store building. He was succeeded in the mercantile business by Benjamin Brown, and Brown by Joseph Conrow, both in the old Doughten store, the latter being the last merchant in the old store, about 1858.

The next merchant in Westville was E. C. Mount, a carpenter by trade. He built the store house in which his son, Clement C. Mount, is now doing business. Here he continued in trade until his decease. The third store building in this town was that of Charles Redfield, just south of what is now Pratt's store. Joseph W. Pratt's store, between the turnpike and railroad, was built in 1879, and is now kept by Mr. Pratt.

The pioneer wheelwright in this place was John Chapman, who commenced business here in 1836. David Bowers was also one of the early wheelwrights in this town, as was also a man named Ellis. Thomas Knight commenced the wheelwright business here in 1843, in Doughten's old shop, and subsequently purchased the property he now owns, where he is still carrying on the wheelwright and blacksmith business. Mr. Knight was born in Woodbury in 1820. His father, John Knight, was also a native of this county.

The pioneer postmaster at Westville was Isaac Doughten, who kept the office in his store. He was succeeded by Benjamin Brown, and Brown by Conrow, and Conrow by Mr. Mount. The office is now kept in Mount's store, with Elwood C. Mount as postmaster.

The pioneer blacksmith at this place was Hartley Brick, whose shop was down near the creek, at the old crossing. He commenced business here as early as 1825. Isaac Doughten was the next blacksmith, in his old shop, and was succeeded by Thomas Knight.

In 1838 there was in the village one tavern, kept by R. Dillmore; two stores, C. C. Mount and J. W. Pratt; two wheelwrights, two blacksmith-shops, Methodist Episcopal Church, school-house, post-office, railroad station, and a population of nearly two hundred and fifty.

Methodist Protestant Church.—The church edifice, a small frame building, was built by the Presbyterians in 1860, and in 1868 it was purchased by Mr. Thackara, of Woodbury, for the Methodists of Westville, since which time it has been occupied by that denomination. This society is connected with Barnabas, with Rev. R. B. Waples the present pastor, and has a membership of forty-five, with Barclay Small

and William Patterson as class-leaders. The trustees in 1883 were William Patterson, Alexander Cobden, Zachariah Patterson, David Thompson, and Thomas Knight, Jr.

The Sunday-school connected with this society was organized in 1860, with Josiah Barber as superintendent. The present superintendent is Alexander Cobden, with a school of fifty pupils and teachers.

Wenonah is situated on the main line of the West Jersey Railroad, $11\frac{1}{3}$ miles from Camden ferry, six miles in an air-line from the Delaware River, three miles from Woodbury, the county-seat of Gloucester County, and one mile from the flourishing village of Mantua. It is in the midst of a beautifully rolling country, surrounded on all sides by some of the most highly cultivated and most valuable farm lands, in a State where the average value of land per acre is greater than in any other State in the Union.

The charter of the company, upon whose lands the town is situated, reads as follows:

"An Act to Incorporate the Mantua Land and Improvement Company, approved Feb. 21, 1871.

"WHEREAS, Horatio J. Mulford, Samuel A. Whitney, George Wood, John M. Moore, and others, their associates, own and have contracted to purchase certain tracts of land situated in the county of Gloucester, on and near the route of the West Jersey Railroad, which, with other land on and near said railroad, they intend to divide into lots and tracts, with the object, as well of laying out a town, as of improving the country through which said railroad passes; and it is necessary, for the success of the undertaking, that they shall possess corporate powers, and shall be able to convey from time to time to purchasers, and to do all acts expedient or necessary, notwithstanding the death of any of said associates, therefore,

"1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That William J. Sewell, Thomas P. Carpenter, George Wood, Samuel A. Whitney, Samuel Hopkins, Horatio J. Mulford, George S. Harris, John F. Starr, John M. Moore, Benjamin F. Lee, and William F. Allen, and their associates, and all other persons who shall become subscribers to the capital stock hereby created, and their successors, shall be, and they hereby are, created a body politic and corporate, by the name of 'The Mantua Land and Improvement Company.'

"2. And be it enacted, That the capital stock of the said company shall be \$150,000, with the liberty to increase the same to \$300,000, to be divided into shares of 50 each."

The above-named incorporators were made the first board of directors of the company.

The tract of land is bounded on the south and west by Mantua Creek (a navigable stream to within half a mile of the property), and has an average elevation of more than fifty feet above its waters, rising to a summit of about one hundred feet, giving a surface of ground than which nothing more desirable for facility of drainage could be required.

The town plot, as now laid out, is about half a mile in length, extending north and south on each side of the railroad, and about one-third of a mile in width, and embraces fourteen squares or blocks of twelve building lots each, not including the hotel square nor those occupied by the parks. All lots are seventy-five feet front by one hundred and fifty feet deep from the side of the street, and selected by purchasers so as to front in any direction desired. All the streets are sixty-six feet in width, except Mantua Avenue,

which is one hundred feet, and West Jersey Avenue, one hundred and fifty feet (or seventy-five feet on each side of the railroad), exclusive of one hundred feet occupied by the track.

The whole tract owned by the company comprises between five hundred and six hundred acres, and extends for a mile along the railroad, the station, consisting of a handsome passenger depot and freight-house, and convenient turnout and wagon-sheds, being nearly in the centre.

The hotel and four cottages were erected in 1872. T. W. Synnott and George W. Bailey were the first to erect cottages for the purpose of occupying them. Mr. Synnott built upon the northeast corner of Clinton and Mantua Avenues, and Mr. Bailey erected his house on the southeast corner of Clinton and Mantua Avenues. There were in 1883 about fifty cottages on the tract, and a population of three hundred. Present officers of the Mantua Land and Improvement Company are: President, H. J. Mulford; Secretary and Treasurer, George W. Bailey; Agent, E. J. Lloyd; Directors, Hon. W. J. Sewell, Hon. Jared Hopkins, T. W. Synnott, George S. Harris, Stephen Greene, W. F. Allen, I. C. Stevenson, Woodward Warwick, Hon. John F. Starr, and John P. Whitney.

The public school-house was built in 1873.

Borough of Wenonah.—The village was incorporated under what is known as the "Borough Commission Act," in April, 1883.

Civil List.—President, George W. Bailey; Members of Council, T. W. Synnott, A. W. Carey, I. C. Stevenson, J. F. Shull, C. J. Johnston, and M. H. Perry.

The town plot was surveyed in the spring of 1871, and the first building erected thereon was the present hotel, and the first residents as above stated.

The pioneer store was opened in 1872 by B. Packer, who was succeeded by —— Perry. This store was on the corner of Mantua Avenue, below the railroad station, and in this building —— Bateman opened a grocery- and feed-store in the spring of 1883.

The store house now occupied by Benjamin F. Cole as a store and post-office was built in 1880.

The pioneer post-office in this place was kept in the railroad depot, with Sally Ballinger as postmistress. She was succeeded in 1881 by B. F. Cole, who now keeps the office in his store, on Mantua Avenue, above the railroad station.

The pioneer resident physician was Dr. Finch, who located here in the spring of 1882.

The hotel property was purchased in the spring of 1883 by Mr. Lynch, the present manager, who has made this a favorite resort for summer boarders.

Presbyterian Church.—The Presbyterian Church edifice is a frame structure, built in 1873, at a cost of about four thousand dollars, and dedicated by Rev. Dr. Reed, of Camden. There were but seventeen members at that time, with Rev. John Howard O'Brian as pastor, who remained till the spring of



Ellison K. Turner



John C Turner

1883. The first and only elder for several years was Isaac C. Stevenson, who, with George L. McGill, are the present elders. The church in 1883 numbered fifty members.

The trustees in 1883 were George W. Bailey, T. W. Synott, Dr. Gilman, G. Green, and I. C. Stevenson.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodist Episcopal Church at this place was built in 1883.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ELLISON K. TURNER.

John Turner, the grandfather of Ellison K., who came of sturdy English stock, was born in Washington township, Gloucester Co., and was reared in childhood to follow the occupations of his after life, those of a carpenter and farmer. He married Miss Elizabeth Carter, and had children fourteen in number, among whom was Joseph, born on the homestead, which is his present residence. His life has been devoted to farming pursuits, in which success has crowned his many years of industry. Mr. Turner married Miss Achsah, daughter of Samuel Kirby, of Camden Co., N. J., whose children are Mary Ann (deceased), Martha (Mrs. Leap), Sarah (Mrs. Stanger), Robert, Elizabeth (Mrs. B. H. Leap), Burroughs, Anne (Mrs. Wilkins), Abigail (Mrs. Williams), and Ellison K. The latter was born March 26, 1833, on the homestead, and spent his early life in the immediate vicinity. At the age of nine years he removed with his parents to the farm at present owned by him, which was purchased from his father. Limited opportunities of education were offered at this time, the boys of the family having been early required to take a hand in the labor of the farm. Ellison K. remained thus employed until twenty-nine years of age. In 1864 he became owner of his present home, which under his skillful management has increased greatly in value and been rendered very productive, a spacious and attractive residence having taken the place of the former dwelling. He is principally engaged in market gardening, in which success has attended his labors. He was married March 14, 1862, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Joseph Leap, of Deptford township, Gloucester Co., and has children, —Josephine, Ellison, and Mary Achsah.

Mr. Turner votes the Republican ticket in politics, and has held one or more township offices, but cares little for such distinctions. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Blackwoodtown, and one of its trustees.

JOHN C. TURNER.

Robert Turner, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, resided in Gloucester County, where he followed agricultural employments. He married and

had children, among whom was John, born in the same county, who spent his boyhood with his stepfather, Andrew Dilks. On reaching the years of manhood he chose the trade of carpenter, and pursued it successfully for many years, but later engaged extensively in farming and lumbering. He exhibited in all his business enterprises a clear head and much financial ability, his energies being devoted entirely to the management of his own interests, with neither leisure nor taste for public life. He resided at Turnerville, Washington, then Deptford, township, Gloucester Co., and married Miss Elizabeth Carter, to whom were born children,—Mary, Joanna, Robert, Abigail, Joseph, John C., Daniel, Jesse, Andrew, Elizabeth, Martha, Martha (2d), Anna, and Elizabeth (2d). John C. was born Feb. 15, 1815, at the family home in Turnerville, where the demands of the farm and the instruction imparted at the neighboring public school alternately claimed his attention. At the age of twenty-one years he engaged in the trade of carpenter, having previously learned it with his father. He, in 1844, rented the farm he now occupies, and two years later purchased the property. Later he became owner of two adjoining farms, and began the business on an extensive scale, making the raising of garden produce a specialty, though also engaged in general farming. This was continued until 1879, when he retired from active labor. He was married on the 11th of January, 1838, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Ephraim Bee, of Gloucester County, whose children were Sarah, Mary, Rebecca, and Sina Ann. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Turner are Anna (deceased), Catherine (deceased), Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas Loren, Jr.), John (deceased), and Charles, married to Miss Elizabeth Doren, of Cumberland County. Mr. Turner cares little for the honors of office, though he has served the township in various capacities. In politics he is a Democrat and a strong partisan. He is a member of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is steward and president of the board of trustees. Mrs. Turner is also a member of the same church.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

TOWNSHIP OF EAST GREENWICH.¹

Geography and Topography.—This is one of the interior townships of the county, and was erected by an act of the Legislature, approved Feb. 10, 1881, from the eastern part of old Greenwich and the western part of Mantua townships, and is bounded on the northeast and east by Mantua, on the southeast and south by Harrison and Woolwich townships, on the west by Greenwich, and on the north by West Deptford and Mantua townships.

¹ By W. H. Shaw.

The surface is quite level, yet sufficiently undulating to admit of good drainage. The soil is of a rich sandy loam, and produces abundant crops when properly cultivated, which is the case with most of the farmers and truckers within its borders.

The township is drained by the Mantua Creek, which forms its northern boundary line, the Repaupo, which forms a part of its southern boundary line, the Still Run, Repaupo, Nechansey Branch, and Clonmills Creek, the three latter taking their rise in or near the central part of the township, running in a southwesterly direction, emptying into the Delaware River.

The township is well supplied with ordinary highways and turnpikes; also by the Swedesboro and Woodbury Railroad, running nearly north and south through the township, and having five stations within its borders.

The following is a portion of the act of the State Legislature erecting the township of East Greenwich:

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all those parts of the townships of Greenwich and Mantua, in the county of Gloucester, contained within the following bounds, to wit:

"Beginning in the middle of Great Mantua Creek, opposite the westerly line of John A. Loudenslager's farm; thence following said line a westerly course to the middle of the public road leading from Berkeley to Gibbstown; thence by a straight line to the western edge of the public road from Paulsboro to Swedesboro, at the run near William E. Gaunt's dwelling-house; thence down the westerly edge of said road to the middle of Purgy Creek, in the line of Logan township; thence by the easterly line of Logan, Woodbury, and Harrison townships to a large cherry stump near Joseph Stewart's dwelling-house, where said Harrison town-line intersects the westerly edge of the Union road; thence from said point bearing about north forty-four degrees east to the middle of Great Mantua Creek aforesaid, said line passing a stone set in the westerly edge of said creek, sixty-three feet eastwardly from an ancient white-oak stump on the westerly bank thereof, northeasterly from Charles Shoemaker's dwelling-house; thence down the middle of said creek to the place of beginning, shall be and are hereby set off from said township of Greenwich and Mantua, in the county of Gloucester, and made a separate township, to be known by the name of the township of East Greenwich.

"SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That the inhabitants of the township of East Greenwich shall be and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate in law, by the name of 'The Inhabitants of the Township of East Greenwich, in the County of Gloucester,' and shall be entitled to all the rights, powers, authority, privileges, and advantages, and shall be subject to all regulations, government, and liabilities that other townships of said county of Gloucester are or may be entitled or subject to by the existing laws of the State.

"SECTION 3. And be it enacted, That the inhabitants of the township of East Greenwich aforesaid shall hold the first annual town-meeting at 'Warren's Hall,' in Clarksboro, in said township, at the time fixed by law for holding annual town-meetings in the several townships of the county of Gloucester."

Section 4 authorizes the township committees to meet for the settlement of township property.

Section 5 constitutes J. Albert Wolf township clerk until after the first annual town-meeting.

Section 6 allows officers in commission to remain in office until the expiration of the term for which they were elected.

Section 7 assigns East Greenwich to the First Assembly District of Gloucester County.

Pioneer Settlers and Roads.—We have been permitted, through the courtesy of Hon. Job S. Haines, to make a few extracts from the writings of his father,

the late William Haines, for many years the venerable surveyor of what is now East Greenwich township, and for the most part copy verbatim from his writings.

We will now proceed to notice some of the public roads, commencing at the lower end of the township line road. This was formerly a somewhat crooked by-road, leading from the Sand Hills to Cook's mill. An application was made for a public road about the year 1832 or 1833, but it failed. Another application was made, and a public road from the Sand Hills to the Union road laid, in 1834, two rods wide. The other end of the road, though not regularly laid out, has become established by the lapse of time, and is maintained, with the bridges, as other roads are. John Haines, who lived on this road, had a well-improved farm, which, before the erection of East Greenwich, lay partly in Mantua and partly in Greenwich townships. At the lower end of this farm is "Rattling Run." This stream rises a little west of what is now Jefferson, and, flowing westwardly, supplies the mill-pond of Judge Warrington, after which it takes the name of Purgy Creek, thence emptying into the Repaupo Creek.

The first farm over what was the line of Mantua township was Thomas Hunter's, formerly owned by Jonathan Carter, Sr. Then there is the large mansion of Richard Black, whose farm also lay partly in both of the old townships. This plantation, with that of John Haines, before noticed, and the two next on the road, were owned by William H. Brown and Conrad Poole, and were formerly owned by John Tatum, Sr., on which he kept a large flock of merino sheep in the days of their popularity.

Near the mansion of Richard Black a road puts off southwardly, laid in 1854, two rods wide, and passing through the farms of the late Zebedee Tomlin, Samuel Kessler, and Jacob G. Tomlin, enters the turnpike near the latter place. After passing the land of Richard Black we cross the Union road laid out in 1807, three rods wide beginning at the Woodbury and Mullica Hill road, thence running by Solomon's graveyard and by Judge Warrington's mill to Bridgeport. The late residence of Thomas Allen, deceased, and the little mansion of John F. Hughes are on this road. The stone house farm formerly owned by the Gloucester County Bank comes next on what was the old township line road, and is now owned by Conrad Poole. Next we cross the Cedar road, which runs from Glassboro, by Five Points, to Greenwich meeting-house, at which place it connects with the Democrat road, and passes on to Gibbstown. This road was laid in 1800, and was two rods wide. On the Cedar road was the residence of William Haines, deceased, and now occupied by Hon. Job S. Haines. This was known as "Cedar Lawn Farm," so named from the amount of cedars planted there many years ago by the then proprietor. Here is a beautiful grove and miniature lake, a place that has of late become famous as a picnic ground. This

property formerly belonged to the late Joseph Wolf, who carried on the cider making and distilling business in ancient days, and belonged to the Wolf family for many generations. Its chain of title can be distinctly traced back to 1663.

Just a little southeast of the William Haines place a public road, laid out in 1855, two rods wide, branches off and runs through the lands and by the residences of Silas Richards, Elwood Gorden, Mark Heritage, and Matthew Allen, to the turnpike at Richards' Hill. The next farm on the Cedar road was owned by Lewis V. Atkinson, the buildings being located back from the road on the creek. This farm was formerly owned by the late Isaac Hendrickson. The farm of the late Jonathan Force, and then the farm of Henry Weatherby are at the junction of the old Cohocking road. On the old township line road stands the mansion of William A. Dawson, built according to his own plan. The road, after passing the back part of the farm of Thomas R. Adams and lands of John Green, on the Greenwich side of the old township line road, enters the old Cohocking road at John Green's residence, on an elevated spot known as the Sand Hill.

The Lawrenceville (Jefferson) and Berkeley turnpike passing through this township was the old Cohocking road, an Indian name, and was laid out about 1855, at the time when the Red Bank ferry to Philadelphia was in full operation. The dwelling of Senex Green is first on the road above the old toll-house. A tenant-house of T. R. Adams, and the small farm of Sarah Carter are next, and just beyond a road southeast to what was Daniels', afterwards Pines', and now Daniel L. Packer's grist-mill. This road was laid out in 1816, three rods wide, but not laid across the mill-dam.

A little below this mill there are parts of an old dam across the valley, with sundry piling and other relics of "Room's Mill," built on this stream about 1690. Farther up the Cohocking road is the farm of T. R. Adams, having on it a remarkable hill of conical shape just back of his barn. From the top of this hill can be seen Girard College, and other points of interest. The next farm was that of E. A. Holmes, formerly owned by the late Jonathan Carter, Sr. Then comes the second farm of T. R. Adams, formerly owned by Hon. Job S. Haines. Silas Richards occupied the corner at the cross-roads with his neat little shoemaker-shop, long since abandoned for that purpose.

We will now make a few observations along the road leading from the old Cohocking road by Leppee's, or Jessup's mill. There had been a by-road running through this section of country from an early period, a part of which was laid out as a public road in 1784, two rods wide. The present road was applied for soon after the building of the mill, or about 1821; was laid through, and not being satisfactory to some of the parties, was caveat-ed and a portion thereof set aside,

after which this part was again applied for and laid in 1822. The proceedings are only found on the minutes of the court. Three rods appears to have been the width of the road, commencing at the Cohocking road (or turnpike, near the toll-gate); thence, having Greenwich township, as it was then, on the north side, down to a little stream of water on the outskirts of Mantua as it was then. Near this place the first marl used as a fertilizer in this vicinity was dug. This place is now owned by Jeremiah Haines. Over at the left, on top of the hill, is the Cozzens family burying-ground, no longer used as such. A few marble slabs mark the last resting-place of some of the pioneers of this section. Several of the adjoining farms belonged to the Cozzens family, that of William G. Haines, a short distance from the road on the south side, and that of Samuel G. Haines, a little farther on upon the north side.

We now turn our attention to the public road from Barnesboro to Berkeley, laid out in 1799, and beginning at a ford a little below Hannold's, now Boody's mill; thence to Barnesboro, there omitting the main street, commencing again at the lower end of the town, and running through Berkeley, Clonmel, and Gibbstown to the old Seven Stars Tavern, three rods wide to Gibbstown, and four rods wide across the Repaupo meadows. Edward's Creek, at Gerrard's dam, being the line between Mantua and Greenwich before the erection of East Greenwich, where we commence, and find first the farms of James Beckett and Oliver, both of whom are deceased. The J. S. Somers mansion comes next. Next comes the farm of the late James B. Albertson; the old mansion house, of brick, stands back from the road, was built in 1744, and set due north and south. Just back from the house is a good landing on Mantua Creek. A little farther up the road is the entrance to the mansion of the late Joseph W. Pratt, the farm now owned by Jacob Packer. The John Haines farm, extending from Mantua to Edward's Creek, comes next. The old molasses house, with its mill and boiling pans, have gone out of use. There is a remarkable spring of cold water on the hills of the Mantua Creek on this farm, that oozes out of a rock and flows into the creek. There was formerly a fishing-ground where shad were caught, and a good landing on the creek on this farm. The Samuel Haines farm is next on the south side of the road, extending back to Edward's Creek, on which there is a fine marl bed. This was the residence of the late William Haines, Sr., grandfather of Hon. Job S. Haines. There is a hired man now (1883) on this farm that has been continuously employed here for nearly forty years. The next and last we shall speak of in this connection is the Charles Shoemaker farm, the dwelling standing near Mantua Creek, and within a few feet of the southeast boundary line of what is now East Greenwich township. This farm was formerly owned by Jeffrey Clark, the pioneer of Clarksboro, after whom the place was named.

The following chain of title covers not only the almshouse farm but many of the adjoining farms or plantations, and was prepared with the utmost care by the late William Haines, and read before the West Jersey Surveyors' Association, in August, 1870:

"Charles the Second, King of Great Britain, Ireland, etc., granted by letters patent in the year A.D. 1663, to his brother James, Duke of York, all lands from the west side of Connecticut River to the east side of Delaware Bay.

"The following year, 1664, the said Duke of York, in consideration of the sum of ten shillings lawful English money to him in hand paid, did grant and convey to John Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret all that tract of land adjacent to New England and lying to the westward of Long Island, to be called New Cæsarea, or New Jersey.

"Soon after this purchase a division of the territory appears to have been made by the parties, which line, so established, constitutes the division or boundary between East and West Jersey; Lord Berkeley taking the western portion and Carteret the eastern. Nothing worthy of notice appears to have transpired in the western section for a period of eleven years from the aforesaid date.

"After which, in the year 1675, John Fenwick, a member of the Society of Friends, acting as trustee or agent for one Edward Byllings, purchased the whole of West Jersey from Lord Berkeley. The price paid for the same does not appear.

"Soon after this purchase Fenwick, with a company of his friends, sailed from London, and in due time arrived safely at the lower part of his new colony, at a place which he named Salem, being the same as at the present time in the county of Salem, the principal street of which still bears the name of Fenwick.

"Some time subsequently a dispute arose between Byllings and his trustee, Fenwick, which they themselves not being able to settle, resulted in the appointment of three arbitrators or commissioners on the part of Byllings to negotiate with Fenwick, and the difficulty was finally adjusted. One of the arbitrators was the worthy William Penn, just then in the bloom of life and vigor of manhood (whose name and character will go down to posterity gathering blessings with the increase of time), who while engaged in settling this dispute first conceived the idea of founding the province of Pennsylvania. Fenwick appears to have received for his services as trustee or agent for Byllings a certain portion of the lands of the new colony, viz., lying below Oldman's Creek, which creek the Indians called Mosacea, but Fenwick called it Berkeley River.

"The fact of the Fenwick title to lands below Oldman's Creek is apparent from an old warrant now in my possession, in good keeping, having the seal of FENWICK attached, and dated at the Fenwick government the 26th day of the 6th month, A.D. 1682, granting one thousand acres of land to Rodger Pedrick, and lying on the west side of said creek, or Berkeley

River, which embraces the site where Pedricktown now stands. The grants or title to the lands above Oldman's Creek all appear to have been given by Byllings and his last appointed commissioners or trustees. This is the case with the lands in question, for we find by deed dated the 26th and 27th days of the 7th month (July), A.D. 1681, Edward Byllings and trustees convey to John Clark, of London (brewer), a whole share of proprietary land in the western division of the Province of New Jersey. The number of acres does not appear on the face of this deed, but we find by reference thereto in after deeds that the quantity was one thousand acres, more or less, with the usual allowance, etc., five hundred acres of which were located on the northwest side of Edward's Creek, a branch of Mantes Creek, and five hundred on the southeast side of said creek, in the township of Greenwich, in the county of Gloucester. John Clark dying intestate, the whole of said lands descended to his eldest son, John Clark, Jr., of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, England, gentleman, who by deed dated the 26th and 27th days of July, 1702, conveys his whole right in said lands to Benjamin Alford, of New England, in America. This appears to be the first time the name of America is mentioned in any of the grants. Benjamin Alford dying without a will, his whole estate descended to his son, John Alford, who by deed dated the 20th and 21st days of June, 1720, conveys five hundred and fifty acres of said lands to Robert Gerrard. Here appears to be the date of the first survey made after the general location, and begins at a stake standing on the westerly side of Great Mantes Creek, and runs a southwesterly course sixty-nine chains to John Eglington's line; thence with said line southeastward, sixty-seven chains; and thence eastwardly to Edward's Creek, and thence down the same to Mantes Creek aforesaid, and thence down said creek to the place of beginning. It may here be observed that Edward's Creek (which took its name from Edward Byllings) emptied into Mantes Creek at that time near where the Swedesboro Railroad now crosses the same, which is some three-fourths of a mile from its present junction, the cause of which will be hereafter noticed in its proper place. The said John Gerrard, by deed dated June 22, 1727, purchased of John Eglington one hundred acres adjacent to the aforesaid tract.

"Note.—These two surveys must have embraced the lands on which now stand the village of Berkeley, most of the town of Clarksboro, Clark's Landings, the railroad depot at Clarksboro, Thomas D. Brown's nursery, the almshouse farm, etc. We will here just notice that John Alford aforesaid, by deed dated Nov. 1, 1740, conveys his other half of the one thousand acres before mentioned, and lying on the southeast side of Edward's Creek, to John Haines, of Goshen, neither place or kingdom mentioned. This must have included the lands in the township of Mantua now owned by Samuel Haines, Charles

Shoemaker, John Haines, James B. Albertson, James Beckett, and others. Four years after this purchase the said John Haines built the larger part of the present brick mansion house now owned by James B. Albertson, which is in good keeping after the lapse of near one hundred and thirty years. A considerable portion of said lands continues in the Haines family to the sixth generation.

"We will now return to the almshouse property. Robert Gerrard aforesaid, by his last will and testament, dated the 20th day of the 6th month, 1748, directed that his real estate in general should be sold by his executors, viz.: his wife Margaret, son William, and Joshua Lord, who by their deed bearing date the 1st day of the 10th month, 1752, convey the whole six hundred and fifty acres to Thomas Gerrard, who, by deed dated the 13th day of November, 1752, conveys two hundred and fifty-three acres, being a part of said tract, to Sarah Bickham, who married James Wood, and they by deed, dated Aug. 6, 1756, convey the same to William Gerrard, and he by deed of the same date sells the same to Daniel Lippincott and wife, who, by deed dated April 1, 1757, convey the same to Thomas Coles. Thomas Gerrard aforesaid, by deed of conveyance dated Nov. 11, 1752, sells four hundred and twenty acres of the land bought of the executors of Robert Gerrard to William Gerrard aforesaid, who, by his deed dated the 26th day of the 12th month, 1755, conveys the same to Restore Lippincott, who and wife, by their deed bearing date the 15th day of July, 1759, sell to Thomas Coles aforesaid sixty-six and one-half acres, and to John Chester at the same time six acres three rods and fifteen perches of meadow; and the said John Chester, by deed dated Dec. 15, 1759, conveys the same to Thomas Coles, who, by deed dated May 21, 1762, conveys sixty-four and three-quarter acres of the seventy-three and one-half acres in the two last pieces mentioned to James Hinchman, who and wife, by their deed dated Jan. 15, 1765, conveys the same to Restore Lippincott aforesaid. The said Restore Lippincott now owns of the original Clark tract four hundred and eleven acres, and the said Thomas Coles two hundred and sixteen and one-half acres. Thomas Denny, high sheriff of the county of Gloucester, by deed dated the 25th day of June, in the third year of the reign of George III., king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the Faith, etc., A.D. 1763, sells all the lands of Thomas Coles in the county aforesaid, by virtue of a writ issued out of the Supreme Court, principally in favor of Samuel Hogg, a blacksmith, to the aforesaid Restore Lippincott, who has now become the owner of the whole half of the original proprietary right of the said John Clark lying on the northwest side of Edward's Creek, with one hundred acres additional bought from the Eglington tract, amounting to six hundred and seventy-two and one-half acres, with the usual allowance, etc. From corroborating circumstances, it appears that

Restore Lippincott, during the next fifteen years, accomplished the great task of straightening Edward's Creek by cutting thoroughfares across several of the bends thereof, and, with the assistance of William Haines, dug an entire new watercourse or canal from Gerrard's Dam to Great Mantua Creek (here we first discover the name of Mantua for the creek instead of Mantoes, as heretofore), a distance of some one hundred rods, at a width of about thirty feet, and four in depth. This accounts for the entrance of Edward's Creek into Mantua Creek at the present time being very different than formerly, as before alluded to. At the mouth of this canal flood-gates were laid, which effectually kept the tide from flowing up the same. At some considerable distance up said creek, and nearly on the lower bounds of the present almshouse farm, the said Restore Lippincott conceived the idea of building a grist-mill, preparatory to which he purchased of John Haines, by deed dated the 14th day of the 5th month, 1777, fifty-three acres of land and marsh, lying on the southeast side of said Edward's Creek, for the purposes of a mill-pond. The project of the mill, after much labor and expense, was abandoned on account of the flatness of the stream and valley, and consequent difficulty in obtaining a sufficient fall of water. There had been two grist-mills in early times further up said stream, above the tide, one of which was called Room's mill, and upon its going down, another, known as Cozzens' mill (near where Leppee's mill now stands), was erected, which also going down about the date last mentioned, perhaps led to the idea of the new mill, in our narrative, to supply their place. Elijah Cozzens, one of the owners of the mill above noticed bearing his name, was a deputy surveyor and scrivener, many of whose maps and writings have frequently come into my hands. The said Restore Lippincott, by deed dated the 3d day of the 7th month, 1778, conveys the whole of his lands to his son, William Lippincott, which, by a survey now taken, is found to contain eight hundred acres. About this time we find a sweeping warrant issued by the Council of Proprietors to one John Hind (goldsmith), of London, Great Britain, bearing date the 4th day of August, 1755, recorded in the surveyor-general's office, at Burlington, for forty thousand acres of land unappropriated in West New Jersey, and that the sheriff of Burlington County, by deed dated Sept. 29, 1787, sells to one John Lee three thousand eight hundred and fifty acres of said land: and the said John Lee, by deed dated the 1st day of 2d month, 1789, conveys fifty-three and one-half acres thereto to the said William Lippincott.

"William Lippincott, during the next twenty years from the date of his father's deed, sells off to sundry persons various parts and parcels of his lands, which, with sundry parts before conveyed from time to time, and excepted in the several deeds, without giving particulars, thereby reducing the quantity retained by him to two hundred and fifty acres, and builds the

stone mansion house which was standing on the premises when conveyed to the county of Gloucester. On the 29th day of 1st month, 1798, William Lippincott and wife (whose maiden name was Beckett, and one of the original owners of a part of the lands of Elmer W. Cooper, near Bridgeport) convey all their lands to William White. He was a deputy surveyor and an excellent scrivener, and who, upon being called on by the Society of Friends of Upper Greenwich to assist them in making choice of a new site for their meeting-house, in the place of the old one known as "Solomon's," after viewing a number of places, coming to the spot where the present Greenwich meeting-house now stands, stuck down his compass staff, saying, "Here is the right place."

"In the following spring William Lippincott removes with his family to Canada, purchasing lands about twelve miles westward from Niagara Falls, and settles thereon. In the year 1800, William White builds the stone barn, with his name and date engraved upon a large stone, and placed in the west end thereof, which was standing when the farm was conveyed to the county, and taken down a few years thereafter. William Lippincott, after spending five years in Canada, returned with his family to New Jersey, and purchases of William White, by deed dated the 7th day of the 2d month, 1803, all the same lands which he had before conveyed. The difference in price as per deeds was eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty-five cents in favor of the last sale. The said William Lippincott, by his last will and testament, bearing date 18th day of the 5th month, 1824, bequeathed the homestead farm to his son, Restore Lippincott, who, by deed of assignment dated the 7th day of the 4th month, 1841, conveys the same to William Mickle and George Craft, assignees, for the benefit of his creditors, and the said assignees, by deed dated the 20th day of the 10th month, A.D. 1841, convey the homestead farm, containing one hundred and eighty acres, to Elizabeth Lippincott, who, by deed dated the 14th day of the 6th month, June, A.D. 1860, conveys one hundred and seven acres thereof to the county of Gloucester, on which the present almshouse buildings were soon after erected, the boundaries of which are as follows: Beginning at a stone in the middle of the Lawrenceville and Red Bank turnpike 1.54 chains from the centre of the culvert over a small stream, and thence running eastwardly to Edward's Creek, and thence up the same by low-water mark, southwardly to a station in a general bend in said creek, and corner to the said Elizabeth Lippincott's other lands, and thence by a direct line southwestwardly to a stone standing some distance southward from a famous spring of water, known as Rattlesnake Spring (but how it obtained the name the writer cannot tell). It is nevertheless a fountain of most pure water, issuing from a rock, and supplies the whole wants of the almshouse. From the stone last mentioned the

boundary line is northwestward to a stone lettered 'G. C., 1860,' in the middle of the turnpike road above mentioned, and thence along the same a north-easterly course to the place of beginning, containing, by actual survey taken at the time, the number of acres before mentioned. On the 2d day of the 6th month, June, A.D. 1864, the said Elizabeth Lippincott conveys to the county another small piece of marsh for mud to mend the meadow banks, adjoining said farm on the south, at the general bend in the creek before noticed, containing ninety-hundredths of an acre.

"William Gerrard in his deed to Restore Lippincott dated the 26th of 12th month, 1755, as noticed in its place, reserves one-half acre of land for a family burying-ground forever, but where it is located, or whether it ever was used as a burial-place none can tell, as no traces thereof appear. The Lippincott family, however, instituted a small burial-ground across a valley and on a rising hill in front, and at some distance from the mansion-house, soon after it came into their possession, in which the interments of the family from time to time were made; and the said William Lippincott before mentioned in his last will directed the inclosure of the ground by a good stone wall, which was carried out by the aforesaid Elizabeth Lippincott, under the immediate supervision of the writer, and when the deed was made to the county for the farm this venerable little spot was reserved. The said Elizabeth Lippincott in her last will (though not interred in said burying-ground) bequeathed a legacy sufficient to keep the same forever in repair. The almshouse graveyard has been laid out right alongside of the foregoing, on a sandy hill amid the shady pines, where one after another of the inmates of the institution, as they pass off the stage of action, are quietly laid away."

Chain of Title of the Samuel Reed (late Joseph H. Moore's) Farm, East Greenwich Township.—Samuel Reed purchased 109 $\frac{5}{16}$ acres of Joseph A. Moore and David S. Adams, executors of Joseph H. Moore (deceased), by deed dated Jan. 27, 1833.

Joseph H. Moore purchased 202 acres of Joseph V. Clark and Joseph Allen, administrators of William Allen (deceased), Jan. 19, 1819.

Joseph H. Moore purchased 12 acres of Isaac Pine, Oct. 19, 1843.

Isaac Pine purchased 12 acres of Samuel Sailer, administrator of George Allen, Oct. 2, 1843.

George Allen purchased 12 acres of William Mickle, executor of Rachel Allen, 3d mo. 15, 1828.

Rachel Allen purchased 12 acres of Joseph V. Clark and Joseph Allen (above), 5th mo. 10, 1822.

Joseph H. Moore purchased .5 acre (Mary Ann Duncan) of Joseph Jessup, sheriff, Jan. 5, 1859.

William Allen purchased 183 acres, 2 rods, 20 perches, being a part of the original 225 acres of John Groff and wife, Nov. 14, 1890.

William Allen purchased 1 rod, 36 perches of James Reeves and wife, Sept. 25, 1808.

William Allen purchased 18 acres of William Jones and wife, Aug. 10, 1816.

John Groff purchased 184 acres of Nathan Paul and wife (Tamsen), Oct. 29, 1789. This land descended to Nathan Paul by will from his father, Nathan Paul, who purchased the same of David Long and wife (Lucy), March 20, 1761. David Long inherited this land by will from his father, Peter Long.

John Groff purchased 35¹/₂ acres of John Sparks, Esq. (Ruth, his wife), April 1, 1791, being part of a large tract which John Sparks purchased of Francis Robinson, Dec. 19, 1779.

John Groff purchased 5 acres of meadow, adjoining on Repaupo Creek, of Isaac Steelman, Dec. 14, 1787. It is a part of the real estate devised to said Isaac Steelman by his father, James Steelman.

The small lot of 1 rod, 36 perches aforesaid, which William Allen purchased of James Reeves, is a part of 100 acres which James Reeves purchased of John Sparks, March 9, 1793, and John Sparks purchased of Francis Robinson (both aforesaid), March 13, 1781.

James Reeves sold 1⁴⁵/₁₀₀ acres, part of the above 100 acres, to Samuel Bowers, May 20, 1828, and, from the best information at hand, the George and Margaret R. Mullen farm was originally part of James Reeves' land.

The 18 acres aforesaid, purchased by William Allen of William Jones, Aug. 10, 1816, was a part of 190 acres which Solomon Lippincott (of the western division of the State of New Jersey) and wife (Mary) conveyed to Jacob Lippincott, May 13, 1795, and Jacob Lippincott and wife (Mary) sold said 18 acres to William Jones, June 16, 1814.

We are informed that the farms of Benjamin Heritage and Davis S. Adams were both formerly the property of Joseph Harrison in 1773.

The farm of Edwin A. Holmes was owned by Isaac Pedrick in 1818.

Jessup's mill, called *Daniels'* mill, and the land adjoining, was owned by Elijah Cozens in 1805.

William A. Dawson's farm was owned by William Sweeten in 1809. The boundary line between this property and that of the late William Haines was a noted boundary line between the Sweeten lands and another large tract originally belonging to the Richards survey.

Part of the latter appears to have been owned by Joseph P. Hillman in 1790, who sold about 130 acres to Michael Wolf, and it afterwards descended to his son, David Wolf, who subsequently sold to Joseph Wolf, from the heirs of whom the late William Haines purchased the same, and at his death 85 acres thereof descended by will to his son, Job S. Haines, the present occupant, one of the heirs of said William Haines. This property is known as

"Cedar Lawn Farm." It has an extensive grove on a natural inclined slope, with a beautiful fresh-water lake, being a pleasant summer resort for the friends of the family and neighborhood.

The Charles Heritage farm appears to have belonged originally to Solomon Lippincott, who, by his will, devised lands to his grandson, John Lippincott, who in 1814 sold to Enos Gibbs. He sold to Joseph D. Green, from whom the title passed to Isaac Green in 1819; thence, at subsequent dates, to Cornelius Johnson, to Isaac Johnson, to William White, to John Watson, to Amos Hendrickson, to William Shute, to Jonathan Heritage, and then to his son, Charles Heritage. This is a valuable farm, and of such there are many in the township of which we are writing.

Civil List.—The following is a list of the first officers elected in this township, together with the principal officers for 1882 and 1883.

1881.—Township Clerk.—J. Albert was appointed town clerk, when the act erecting the township was passed, and at the annual town-meeting held in the spring of 1881, William H. Brown was elected; Assessor, J. A. Wolf; Collector, William P. Haines; Chosen Freeholders, Joseph L. Reeves, Benjamin Heritage; Township Committee, David B. Gill, John Loudenslager, and Job S. Haines; Surveyors of Highways, David S. Adams, George H. Gaunt; Overseers of Highways, Jeffrey C. Batten, David S. Adams; Overseer of Poor, Isaac C. Warner; Pound Keeper, Joseph Guest; Judge of Election, Isaac N. Hughes; Inspectors of Election, John Haines, William H. Wolf. 1882.—Town Clerk, Henry L. Haines; Assessor, J. A. Wolf; Collector, William P. Haines; Chosen Freeholders, Joseph L. Reeves, Benjamin Heritage; Township Committee, David B. Gill, John Loudenslager, and Job S. Haines.

1883.—Town Clerk, Henry L. Haines; Assessor, J. Albert Wolf; Collector, William P. Haines; Chosen Freeholders, Benjamin Heritage, Joseph L. Reeves; Township Committee, John A. Loudenslager, David B. Gill, Walter Heritage; Surveyors of Highways, David S. Adams, George H. Gaunt; Overseers of Floods First District, Jeffrey C. Batten; Second District, William Dawson; Overseer of the Poor, Isaac C. Warner; Commissioners of Appeal, William G. Haines, David Owen, Charles Shoemaker, Judge of Election, Isaac N. Hughes; Inspectors of Election, William H. Wolf, John Haines; Pound Keeper, Joseph Guest.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Clarksboro.—This quiet old town is situated in the northeast part of the township, at the crossing of old Salem pike and the Paulsboro and Mullica Hill roads. Previous to, and in the early part of the present century, the land on the northeast side of the Mullica Hill road was owned by Jeffrey Clark, from whom the town takes its name. He was a large land-owner, his plantation including all that portion of the town and running well up towards the old "Death of the Fox" Inn. He caused the farm on that portion nearest the crossing to be laid out in building-lots, somewhat larger than is the custom at the present day. The town soon began to grow, and in about 1825 it had become the great trading-point for some miles around, although there were yet but few houses on the Clark tract.

The southwest side of the Mullica Hill and Paulsboro road was owned by different parties, among whom was John Eglington (after whom the beautiful

cemetery just out of the town was named), the Gill family, the Sailers, and others.

The pioneer merchant at this place was Matthew Gill. He kept store here probably as early as 1775, on the corner where the brick store now stands. Here in the old building, and for some years in the brick store which he built, he dispensed the necessities of life usually kept in a country store at that time, such as codfish, molasses, nails, calico, brown linen sheeting, tea, sugar, crockery, and last, but not least, good old rum—rum that didn't kill. For many years Mr. Gill's store was the great centre. He was the Wanamaker of eighty years ago.

The pioneer tavern was kept in that ancient-looking stone building near the railroad crossing, towards Berkeley. This was built previous to the Revolutionary war, and has lived through four wars, and to all appearances is good for several centuries more. It was known all through this section of country as the "Death of the Fox Inn." Tradition says, and every one knows that tradition never lies, that it was the custom in ye ancient days to capture a live fox, notify all sporting men within a hundred miles to meet at a certain inn, bring with them their dogs, and at a certain hour, after dinner, of course, let the fox loose, give him a fair start, and then let the hounds follow in the chase and kill the fox if they could. This was one of the principal sports among the pioneers of this section, and for this reason the old hostelry attained the name even prior to the Revolution.

Among the pioneer landlords was William Sailer, who for many years ministered to the wants of both man and beast, and always gave his guests such a welcome that they at once felt themselves at home. In after-years, and early in the present century, Mr. Sailer left the old stone house, and opened a hotel up in the village, in the house now owned by Edward Stewart, where he remained a few years, and retired, leaving Clarksboro without a tavern, and the weary traveler, even to this day, without a place in the town to rest and refresh himself.

While Matthew Gill was in the mercantile business he was also engaged in distilling spirits. His old distillery stood nearly in rear of the brick store in the back part of the yard, or on what is now the next lot. Here the old pioneer farmers could exchange their corn, rye, and wheat for something more exhilarating, which many of them did. The old distillery subsequently came under the ban of public opinion, and gave place to something better.

For many years Clarksboro has moved along in the even tenor of its way, neither adding or diminishing perceptibly. The solid old residences that were there at the beginning of this century are still occupied by descendants of the builders, and for half a century in some cases by the builder. Occasionally a new house has been built, or one modernized, but no spontaneous uprising of new residences or tenements. The old Salem turnpike, the mile-stones of which were set

up in 1772 or 1773, is the principal street, beautifully shaded as far as the town extends each way from "the corners" as it used to be called.

The railroad station is at the crossing of the Paulsboro road, and on that street a few houses and a German church have been built since the advent of the railroad. Taken altogether, it is a quiet town, with three churches, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, and German Evangelical, two stores, George S. Dilmore in the old Gill store, and J. C. Davis & Bro. on the opposite side of the pike, where the village post-office is located. The principal attraction of the town is the graveyard, or, as it is better known, "Eglington Cemetery," a beautifully laid out and ornamented city of the dead, whose slumbers will never be disturbed by mirthful demonstrations of the denizens of what is now Clarksboro.

Pioneer Land-Owners in and around Clarksboro.—Besides those already mentioned, the following may be of interest. March 9, 1715, the proprietors of the Western Division of New Jersey deeded to Francis Austin tract of land containing one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five acres. Seven hundred acres of the above was assigned to Jonathan Haines the 3d day of January, 1719.

One hundred of the 1865-acre tract was assigned by Nehemiah Haines, son and heir of the said Jonathan Haines, to John Eglington, and recorded in liber M, folio 218, in surveyor-general's office, Burlington, N. J.

John Eglington, by his last will and testament, dated May 22, 1776, gave part of his lands to his nephew, John Lord. John Lord died intestate and without issue, and the land went to his brother, Asa Lord. Asa Lord died, leaving a widow and one daughter. The widow married John Richards, and he, by an Orphans' Court sale, sold to Matty Coats by deed dated July 19, 1799.

Matty Coats married Ann Lord, only daughter and heir of Asa Lord. Matty Coats and his wife, Annie, sold thirty-two acres and two rods of the above land to James Cattle Wood, by deed dated July 20, 1799. This thirty-two acres, says James Taggart, now living near Clarksboro, is now owned by Edward Steward. It is described in the old deed as follows:

"Beginning in middle of the Salem Road; thence along the middle thereof So 45° W. 2 ch 14 1/2; thence No 57¹/₂ W. 33 ch and 80 1/2 to James C. Woods other land as he bought of George Cozzens; thence by same No 52¹ E. 9 ch 20 1/2; thence by John Boyer and Steward's land and by other Lots, So 57¹/₂ E. 33 ch 69 1/2 to place of beginning, containing thirty-two acres and two Rods."

This deed was signed in presence of Matthew Gill and George Brown. The price paid for the land was nine hundred dollars.

Dec. 24, 1802, Samuel Davenport, and Ann, his wife, deeded to William Thompson fifty acres of land, on which stood the "Death of the Fox Inn." The deed was recorded May 23, 1803, in liber G, folio 31, of deeds. This property is now owned by J. D. Holloman and Isaac Davidson.

Mr. David B. Gill, of Clarksboro, says that in the middle of the old turnpike road, in front of the old "Death of the Fox," is a deep well, and that four or five feet below the surface of the road is a large flat stone covering the mouth of the well. The well was made many years prior to the establishment of the turnpike (1772), and from the well water was taken for use in the old tavern, and the building of the turnpike necessitated the covering of the well.

Mickleton is a small hamlet nearly one mile west from Clarksboro, on the old Salem turnpike, and named from William and Samuel Mickle, who owned the land upon which the hamlet is located. The place was known for many years as "Upper Greenwich."

William Mickle built the first store at this place in 1862 or 1863. It stood on the opposite side of the Jefferson road from the present store, and opposite the Friends' meeting-house, and was destroyed by fire in 1875.

Greenwich Hall, a large two-story frame building, was built in August, 1874, by a stock company.

S. Mickle Ogden, the present merchant at Mickleton, commenced business in the old store in 1859, and moved his stock of goods into the Greenwich Hall store in the fall of 1874.

The pioneer wheelwright at this place was Joseph Allen, who located here in 1876, and the first blacksmith was Joseph Kircher, who also came in 1876. The present blacksmith is Joseph Ley, and the wheelwright is Alexander Dean. William P. Haines is the carpenter and builder, while George Irvin, who located here in 1880, is the village shoemaker.

A large portion of the land around the village of Mickleton is now owned by Job Carter, George Craft, and heirs of William Mickle. The Micksles came from Clonmell Creek, near the Delaware River. William was a great-grandfather of S. Mickle Ogden, and Samuel Mickle was Ogden's grandfather. There is none of the Mickle family at present in or around Mickleton. S. Mickle Ogden is the present postmaster.

Berkeley, a small and ancient hamlet, situate about one mile from Clarksboro, on the turnpike to Woodbury, and on the line of the Woodbury and Swedesboro Railroad. It is also on the northeast border of the township, and left bank of the Mantua Creek, and four miles from Woodbury, the county-seat.

The town was named in honor of Lord John Berkeley, one of the proprietors of West New Jersey. Just who the pioneer farmer, merchant, or mechanic was at this place seems to be a mystery to any now living. No doubt it was settled long prior to the beginning of the present century, but by whom, echo answers, Who?

There is at this place an old Baptist meeting-house of small dimensions, a school-house, store by David Owen, Jr., hotel by William Kean, harness-shop by Charles Test, blacksmith-shop by Robert Eldridge, wheelwright-shop by Charles G. Higgins, and coal-

and lumber-yard by George Parker, who is doing quite an extensive business. The nearest post-office is Clarksboro.

RELIGIOUS.

Upper Greenwich Preparative Meeting of Friends.—The rise of the Society of Friends is regarded by an eminent historian as "one of the memorable events in the history of man."¹ This conclusion, founded upon the love of civil and religious liberty manifested by the early Friends, is abundantly confirmed when we consider the excellence of their principles, the purity of their lives, and the patient endurance of severe persecution.

The doctrines and testimonies of the religious Society of Friends, when faithfully maintained, constitute, in their view, a revival of primitive Christianity.²

Many of the Friends who came with John Fenwick from England located a colony and early established a meeting at Salem, N. J., in the year 1675, and about 1681, Friends settled at and near what is now Woodbury City, where a meeting was established, and subsequently a branch of the Woodbury Meeting was established at Upper Greenwich, and in 1740 a small frame meeting-house was built on a lot of land granted for that purpose by Solomon Lippincott, and in 1793 the present large, two-story brick building at Mickleton was erected for meeting purposes, on lands donated by Samuel Tonkin and Samuel Mickle. This house is located one and a half miles east of the former one, and the first meeting-house lot is still held by the meeting and occupied as a burying-ground. Among the early or pioneer Friends appear the names of Lippincott, Fisher, Hooten, Cozzens, Zane, Mickle, Wood, Bates, Haines, and others, whose descendants still occupy the pioneer possessions and form the better portion of the community in which they live.

There is one peculiarity about the Friends' discipline, viz., it enjoins upon the members of the Society to provide for their own poor, consequently no Friend is found as a subject of charity within the walls of any charitable institution.

Another peculiarity of the Friends is their care for the youth and their educational advantages. Somewhere in the vicinity of a Friends' meeting-house will be found a school-house, or a place provided for the education of the children. Expense is not taken into the account, for education they must have, and they esteem it one of the essentials of life. Would that all others felt the same interest in the youth of our land.

In 1808 the Friends erected a brick school-house on land donated for that purpose, adjoining the meeting property at Mickleton, for the use of members and the neighborhood. Suitable apparatus was sub-

¹ Bancroft's United States, II. 357.

² Janney's History of Friends.

sequently provided for illustrating the higher branches of science, and an extensive and well-selected library was established.

In connection with Upper Greenwich is the Woodbury Monthly Meeting, held alternately at that place and at Upper Greenwich, with Job S. Haines as clerk.

For the Upper Greenwich Preparative Meeting Rachel Haines and Joseph B. Livezey are the ministers, with Edwin A. Holmes and Job S. Haines appearing occasionally in that service. Of this meeting Benjamin Heritage is clerk.

The trustees of the meeting property in 1883 were Charles Heritage, Amos J. Peaslee, Samuel Haines, John Owen, and Job S. Haines.

With this meeting is a flourishing First-day school, with Job S. Haines as superintendent, and Mary L. Haines, Debbie G. Haines, Rebecca V. Ogden, Hannah Chatham, Eileen B. Haines, William M. Carter, Hannah A. Heritage, Joseph B. Livezey, and Edwin A. Holmes as teachers. The librarians are William H. Borden and Mary Owen; Secretaries, Hannah Peaslee and Lizzie Borden.

St. Peter's Church, Berkeley, at Clarksboro.¹—The corporate name of this church is derived from its original location in Berkeley, a mile above Clarksboro, on the Swedesboro turnpike. It was founded in the former place in 1771. When the building of a church was first proposed it was evidently entered upon without any distinct understanding as to the particular form of worship which was to be held in it. At that time it was no easy thing to secure a settled minister of any denomination, and when a rural church was built it was for the general purpose of preaching by whoever could from time to time be obtained. At that time, too, the Methodist preachers who traveled through the country were quite generally men ordained in the Church of England, and in no way formally separated from that communion by their connection with the Methodist society. But soon after the erection of the church the question of distinct ownership arose, and the first minute on the church records is of a congregational meeting, at which it was declared that the intention of the founders was to erect a building for the Church of England, and a resolution passed authorizing Dr. Bodo Otto, afterwards conspicuous in the Revolutionary war, to return their subscriptions to any who had contributed under a misapprehension on this point. Soon afterward another resolution was adopted prohibiting the use of the building to any clergyman who had not Episcopal ordination. The first rector was Robert Blackwell, D.D., a man of great energy and diligence, who faithfully served this and other missions in Gloucester County for about six years. He afterwards removed to Philadelphia, as assistant minister to the united parishes of Christ Church and St. Peter's, and fulfilled a long career of usefulness in that city. He became

one of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, of which the present rector of the same village church became secretary just one hundred years later. For many years after the Revolution this and all its sister churches were in a most unsettled condition. There were seldom stated services. No accurate records were kept of the occasional ministrations, and there is great difficulty in securing even the outlines of parochial history. Not until 1824 do we find a regular minister in charge, the Rev. Richard D. Hall, who served this and St. Mary's, Coletown, formed a mission at Mullica Hill, now St. Stephen's, and even added to his charge St. John's, at Chew's Landing. Mr. Hall was not only an indefatigable worker, but in his prime a most attractive preacher. He lived to a very advanced age, greatly respected by the whole community, after service in many and varied fields. After a short vacancy the Rev. William Bryant became rector, but served only for one year. In the following year the Rev. Simon Wilmer, of Pennsylvania, was chosen. Some difficulty, the details of which are not now known, led to his being silenced in 1834 by Bishop Doane, an action in which the vestry seem to have acquiesced, and his connection with the parish terminated. The next rector was the Rev. John Jones, of whom great things were expected, but to the great regret of the parish he was removed by the bishop's influence to what seemed to be a more important field. But what seemed a misfortune proved to be most providential. The Rev. Hiram Harrold had been a Methodist minister stationed in the vicinity, but having become an Episcopalian he was ordained to the ministry and became the rector of the parish in 1836. His ministry was productive of most excellent and permanent results. His wife was a most earnest and faithful helper in his work. Through her energy the parsonage in Clarksboro was secured, in which it was her delight to exercise the widest and most generous hospitality. This important acquisition was made in the year 1838, and led finally to the erection of the present church building on the opposite side of the road. This was done in 1845, to meet the demand for a more central location as to the congregation, and while the old church was torn down the surrounding graveyard was carefully walled in, and has ever been guarded as a trust of the parish. Dec. 17, 1846, the new church was solemnly dedicated by Bishop Doane.

After a rectorship of nearly fourteen years, Mr. Harrold resigned (December, 1849), to the great regret of his parishioners. To this day the memory of this excellent couple is preserved, both in their bishop's recorded words and in the hearts of surviving friends, as a most precious legacy of Christian zeal and Christian friendship. In 1850 the Rev. Samuel C. Stratton became rector. He, too, was a good man and an effective minister. After six years' service failing health compelled his resignation, and he removed to Philadelphia, where he died in a few

¹ By Rev. Jesse Y. Burk.

years. In October, 1856, the Rev. Archibald Beatty came. His rectorship lasted only about three years, but they were fruitful in good work, and a goodly number of useful members were gathered into the church. He afterwards became a very prominent clergyman in Kansas, growing in usefulness and distinction with the growth of the young diocese. He was succeeded in 1859 by the Rev. Henry B. Barton, with whose advent there seemed to come a revival of religious interest. In the first year of his incumbency there were more baptisms and confirmations than in any other year of the history of the parish, but he remained only about a year. In 1860 the Rev. Isaac W. Hallam, who had organized the first Episcopal Church in Chicago, assumed the rectorship, which he ably filled for nine years, removing then to his native New England, where he still lives, though unable to engage actively in church work. He was succeeded by the Rev. Francis E. R. Chubbuck. Mr. Chubbuck was in feeble health when he took charge of the parish, and so endeared himself to the people that every indulgence was shown him, in the hope of a long and useful life among them. But this hope was disappointed, and he died, after a brief term of service, deeply regretted by the people of his charge. In 1872 the Rev. James Hart Lamb assumed this as his first parish. Winning at once the affection and esteem of his people, he made excellent proof of his ministry, and in every department of church work awakened a new interest. Both in temporal and spiritual things the parish prospered greatly under his ministrations. In addition to the work at home he inaugurated a mission at Paulsboro, and soon built there the present St. James' Church, which, when fully organized, he transferred to other hands. But the qualities which endeared him to his people and secured the regard of his neighbors of all denominations marked him as the man for larger spheres of usefulness, and to the deep regret of his flock he resigned the parish in 1878, to take charge of Trinity Church, Moorestown, of which he is still the efficient rector.

He was succeeded, in the fall of the same year, by the Rev. Jesse Y. Burk, the present rector. The parish is in a fairly prosperous condition. It has a communicant membership of about fifty. The church edifice is plain, but comely and comfortable. It owns also a rectory and the old burial-ground at Berkeley, and is not only free from debt, but possesses a moderate invested fund from bequests made at different times by faithful parishioners. The last and largest of these (one thousand dollars) was recently left by Mrs. Mary Jessup, whose ancestors were among the founders of the church, and whose descendants are yet among its members and supporters. Its roll of membership exhibits the names of many of the old families of the county, and attests to the happiness of its situation in a region which retains through so many generations the attractions of home. It has before it the prospect

of continued and increasing prosperity and usefulness, and of a future not unworthy of its venerable past.

Methodist Episcopal.—Clarksboro was at an early day included in a large circuit, and enjoyed only occasional preaching by the faithful old itinerants who reached their appointments on a four or six weeks' circuit.

The pioneer class was formed at this place in 1825, with Job Lawrence as leader. Among his members were Kesiah Lawrence, Daniel Green, Mary Green, Nathaniel P. Turner, and Mary Turner.

In 1831 the little band of worshipers had so increased in numbers that a meeting-house was built on the site occupied by the present one. For half a century the little old frame building served the purpose of the Christian fold, where the little flock of faithful ones went in and out, and where they worshiped God without any to molest or make them afraid. For fifty years they were fed with the heavenly manna in the old church, and had grown, not as numerous as the children of Israel, but so numerous that a more commodious place of worship seemed to be a necessity. Accordingly, early in the summer of 1883 a building committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. H. J. Zelly, David Owen, Jr., Capt. James D. Hoffman, Isaac C. Warner, and Fillmore Hughes, who took the work in hand and built a church edifice, with stone basement and superstructure of frame work. At the time of the publication of this work (November, 1883) the church is not completed. Estimated cost, four thousand dollars.

The pastors since 1863 have been as follows: Rev. Dr. George K. Morris, 1863; Jesse Stiles, J. H. Hutchinson, Dickinson Moore, 1870; W. P. C. Strickland, 1872; J. B. Westcott, 1875; E. J. Lippincott, 1878; J. R. Thompson, 1880; E. Messler, 1881, died in Clarksboro, Jan. 15, 1882; E. K. Brown, appointed to fill vacancy until Conference; T. C. Parker, 1882; H. J. Zelly, 1883. Membership in 1883 was one hundred and ten.

The official board for 1883 was as follows: Stewards, J. D. Hoffman, Nathan P. Hoffman, James L. Camp, Fillmore Hughes, John Green, Charles Hughes, Samuel Shute, and George Owen; Trustees, James L. Camp, Thomas Adams, John Green, J. D. Hoffman, George Owen, Samuel Shute, and Joshua Corson; Leaders, J. D. Hoffman and Thomas Adams; Sunday-school Superintendent, Joseph H. Smith.

The German Evangelical Church, located on Railroad Avenue, was built in 1880. Upon its front may be seen the following inscription:

"Zions Kirche
Der
Evangelische
Germanschait."

On the corner-stone is the following inscription:

"G M & J B
April 1880"

CEMETERIES.

Eglington Cemetery, located on the southeast side of the village of Clarksboro, has become the most popular and best-arranged burial-place in Gloucester County. A small portion of what is now the cemetery grounds was a burying-ground in the very early part of this century, and was set apart as such by John Eglington, in his last will and testament, in 1776. When the little original plat of ground had become filled with the remains of the departed pioneers of Clarksboro, an effort was made, more land secured, a company formed, a charter granted by the State Legislature, and the present beautiful cemetery grounds the result of efforts put forth by David B. Gill, Esq., who is the secretary and treasurer of the association. The association was chartered in 1869, and the cemetery laid out in 1872.

In this beautiful city of the dead may be found the following inscriptions:

- Samuel Davis, died Jan. 30, 1883, aged 78 years.
 Samuel Coles, died May 26, 1879, aged 73.
 John Lippincott, died July 22, 1865, aged 51.
 William Steward, born Dec. 28, 1820, died June 7, 1881.
 Ann Lahti, died Feb. 5, 1877, aged 50.
 Samuel H. Ladd, died March 6, 1866, aged 41.
 William Wadell Ladd (soldier), born July 20, 1847, died Dec. 15, 1863.
 Lawrence Packer, born Nov. 30, 1799, died July 19, 1879.
 Alice T. Packer, born July 15, 1853, died Oct. 24, 1877.
 Isabella M. Packer, died Feb. 18, 1871, aged 62.
 Edward Duffield, born May 18, 1773, died Dec. 2, 1855.
 Sarah Clark, born Nov. 24, 1782, died July 23, 1865.
 Sarah Cavis, died Feb. 7, 1869, aged 78.
 John V. Clark, born April 9, 1779, died Oct. 22, 1827.
 Ruth D. McHam, born Aug. 24, 1784, died Aug. 26, 1806.
 Mary Zane, wife of J. V. Clark, born Oct. 6, 1778, died Dec. 21, 1808.
 Jeffrey Clark, Esq., died April 2, 1821, aged 76.
 Zilla Clark, died Nov. 10, 1795, aged 14.
 Mary Clark, died Nov. 26, 1785, aged 30.
 Elizabeth Clark, died Sept. 5, 1798.
 Matthew Gill, Jr., Esq., died Aug. 11, 1822, aged 48.
 Phoebe Gill, born Aug. 23, 1777, died Dec. 11, 1844.
 Joseph C. Gill, born Sept. 9, 1800, died Jan. 20, 1869.
 Desire Gill, died April 24, 1867, aged 62.
 Maria Paul, died Oct. 18, 1840, aged 60.
 Thomas Clark, Esq., died Oct. 20, 1879, aged 72.
 Christian Clark, died Jan. 17, 1817, aged 75.
 Nancy Clark, died Oct. 3, 1845, aged 82.
 Christian Gill, born July 12, 1774, died Jan. 15, 1846.
 Mary Batten, born Dec. 12, 1808, died Feb. 11, 1879.
 Moses Batten, born March 24, 1782, died May 1, 1878.
 Rebecca Weatherly, died Feb. 17, 1841, aged 61.
 Edmund Weatherly, died Sept. 25, 1826, aged 62.
 Joseph W. Platt, died June 8, 1868, aged 58.
 Adahilde B. Heyl, wife of Capt. A. T. Bacon, born Nov. 15, 1845, died Jan. 8, 1880.
 Elizabeth C. Clement, born 3dth mo. 25, 1811, died 11th mo. 10, 1881.
 Christina String, born March 25, 1829, died Aug. 10, 1882.
 Samuel String, died Feb. 11, 1853, aged 57.
 Ezekiel C. Mount, born Aug. 12, 1821, died Jan. 21, 1879.
 DeLand P. Atkinson, died Oct. 21, 1881, aged 53.
 Samuel G. Haines, died 3d mo. 12, 1881, aged 54.
 David Owen, died 2d mo. 9, 1859, aged 64.
 Michael Allen, born Dec. 12, 1812, died Feb. 6, 1873.
 Sarah D. Osgood, born May 25, 1808, died Sept. 11, 1872.
 Thomas L. Ogden, 1834-1880.
 Joseph E. Erwin, born May 6, 1791, died Aug. 20, 1858.
 Honora Erwin, died July 25, 1876, aged 65.
 Deborah H. McCratt, born Feb. 2, 1814, died June 24, 1873.
 Oran Adamson, died April 16, 1875, aged 49.
- Andrew V. Locke, died Dec. 4, 1870, aged 70.
 Lewis Curtis, born Feb. 6, 1810, died Feb. 21, 1874.
 Mr. Charles F. Clarke, died Oct. 16, 1875, aged 175.
 Zebediah Locke, born April 10, 1808, died Aug. 1, 1876.
 Hartwig Locke, born Feb. 11, 1819, died Oct. 12, 1876.
 James Jessup, died Feb. 1, 1859, aged 52.
 William G. Murray, born Feb. 17, 1818, died Oct. 5, 1882. (Soldier)
 Thomas Schuhm, born Feb. 6, 1801, died Nov. 9, 1859.
 Solly Murray, born May 29, 1807, died Feb. 16, 1883.
 Sarah Stecher, born Nov. 19, 1795, died July 2, 1882.
 Hiram Abbott, died May 12, 1880, aged 51.
 Joseph Dayton, died May 27, 1881, aged 80.
 Sarah Dayton, died Feb. 26, 1878, aged 78.
 John Simmerman, died Jan. 20, 1850, aged 72.
 Kosah Simmerman, died March 21, 1877, aged 75.
 John Estell, Esq., died Oct. 10, 1839, aged 59.
 Anna Estell, died March 31, 1852, aged 64.
 Benjamin C. Packer, born Sept. 13, 1840, died Sept. 18, 1881.
 James Braishaw, died Jan. 18, 1878, aged 64.
 Rebecca French, born Jan. 1, 1790, died July 19, 1879.
 Lydia R. Gibbs, born March 25, 1822, died Dec. 16, 1879.
 Christopher Morgan, died May 2, 1881, aged 62.
 James Garrison, died Aug. 21, 1872, aged 89.
 William Harvey, died Nov. 20, 1861, aged 22. (Co. B, 53d P. V.)
 Edward W. Harvey, Co. K, 19th P. V.; killed at battle of Louisa Court-House, Va., March 29, 1865, aged 17 years.
 Sarah McGhan, died Oct. 26, 1880, aged 48.
 Mary Longstreet, born May 24, 1820, died July 16, 1881.
 Rebecca Beal, born July 8, 1823, died Sept. 7, 1881.
 Catharine Blinsinger, born May 5, 1834, died April 22, 1882.
 Joseph M. Paul, died Aug. 13, 1878, aged 61.
 Joseph M. Stout, born Feb. 12, 1818, died Nov. 7, 1879.
 Samuel E. Newton, died Dec. 5, 1882, aged 79.
 Elizabeth Newton, died Sept. 5, 1879, aged 69.
 William G. Fletcher, died Feb. 26, 1882, aged 71.
 Eliza Ann Fletcher, died March 10, 1882, aged 64.
 Charles Small, born March 2, 1815, died Jan. 3, 1874.
 Samuel Hudson, died Oct. 9, 1865, aged 70.
 Joseph D. Green, born July 5, 1793, died April 12, 1880.
 William Bailey, died March 29, 1865, aged 58.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM HAINES.

John, the grandfather of William Haines, was born Sept. 22, 1753, and married Hepsekiyah, daughter of James H. Hinckman. Among their children was a son William, whose birth occurred Dec. 7, 1779, and who married Ann White, to whom were born children, —Joshua, Ann, William, Sarah, and Samuel. All of these children resided in Gloucester County, where the sons were farmers. William was born March 8, 1810, in the above county, and spent his youth at his father's home in Greenwich township. Having embraced such opportunities of education as the neighborhood afforded, he bore a leading part in school exercises and debates, and eagerly sought such advantages as were attainable. Mr. Haines was, however, a man of self-culture, and owed less to instruction than to his own perseverance and zeal in the pursuit of knowledge. At an early day he fitted himself as a teacher, and taught at Swedesboro, Battintown, Eldridge Hill, and Upper Greenwich, and at nineteen had fitted himself for surveying and conveyancing, and very speedily established a lucrative



William Barnes

business. He frequently engaged in the settlement of estates and served as the guardian of important trusts. His judgment was sound, his mind logical, and his abilities exceptional. His business relations were marked by the strictest integrity and exactness. These qualities made his services eagerly sought, and afforded him little leisure from his daily avocations.

Mr. Haines possessed a scientific mind, and attained some reputation as an investigator of facts pertaining to the magnetic needle.

He was, in religion, a member of the Society of Friends, and connected with the Upper Greenwich Meeting, of which he was a minister. In politics he was a Whig, and joined the ranks of the Republican party on its organization. He was, as a member of the Board of Freeholders, especially zealous for the interests of the county, and as township superintendent of schools for several years greatly promoted the cause of education.

Mr. Haines possessed strong convictions, and wielded a decided influence in the county, though of unobtrusive manners and of simple tastes. His habits were frugal, though liberal and charitable where such qualities could be properly exercised, and ever mindful of the interests of the poor. He was married March 6, 1834, to Rachel, daughter of John and Hannah Lippincott, of Salem County. Their children are Job S., Elma (Mrs. Joseph B. Livezy), William Penn, and Hannah A. (Mrs. John Heritage). After his marriage Mr. Haines purchased "Cedar Lawn Farm," now the residence of his son Job S., and continued both professional and farming employments until his death, which occurred April 23, 1876, in his sixtieth year. Job S. married Miss Ellen B., daughter of Samuel and Anna Holmes, of Salem County. Their children are Jacob C. and William C. (deceased), Stacy L., Idella, and Jesse B. Mr. Haines succeeded to his father's profession and business, and also vindicates the principles of the Republican party in politics. He in 1882 represented his constituents in the State Legislature, and served on committees on Elections, Bribery, Federal Relations, Deaf and Dumb Asylums, etc. Both he and Mrs. Haines are members of the Society of Friends.

William Haines was one of the first members of the "Association of Practical Surveyors of West Jersey." He took an active interest in the affairs thereof, and encouraged its success by personal attention and by contributions from his pen relative to his researches as to real estate titles, and his practical experiments with the magnetic needle, showing its variations and disturbing causes.

CHAPTER XL.

TOWNSHIP OF FRANKLIN.

Geographical and Descriptive.—This township was formed in 1829 from Greenwich and Woolwich. At the time of its organization it was fifteen miles long, six and a half miles wide, and contained seventy-two thousand acres. The township has been reduced by the formation of others, till at present it contains only thirty-one thousand three hundred and eighty-eight acres.

Its surface is generally level, with a light, sandy soil, susceptible of a high state of cultivation, as evidenced by the large crops of vegetables and small fruits. But a few years since Franklin was a dense forest of small pines, but, by industry and frugality, it has become of immense value as a truck-farming township.

It is the southeast corner township of the county, and is bounded on the southeast by Atlantic County, on the southwest by Cumberland and Salem Counties, on the northeast by Clayton, and on the northwest by Monroe township.

The township is watered by Marsh Lake Branch and tributaries in the easterly part of the township, and by the head-waters of Scordland Run in the west part of the township.

The following is the act of incorporation:

"ACT OF INCORPORATION.

"*An Act to Incorporate part of the Townships of Woolwich and Greenwich, in the County of Gloucester, into a separate township, to be called the Township of Franklin.*

"1st. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all that part of the townships of Woolwich and Greenwich, in the county of Gloucester, lying within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the head of Old Man's Creek, in the line between the counties of Gloucester and Salem, and also the line of the south side of Woolwich township; thence running a straight line to Mantua Creek, to intersect said creek below James Joseph's mill, opposite the dwelling-house of Andrew Dilks, distance about seven miles; thence up said creek, the several courses thereof, being the boundary line between Greenwich and Deptford townships, to the head thereof; thence still along the said boundary line to the line of Hamilton township, distance about twelve miles; thence along the line of the west side of Hamilton township to the line between the counties of Gloucester and Cumberland, distance about six miles; thence along the said county line westwardly to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same is hereby set off from the townships of Woolwich and Greenwich; and the same is hereby established a separate township, to be called by the name of the township of Franklin.

"2d. And be it enacted, That the inhabitants of the township of Franklin shall be, and they are hereby vested with and entitled unto, all the powers, privileges, and authorities, and shall be, and are hereby made subject to the like regulations and government which the inhabitants of the aforesaid townships of Woolwich and Greenwich are subject and entitled to; and the inhabitants of the said township of Franklin shall, and they are hereby incorporated, styled, and known by the name of 'the inhabitants of the township of Franklin, in the county of Gloucester,' and entitled to all the privileges, advantages, and with titles that the other townships in the said county are entitled unto by virtue of an act entitled 'An act incorporating the inhabitants of townships, designating their powers and regulating their meetings, passed the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.'

"3d. And be it enacted, That the first town-meeting of the inhabitants after the passing of this act shall be on the second Wednesday in March next, at the house now occupied by George Lake in the village of Little Ease; and that all town meetings thereafter shall be held on the second Wednesday in March annually, at such place as the electors of said township shall from time to time direct and appoint.

"4th. And be it enacted, That on the second Thursday after the first town-meeting in said township, the township committees of the said townships of Woolwich, Greenwich, and Franklin, shall meet at the place aforesaid, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and there and then proceed to the settlement of such business as is or may be necessary to be settled between the said townships: Provided, that if either of the committees aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to meet as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such committees as do meet to proceed to such settlement."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TOWNSHIP LINE.

"We, the subscribers, being a committee appointed by the committees of the townships of Woolwich, Greenwich, and Franklin, to superintend the running of the line between the townships of Woolwich and Greenwich on the one side, and Franklin on the other side, do report to committees of each respective township that we have caused said line to be run and marked; Beginning at the head of Oldman's Creek in the line between the counties of Gloucester and Salem, and from thence north forty degrees and thirty minutes east, Five hundred and thirty-five chains to Mantua Creek, opposite Andrew Dilks' dwelling House, agreeably to the act of the Legislature in the above case made and provided.

"JOSIAH MOORE, Woolwich.
"MICHAEL ALLEN, Greenwich.
"GABRIEL ISZARD, Franklin.

"April 3, 1820."

Pioneer Settlements.—For all the information in relation to pioneers of what is now Franklin township we are indebted to Mr. William Porch, whose venerable years and bright memories of the past carries us back among the settlers of this then forest of pines and oaks, and, with but a slight draft upon the imagination, we can see the brave pioneer wending his way into the wilderness, marking here and there a tree as a guide to his future operations or necessities. It was the custom of the pioneers of this township to take up or warrant a sufficient number of acres of land for each of their children a good-sized farm, that when the original should pass away he might leave to each of his numerous family a plantation for their future support.

Among this class of pioneers was John Porch, who located at what is now known as Porchtown. His purchase embraced an area of two thousand five hundred acres in that immediate vicinity. Having a foresight of the necessities of himself and others, he built a grist mill on the stream running through his plantation. He also built a saw-mill at that point, and since that time, about 1780, Porchtown has not been without both saw- and grist-mills, until within a few years the saw-mill has been abandoned and is fast going to decay.

The property passed into the hands of William Porch, and from him to his children, among whom the two thousand five hundred acres of land was divided, a part of which went to Stephen Porch. Samuel Freese married a daughter of William Porch, and their share, six hundred acres, was subsequently sold to the Camden Fire Insurance Company, and nearly or quite all of the original tract is now owned

by parties other than the Porch family. The mill-property and one hundred acres is owned by Robert Butler, and Mr. Porch says that James L. Wickham owns "quite a clever bunch of the land" once owned by his grandfather, John Porch.

In the early part of this century Joseph Porch kept a store at Porchtown, and at that time there was a large amount of business transacted at that place. Joseph Smith, son of Thomas Smith, who was born about 1730, owned quite an extensive tract of land adjoining the Porch tract.

That part of the township in which the hamlet and railroad station of Iona is situated was settled by Moses Crane. He took up something over a thousand acres in and around this locality, became a prominent man in the affairs of the township, and was the father of a large family, to whom his property descended. That locality was known for many years as Cranetown, but when the family, to a large extent, had ceased to be possessors of the original tract, and the railroad had been built, the name of the place was changed to Iona, and at present but very little of the original tract is owned by the Crane family.

As will be seen by reference to the history of the village of Malaga, Daniel H. Miller was a large land-owner around that locality in the early part of the present century. Another of the pioneers of that locality was Joshua Richman, who came here as early as 1815, and located a large tract of land, upon which he lived for nearly sixty years. Mr. Richman was one of those honest, industrious pioneers, whose unassuming manner, sound judgment, and rectitude of life made him a suitable person to be trusted with the financial affairs of the township, and the settlement of differences of opinion between his neighbors. He lived to a good old age, departing this life in 1882, honored and respected by his townsmen, leaving a good name for his numerous descendants to honor and perpetuate.

Among the pioneers near the centre of the township was Robert Chew, who located a large tract of land, where he lived and died. Of his family there were twelve children, who, with their descendants, are scattered over this and adjoining townships. Samuel Sharp was also an old settler in this locality, whose first purchase was a tract of one hundred and fifty acres. He was the father of a large family, all of whom have left this locality.

Philip Woolford was another pioneer of this part of the township, which was sometimes called Hopewell, Woolfordtown, and Plainville. He was the owner of quite a large tract here, the most of which passed into the possession of his descendants. John Trimble was also one of the pioneers of Woolfordtown, and was a millwright by trade, and is said to have been one of the best mechanics in this section of country. Some of his descendants are still residents of Franklin township.

William Chew and William Surran were the prom-

inent pioneers of that quarter of the township known as Pine Hollow, or Chewville, near Dutch mill. Both of these pioneers were large land-owners, and assisted largely in clearing off the timber and improving the land in that locality. Each of these men were the progenitors of large families, none of whom are owners of any portion of the original tracts.

That portion of the township in and around what is known as Down-town was settled by Aquilla Downs, who was the father of a numerous family. Mr. Downs was not only one of the pioneer farmers of this section, but was also a local preacher in the Methodist denomination, and employed his talents in that direction by preaching to the inhabitants of the different settlements. Two of his sons, Osborn and Jesse, were very acceptable preachers on the old-fashioned Methodist circuits. At the death of Rev. Aquilla Downs his large estate passed into the possession of his children, and has passed from one generation to another, and is still nearly all owned by his descendants. Samuel Downs was also one of the pioneers in this part of the township and owned a large tract of land; also John Downs was one of the pioneer purchasers of a large tract of land in this vicinity, most of which is now owned by his son, George Downs, who is now one of the old men of the township. Benjamin Downs was a surveyor, and subsequently located at Glassboro.

In that part of the township now known as Forest Grove the pioneer settler was William Wilson, who built a mill which subsequently went to decay. Robert Parvin located here soon after Wilson, when the two commenced the blacksmith and wheelwright business. Wilson soon engaged in the mercantile business, when the little hamlet soon began to put on a business-like appearance, and the whole property was then purchased by Richard Wood. Like many other young and promising towns, the wealth, or rather poverty, of the surrounding country did not warrant the expenditures, and the little town has not enlarged to any extent beyond its youthful dimensions.

In the early part of this century there stood an old house, a short distance below the mill, known as the "Refugee house." It was a double log building, *i.e.*, one building inclosed within another, and so arranged that a person acquainted with its construction could easily secrete himself from one not acquainted with its peculiar construction. It is said that this building was used as a place of refuge by certain parties who were supposed to flee from the iron grasp of the law, and that under or around it large sums of money were buried. Tradition says that George Cake secured quite a sum from the old house, which enabled him to start in business. The old house long since went to decay.

Civil Organization.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PIONEER TOWN-MEETING,

"At a town-meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Franklin, held at George Cake's Inn at Little Egg, on the 5th day of March, A.D. 1820, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of New Jersey, passed the

27th day of January, A.D. 1820, Jephtha Abbott was chosen Moderator and Isaac Thorn Town Clerk. Town Clerk being duly affirmed that he would faithfully and honestly keep all the papers and writings, books and accounts committed to his care, and that he would in all things to the best of my knowledge and understanding perform the duties of my said office of Clerk without favour or partiality.

The Clerk being sworn, proceeded to nomination, and the following persons were chosen for the different Town Commissioners, *viz.*, Assessor, Levi L. Campbell; Collector, Jephtha Abbott; Commissioners of Appeal, Samuel Fisher, William Porch, and Jacob Stanger; Freeholders, Daniel Foor, Jacob Fisher; Surveyors of Highways, Moses Crane, Francis Stanger; Overseers of the Poor, Levi L. Campbell, Jephtha Abbott; Constables, Asaphine Levon, Nathaniel Salmon; Overseers of Highways, Jacob Saenger, David Seaman, Samuel Sharp, P. and K. Keegars, Eli Whitney, Nathaniel Salmon; Judge of Election, George Anderson; Town Committee, George Anderson, Gabriel Izard, William Porch, Samuel Foor, Samuel Downs.

The different officers for the Township being chosen, proceeded to vote how much money should be raised for the use of the Township, and it was carried by a large majority that the sum of Four Hundred should be raised—\$400.00; it was moved and carried that the Election for Council and General Assembly for the present year should be opened the first day at Mataza and the Last day at Gloucester.

"It was also moved and carried that the next annual Town-meeting shall be held at Little Egg."

The following lists of officers are given as found upon the township records:

TOWN CLERKS.

1821-22, 1824, 1826-28, Daniel Fo-	1824-43, John R. Graham, cer.
1824, Isaac Thorn.	1844, John H. Medlam.
1825, Thomas B. Wood.	1845, Samuel G. Fisher.
1829-32, 1835-36, James C. True- land.	1846-47, George B. Cake.
1832, Eli D. Budd.	1848, Joseph F. Porch.
1832, Benjamin Harding.	1849-50, Benjamin Beckett.
1837-38, Samuel Peacock.	1852-53, Enos Veal.
1839-40, 1851, John C. Shantz.	1860-62, Edmund Jones.
1841, Samuel Porch.	1863, Ferdinand Rosenbaum.
	1864-65, Robert A. Rosenbaum.
	1866-68, William H. Todd.

ASSESSORS.

1821-23, Levi L. Campbell.	1846-48, Benjamin Beckett.
1824-25, Isaac Thorn.	1849-51, Joseph F. Porch.
1826-29, Benjamin C. Down.	1852, William F. Beckett.
1830, Joseph Izard.	1853, Isaac S. Peacock.
1831-32, 1835-38, Benj. Harding.	1854, William Porch, Jr.
1833, Daniel Foor.	1855-57, 1861-63, 1866-67, William Porch.
1834, Samuel Porch.	1858-59, Joseph L. Veal.
1839-41, Matthias R. Crane.	1860, Thomas Everingham.
1842-43, John V. Porch.	1864-65, Enos Veal.
1844, Benjamin T. Crane.	1868-1882, J. C. Richmar.
1845, Charles Smith.	

COLLECTORS.

1821, Jephtha Abbott.	1845-50, William Nelson.
1822-23, Jacob Stanger.	1851-53, John S. Stanger.
1824-26, Samuel Fisher.	1854, Jo Anna Tomblin.
1827-28, Joseph Albertson.	1855-57, Richard G. Stanger.
1829-30, John V. Porch.	1858-59, William P. Crane.
1831-34, 1837-38, 1846-47, Chris- tian L. Stanger.	1860, Elijah Porch.
1835-36, Daniel Foor.	1861-63, George Leshley.
1839-41, Johnson Beckett.	1864, John C. Vanzant.
1844-45, Samuel D. Fisher.	1865-66, Joseph M. Irrell.
1844, John R. Graham.	1867-69, Edmund Jones.
1845, Jacob Fisher.	1870-82, William Porch.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1821, William Porch.	1823, William Porch, Esq.
Jacob Stanger.	1826, William Porch, Esq., William Wood, Esq.
1822-23, William Porch, Samuel Fisher.	1827, William Porch, Esq., Joseph Izard.
1824, George Cake.	1828-33, William Porch, Esq., Levi L. Campbell.
Levi L. Campbell.	
1825, Gabriel Izard.	

HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

1839-42. William Porch, Josiah Beckett,	1861. Joshua Richman, Stephen G. Porch,	1850.—William S. Scott, Wesley Beckett, Osborn Downs, Woodward Warrick, John V. Porch.
1843. William Porch, John G. Rosenbaum,	1862-63. J. Richman, M. R. Crane,	1851.—Benjamin Beckett, John G. Rosenbaum, Charles Davis, Wesley Beckett, Gabriel Abbott.
1844-45. Lawrence Cake, John G. Rosenbaum,	1864. Matthias R. Crane, George Lashey,	1852.—J. G. Rosenbaum, Benjamin Beckett, Charles Davis, Jacob Porch, Gabriel Abbott.
1846. Lawrence Cake, William Porch,	1865-66. William Porch, George Lashey,	1853.—Jacob Porch, Matthias R. Crane, Christopher Sickler, Joseph T. Paulin, Wade Fisher.
1847. Matthias R. Crane, Thomas H. Paul,	1867-68. John C. Van Zant, William B. Rosenbaum.	1854.—Christopher Sickler, Wade Fisher, John Saul, James Cassady, William P. Crane.
1848-50. Matthias R. Crane, Benjamin H. Fisler,	1869. John C. Van Zant, Benjamin Crane,	1855.—C. Sickler, Charles Davis, James Cassady, Wade Fisher, William P. Crane.
1851-52. M. R. Crane, Woodward Warrick,	1870-72. Edmund Jones, Joseph Lashey, Esq.	1856.—C. Sickler, Martin Madden, Charles Davis, Wade Fisher, William P. Crane.
1853-54. Woodward Warrick, Benjamin Beckett,	1873. Edmund Jones, Joseph M. Iredell,	1857.—C. Sickler, Gabriel L. Abbott, Stephen G. Porch, Nathaniel C. Fisher, Edward Lashey.
1855-56. M. R. Crane, Christopher Sickler,	1874. Edmund Jones, Alfred B. Richman,	1858.—J. G. Rosenbaum, Osborn Downs, S. G. Porch, Nathaniel C. Fisher, Samuel D. Chew.
1857. Woodward Warrick, Joshua Richman,	1875. Jonathan H. Smith, A. B. Richman,	1859.—Jacob Porch, John G. Van Zant, John S. Veal, Samuel D. Chew, Nathaniel C. Fisher.
1858. Joshua Richman, Jesse Downs,	1876-77. J. H. Smith, William P. Crane, Esq.	1860.—William B. Rosenbaum, C. L. Stanger, John Saul, William Scott, Jacob Porch.
1859. J. Richman, Stephen G. Porch,	1878-79. William P. Crane, Joseph M. Iredell,	1861.—W. E. Rosenbaum, C. L. Stanger, James Cassady, William Nelson, William H. Marshall.
1860. Stephen G. Porch, Osborn Downs.	1880-82. Joseph M. Iredell, Jonathan H. Smith.	1862.—W. B. Rosenbaum, W. H. Marshall, James Cassady, Christian L. Stanger, William Nelson.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEES.

1821.—George Anderson, Gabriel Iszard, William Porch, Thomas B. Wood, Samuel Downs.	1864.—N. C. Fisher, Osborn Down, Frank Hooke, W. H. Marshall, Will- iam Nelson.
1822.—Johnson Beckett, William Porch, Gabriel Iszard, George Anderson, Jephtha Abbott.	1865.—W. H. Marshall, Osborn Down, Joshua Richman, Matthias R. Crane, William H. Todd.
1823.—William Porch, Gabriel Iszard, George Anderson, Daniel Focer, Thomas B. Wood.	1866.—W. H. Marshall, Osborn Down, Joshua Richman, Thomas Wilson, William B. Rosenbaum.
1824.—Writham Pickles, Levi L. Campbell, George Cake, Gabriel Iszard, Samuel Downs.	1867-68.—W. H. Marshall, J. Richman, Osborn Down, Richard C. Sou- ders, Jacob Porch.
1825.—Levi L. Campbell, Daniel Focer, John Jackson, Charles Davis, Benjamin H. Fisler.	1869-70.—W. H. Marshall, Osborn Down, J. Richman, B. C. Souder, Moses Crane.
1826.—L. L. Campbell, Benjamin Harding, William Pickles, Samuel Downs, Samuel Porch.	1871-72.—Joshua Richman, B. C. Souders, Moses Crane, Joseph Irish John W. Down.
1827.—Lewis Stanger, Benjamin Harding, Charles Davis, Samuel Porch, Abraham Leddon.	1873.—J. Richman, B. C. Souders, John W. Down, Thaddeus C. Throup, Jonathan H. Smith.
1828.—Abraham Leddon, Lewis Stanger, Lawrence Cake, Joseph Iszard, Samuel Porch.	1874.—J. Richman, R. C. Souder, J. W. Down, J. H. Smith, Moses Crane.
1829.—Daniel Focer, Joseph Albertson, Samuel Porch, Charles Davis, Robert Chew.	1875.—J. W. Down, M. Crane, Isaac S. Sharp, Joseph Irish, Charles P. Crane.
1830.—Benjamin C. Down, Charles Davis, Joseph Albertson, Robert Chew, Samuel Porch, Esq.	1876.—J. W. Down, M. Crane, Joseph Irish, C. P. Crane, Adam K. Rich- man.
1831.—Josiah Beckett, Charles Davis, Robert Chew, David Carney, John Harding.	1877.—M. Crane, J. W. Down, C. P. Crane, Adam K. Richtan, Michael Fair.
1832.—Charles Davis, Joel Steelman, John Harding, Joseph Iszard, David Carney.	1878.—M. Crane, C. P. Crane, A. K. Richman, M. Fair, John Trimmel, Sr.
1833.—John G. Rosenbaum, Samuel Porch, Samuel Sharp, Matthias R. Crane, Samuel Fisher.	1879.—A. K. Richman, Moses Crane, James Maitland, Thomas S. Down.
1834.—John G. Rosenbaum, Samuel Fisher, M. R. Crane, Charles Davis, Jacob Stanger.	1880.—A. K. Richman, T. S. Down, Moses Crane.
1835-36.—J. G. Rosenbaum, Samuel Fisher, Sr., Jacob Stanger, M. R. Crane, Charles Davis.	1882.—Charles S. Clark, Charles D. Smith, A. K. Richman.
1837-38.—J. G. Rosenbaum, Thomas H. Whitney, Johnson Beckett, Robert Chew, M. R. Crane.	CONSTABLES.
1839.—J. G. Rosenbaum, Walter H. Dunlevy, James Downs, Samuel D. Fisher, David Veal.	1821. John Jackson.
1840.—J. G. Rosenbaum, David Veal, Walter H. Dunlevy, James Downs, Wesley Beckett.	1822. Benjamin Downs.
1841.—J. G. Rosenbaum, James Downs, Wesley Beckett, David Veal, George Craver.	1822-23. 1828-30. David Carney.
1842.—Matthias R. Crane, James Downs, Wesley Beckett, David Veal, George Craver.	1824. Benjamin C. Down.
1843.—Robert Chew, Jacob Porch, Henry S. Brown, M. R. Crane, Wes- ley Beckett.	1825. Robert Chew.
1844-45.—Benjamin H. Fisler, J. G. Rosenbaum, Thomas H. Whitney, Joshua Richman, Wesley Beckett.	1826-27. Benjamin T. Crane.
1847-48.—J. G. Rosenbaum, Jacob Porch, Joshua Richman, Jacob Fisher, Wesley Beckett.	1828. Samuel D. Fisher.
1849.—J. G. Rosenbaum, Joshua Richman, Jacob Porch, Joseph Fisher, Woodward Warrick.	1829. William Nelson.

1850. William Porch.	1859. William Porch.
Richard W. Odum.	1860. William Porch.
1851-52. William Porch.	1861-62. William Porch.
Charles P. Holston.	1863. William Porch.
1854. Alfred Howes.	1864. William Porch.
1855. Albert Wells.	1865. W. Porch.
1856. Henry Ledden.	1866. W. Porch.
Oscar B. Smith.	1867. W. Porch.
1857. Oscar B. Smith.	1868. W. Porch.
1858. W. Porch.	1869. W. Porch.
William E. Haggarman.	1870. W. Porch.
1860. G. B. Smith.	1871. W. Porch.
1861. James C. Jones.	1872. W. Porch.
1862. William E. Haggarman.	1873. W. Porch.
1863. W. Porch.	1874. W. E. Haggarman.
1864. W. E. Haggarman.	1875. W. Porch.
1865. O. B. Smith.	1876. W. Porch.
1866. Stephen G. Call.	1877. W. Porch.
1867. W. Porch.	1878. W. Porch.
1868. W. Porch.	1879. W. E. Haggarman.

1879. O. R. Smith,
M. D. L. Chew,
W. Porch,
Harry L. Shaw.

W. Porch elected in 1881 for three years, Edwin Chance for two years, and M. D. L. Chew for one year.

In 1882, David Hendon was elected for three years, and M. D. L. Chew for one year.

The following is a list of officers for 1883:

Town Clerk, William H. Todd; Assessor, Joshua C. Richman; Collector, William Pitch; Chancery Freeholders, Jonathan H. Smith, Joseph M. Iredell; Township Committee, Adam K. Richman, Charles S. Clark, James Maitman; Surveyor of Highways, Harry W. Jones, Cornelius Trimmell; Overseer of Poor, Thomas H. Iredell; constable, M. D. L. Chew; Commissioners of Appeal, Charles Trimmell, Stephen P. Crane, George Robinson; Judge of Election, Andrew Buckingham; Inspectors of Election, Miller Van Note, David Van Hook; Justices of the Peace, William A. Warriner, Thomas N. Atkinson, Samuel McTurdy, Pound Keeper, Leonard McGee, Joseph A. Kindle, Henry J. Iredell, Ashton W. Thomas, Isaac S. Sharp, Joseph R. Chew. Incumbents, \$500.

Extracts from Records.—The following are copies of an affirmation and oath taken by two of the pioneer officers of this township, and were, no doubt, as scrupulously lived up to as are the legal forms of the present day :

I, Levi L. Campbell, do solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm, that I will truly, faithfully, honestly, and impartially value and assess the taxable estates in the township of Franklin in the County of Gloucester, and that in making such valuation and assessment, I will, to the best of my Knowledge and Judgement, observe the directions of the Laws respecting the same.

(Signed) LEVI L. CAMPBELL.

Taken before Isaac Thorn, Esq., on the 13th day of March, A.D. 1820, and received the same day.

I do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear that I will in all things, to the best of my knowledge and understanding, justly and faithfully execute the office of Surveyor of the highways, without favour or Partiality.

(Signed) MOSES CHANE.

Taken before William Porch, Esqr., on the 13th day of March, A.D. 1820, and received the same day.

Extracts for the year 1820.

At George Cake's. A steer, past two years old, with a wite Ewe, Brindisides, with a number of wite spots on and wite spots in the flanks.

A large wite ewe.

At Noah Park's. A Brindle Cow with a crop off the near ear and half crop of the upper side the oft ear, with only three Tits. Booked Dec. 29, 1820.

At Nathaniel Salmon's. A Small Black Heifer (2 year old), with some small wite spots, marked a crop off the oft ear and half crop off the near ear.

At Abm Leaddon's. A small wite ewe, with a half crop and a slit in the oft ear and a slope half-penny in the near ear. A small wite Ewe, part Marino, with a crop in the near ear & a slope half-penny in the oft ear.

At Jacob Stanger, Junr. A wite ewe, with a crop off the near ear and a slit and a half-penny in the under side the oft ear. A small wite Ewe, part Marino, with a crop of the near ear and a hole and a half-penny the under side the oft ear.

At Charles Davis'. A wite Ram, Marked a Swallow-fork in the near ear and a half-penny under the same ear. A ewe-wite Marked a crop off the near ear and a hole in the same ear. A wite Weather, marked a crop off each ear and a half-penny under each ear, and two slits in the oft ear and one in the near ear.

At Jacob Fesler's. A wite Weather, Marked a crop off each ear and a hole in the near ear.

A Wite Ewe, Marked a crop off the near ear and a half-penny on each side both ears and a slit in the oft ear.

Pioneer Election.

We, the judges and inspectors of election of the Township of Frank-

lin, in the county of Gloucester, do hereby certify that having proceeded to resolve the votes of the voters of said Township, the following is a list of all the candidates voted for, of the offices proposed for them, and the number of votes for each.

For Members of the Legislative Council: John Baxter, sixty-seven; Joseph Lodge, seven.

For Members of the General Assembly: William Tairn, nine; John Wilson, eleven; Thomas Garwood, thirty-five; John Moore Wite, fourteen; Joseph V. Clark, fourteen; William Watson, forty; Jeremiah J. Foster, forty-two; Samuel Kille, thirty-five.

For Sheriff: Benjamin Wilkins, seventy-five.

For Coroners: Isaac Nickle, Jr., thirty-six; John Zorns, forty-four; Nehemiah Blackman, seventy-two; John Pissant, twenty-nine; Freedom L. Shin, thirty-eight.

The whole number of votes taken, seventy-six.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed our seals, the 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and twenty.

A true copy.

(Signed)

GEORGE ANDERSON, Judge. [L.S.]

LEVI L. CAMPBELL, Assessor. [L.S.]

JEPHIA ABBOTT, Collector. [L.S.]

ISAAC THORN, T. Clk. [L.S.]

At the Presidential election held Nov. 8, 1820, the whole number of votes cast was thirty-eight, as follows:

For Members of Congress: Joseph McIlvane, nine; James Matlack, twenty-nine.

For Electors: Richard M. Cooper, nineteen; Robert L. Armstrong, sixteen.

The certificate is signed by the same township officers as that for county offices in October.

At the township-meeting held in March, 1821, the following resolutions were offered and adopted by the voters:

"Resolved, That one hundred dollars be raised for the use of the township.

"Resolved, That the annual election for the Council and General Assembly of this State open at Malaga and close at Glassboro.

"Resolved, That the next annual Town-Meeting be held at George Cake's, Little Ease."

1822:

"Resolved, That the Overseers of Highways' wages be seventy-five cents per day.

"Resolved, That four hundred dollars be raised for the use of the town-hip.

"Resolved, That the Annual Town-meeting shall be held at Little Ease, when the votes shall be taken by Ballot."

This appears to be the first time the ballot was made use of at town-meetings. At this time Glassboro and Clayton were included in Franklin township.

At the Presidential election in 1824 the number of votes had increased to fifty-six, when John Buck, Joseph Kille, Isaac Wilson, James Parker, and Daniel Vleit each are credited with that number for electors, Joseph W. Scott and John Beatty, Jr., with thirty-seven votes each, and Joseph Kline and James Cook, nineteen each.

At this election George Casaday, Samuel Swan, George Holcomb, Lewis Conduit, Daniel Garrison, received for Congress fifty-six votes each, and Ebenezer Tucker thirty-two, and James Matlack thirty-three votes.

In February, 1825, when the vote was taken in re-

lation to location of court-house, jail, and other county buildings, the whole number of votes cast by Franklin township was two hundred and twelve, of which Woodbury received one hundred and eighty-seven, and Camden, or within one mile thereof, received twenty-five votes—quite an increase in number of votes from November, 1824, to February, 1825.

The certificate was signed by Jacob Stanger, judge of election; Isaac Thorn, assessor; Samuel Fisler, collector; and Daniel Focer, town clerk.

Pioneer School Committee.—At the annual town-meeting in March, 1826, the following-named persons were elected a "committee for the education of poor children in this township:" Walter Donlevy, Thomas B. Wood, Laurence Cake, Jacob Fisler, Jr., William Porch, John Jackson, and Aquilla Down.

"Ordered, That the township committee pay to the school committee the money raised last year (1825) for the use of said school."

"Ordered, That the school committee shall proportion the money received by them for the use aforesaid to the best of their ability."

At the town-meeting in March, 1828, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the voting of this township shall be by marking."

"Resolved, That no person shall hold more than one township office."

"Resolved, That there be but one constable to serve the township."

"Resolved, That there shall be three districts for overseers of the roads, namely, 1st, 2d, 3d, and one overseer to each district."

"Resolved, That the money in the school fund shall go into the hands of the township committee."

At the annual town-meeting in March, 1830, the following-named persons were elected a "school committee:" Robert Chew, Benjamin Harding, William Porch, Esq., Dr. Jacob Fisler, Levi L. Campbell. These gentlemen held the position of "school committee" till the spring of 1837, when the records tell us that "the town committee to act in place of the school committee," yet at the annual town-meeting in March, 1838, Jacob Stanger, John V. Porch, and James Down were elected a "school committee," neither of whom are members of the town committee.

The inhabitants continued to elect three persons annually as a school committee till the spring of 1847, when Miles Synott was elected "school superintendent," which office was continued till the law was changed creating a county superintendent of schools.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Malaga is a small hamlet, situated on the southwest side of the township, near the line of Cumberland County. The land upon which the village is located was owned, previous to 1813 or 1814, by Daniel H. Miller, who owned a tract of several thousand acres in this vicinity. Upon this large tract was nothing more than the farm-house and several tenements till 1814, when the entire tract was purchased by Christian L. Stanger, who, in 1813 probably, built a saw-mill just below where the present bridge crosses the stream. This was the pioneer improvement of what is now the village of Malaga. At this mill was manu-

factured the lumber for building the pioneer glass-works of what now is Franklin township.

The pioneer store was the one connected with the glass-works, and owned by Stanger & Co. Soon there were other stores at this place, all of which soon served their time and were abandoned.

The pioneer blacksmith and wheelwright were also connected with the glass-works.

The pioneer tavern was kept by Ferguson McGonigal. The old building stood in front of the site occupied by the present hotel. There was a large lot in rear, or along the road leading to the railroad depot, and the space between the tavern and glass-factory, now occupied by buildings, was then vacant.

A saw-mill, on the site of the present one, was built by Jacob Stanger, during the ownership of the property by C. L. Stanger & Co., and the present grist-mill was built by John G. Rosenbaum in 1830. He intended the mill originally for his own use exclusively; but as soon as it was in operation the people of the surrounding country, who had been in the habit, from necessity, of pounding their corn and wheat in the old-fashioned mortar, began to patronize the new mill, and Mr. Rosenbaum was therefore under the necessity of enlarging his private mill to the capacity of the present mill.

For several years Malaga was, to all appearances, a thriving town; but, like all such towns with a floating population, it soon ceased to be anything more than whatever the glass-factory happened, with its good or ill fortune, to make it, as the village is not surrounded with a rich farming community, upon which merchants and mechanics mostly depend for support.

There are at present in the village the Malaga Glass-Works, two general stores, one owned by the glass company and the other by R. C. Souders; one tavern, by Joseph M. Iredell; saw- and grist-mills, one blacksmith, one large two-story school-house, the old town hall, now owned and occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Society as a place of worship; three secret societies,—Knights of Pythias, Knights of Labor, and Junior American Mechanics. The village contains a population of about two hundred and fifty. The railroad station is about half a mile northeast from the main street of the town.

The postmasters of Malaga have been J. G. Rosenbaum, Chew, McClure, Down, and the present postmaster, Ferdinand Rosenbaum.

Iona.—This is a small hamlet, situated on the line of the West Jersey Railroad, about one and a half miles from Franklinville, and was made a railroad station in 1860 or 1861. The place was settled by Moses Crane, the father of a large family, and known for many years as "Cranetown." Mr. Crane built a saw-mill here, which was in operation till about 1875, when it was abandoned. There is at present at Iona a railroad station, store, steam saw-mill, owned by sons of W. P. Crane, and town hall. Population about seventy-five.

Porchtown, a small hamlet on the southwest line of the township, adjoining Cumberland County, where there is a grist-mill, blacksmith-shop, shoe-shop, and Methodist Episcopal Church, and about seventy inhabitants.

New Denmark is a small collection of farm-houses, about two miles southeast from Franklinville, without store or mechanic of any kind, and has a population of thirty or forty.

Franklinville, located in the northwest part of the township, was one of the earliest settled localities in what is now Franklin. The land upon which the village is located was owned, at the beginning of the present century, by William Fisher, who located a tract of over one thousand acres, and for many years the hamlet was called *Little Ease*, and so designated in the early records of the township.

During the ownership by Mr. Fisher, and some time previous to 1800, he built a saw-mill at this place, and upon the same site two mills have succeeded the first one, and the third one was in operation till 1867, when the milling business at this point was abandoned. Previous to the building of a saw-mill there was a turning-mill at Little Ease. Myers Wilson owned the property subsequent to the ownership by Fisher. Mr. Wilson was a millwright and wheelwright combined, and carried on both branches of the trade. Samuel Porch purchased of Myers Wilson the thousand-acre tract, including the mill property, and owned the whole for many years.

The pioneer tavern at Little Ease was kept by George Cake, he having purchased of Myers Wilson a small lot of land, upon which he built a house on or near the site of the present tavern-house. Here Mr. Cake kept the pioneer tavern for many years, and at his death the business was continued by his son, Lawrence Cake, who became prominently identified with the business interests of the township, holding prominent township offices at various dates. Lawrence Cake kept the old hostelry for about twenty years, when he sold to Leonard Larkins, who continued the business till his death, which occurred in 1879 or 1880, since which time Franklinville has been without a tavern. The property, however, has been purchased by a party in Philadelphia.

In connection with the tavern George Cake kept a store, and at his death was succeeded in that, as well as the tavern, by his son Lawrence.

The second store at what is now Franklinville was kept by Samuel Porch, grandfather of the present venerable William Porch, who is now and has for nearly thirty years been township collector. Mr. Porch was succeeded at the yardstick and old beam-scales by Joseph Medara, who was followed by James Welch, John McClintonck, John Graham, and he by Edmund Jones, the present principal merchant of the village. Mr. Jones commenced the mercantile business here about 1858, and in the mean time has filled the office of sheriff of Gloucester County one

term, and is at present one of the lay judges of the County Court.

The earliest blacksmith at this place within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant was William Davis, who was here in the early part of the present century, and the pioneer shoemaker was honest old John Phillips. Paul Early was the wheelwright at Little Ease as early as 1820.

The third store at Franklinville was kept by John F. Nute, in connection with the railroad station. When the station-house was built, in 1867, Mr. Nute was made station agent, and in one part of the building he opened a general store. June 30, 1880, the station, store, and stock of goods was destroyed by fire, caused by a spark from a passing engine. Mr. Nute soon erected the store building now standing on the opposite side of the railroad track, where he is still engaged in the mercantile business, and is also the present postmaster at Franklinville. The next store was that of Thomas Wilson, in his dwelling, a short distance from the railroad station. His store is more especially for the accommodation of his family and his numerous employés than for the public generally.

There are at Franklinville three stores, by Edmund Jones, John F. Nute & Son, and Thomas Wilson; two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyter; one school-house, railroad station, and post-office. There is no mill, blacksmith, wheelwright, doctor, lawyer, or tavern, and population only about seventy-five.

Plainville, situated near the centre of the township, where there is a Methodist Episcopal Church, and about a dozen dwellings in the neighborhood.

Chewyville, situated in the southeast corner of the township, where there is a Methodist Episcopal Church, steam saw-mill, cemetery, and ten or twelve dwellings.

Downtown is a small collection of houses at the intersection of six roads on the Atlantic County line, where there is also a store, blacksmith-shop, and about forty inhabitants.

Forest Grove is another of those mythical towns, containing about thirty dwellings, steam saw-mill, blacksmith and wheelwright shop, by Oscar Smith, post-office and store, by William Ellis, a brick Methodist Episcopal Church, and brick school-house.

Newfield.—This is comparatively a new town, situated in the south part of the township, at the junction of the Atlantic and West Jersey Railroad with the main line of the West Jersey Road, and is on the old Roenbaum tract. In 1863, Allen Heminway, father of Ameno B. Heminway, purchased a tract of one hundred and forty-four acres of land on the west side of the railroad, and Capt. Ely, of Philadelphia, purchased one hundred and eleven acres on the east side of the railroad: and soon after that, Morris & Co. purchased large tracts around the two former, and

the whole of the three tracts was surveyed into streets and building lots and offered for sale.

The railroad station was built, quite a number of lots sold, houses built, stores and shops built, mechanics busy, and the banner of prosperity seemed to wave over the embryo town for a short time, when the tide of immigration ceased or diverted to other points, and the prestige once lost has never been regained.

The pioneer store was opened by Charles Pitt Lashley, who was succeeded by different merchants, and finally by J. J. Sturmer, the present merchant, in the old store. The next store was that of Mrs. Harriet A. Evans, in the building where she is now located.

The building known as the "Newfield House" was built by a Mr. Knowles, of Philadelphia, and sold to H. A. Pelton, who kept the hotel till 1881, when he died. Since then the house has been kept by Mrs. Pelton, the present proprietress. The pioneer shoemaker was William Summerville, who has increased his business to the dignity of a boot and shoe store. John B. Carman commenced the boot and shoe trade here in the spring of 1882.

The pioneer blacksmith at Newfield was William Grant, who located here about the year 1863 or 1869, and was soon succeeded by Thomas Bateman, who remained till 1872, when he was succeeded by Piereson & Garvin, who built the present wheelwright-shop. They sold the property to Joseph James, the present blacksmith at Newfield. The present wheelwright is Langdon W. Harris. The Newfield stove and tin store is kept by Mr. Wakeman. There is also at this place a small rattan basket and chair works, of which R. J. Morell is superintendent.

The pioneer postmaster at this place was Allen Heminway, who was succeeded by his son, De Witt C., and he by his wife, Mrs. M. J. Heminway, the present postmistress. The West Jersey Railroad was built to this place in 1864, and the Atlantic Junction in 1880. De Witt C. Heminway was the first station agent, and Allen C. Becket is the present one.

The *Weekly Item*, an eight-column newspaper, was established here in October, 1873, by Albert C. Dalton, the present publisher and editor. There is also a small Baptist Church at this place, of which we could gain no reliable information.

SOCIETIES.

Malaga Lodge, No. 43, K. of P.—This lodge was instituted at Malaga, N. J., April 5, 1880, by Eugene V. Lorton, G. K. R. S. of Howard Lodge, No. 53, assisted by representatives from several other lodges. The following-named persons were the charter members:

George Davis, Isaac P. Smith, Joseph Akert, Joseph M. Iredell, Evert B. Clouse, Isaac A. Hues, William Kealy, John Vanzant, Moses D. Atkinson, Leander Zaunes, Charles Bittle, Jesse Atkinson, John Loid,

Isaac S. Stewart, William W. Richman, James Maltman, Philip W. Carter, Ferdinand Rosenbaum, Adam Smith, John S. Down, Ferdinand M. Lashley, Thomas Evans, and Joseph Kinsel.

The first officers of the lodge were John Vanzant, P. C.; Evert B. Clouse, C. C.; Isaac A. Hues, V. C.; Isaac P. Smith, P.; Ferdinand Rosenbaum, K. of R. S. and M. of F.; Joseph Akert, M. of E.; Philip W. Carter, M. at A.; Charles Bittle, I. G.; John Loid, O. G.

The regular meetings of the lodge are held on Monday evening of each week in their hall in public school building. Present membership, fifty-eight.

The present officers (August, 1882) are George W. Robinson, P. C.; George O. Mahr, C. C.; P. W. Carter, V. C.; Rev. John B. Whitton, Prel.; Thomas Calverly, M. at A.; John Vanzant, M. of F.; F. Rosenbaum, K. of R. S.; Isaac P. Smith, I. G.; John G. Stadler, O. G.

Forest Grove Lodge, No. 91, F. and A. M.—This lodge was instituted at Franklinville, N. J., in 1867. The records of the lodge were destroyed by fire in June, 1880, therefore we are unable to give the names of charter members or list of first officers. The regular communications of the lodge are held in Masonic Hall, over J. F. Nutt & Sons' store, on the Tuesday evening before the full of the moon in each month, with a membership at present (1882) of twenty-three.

The officers for 1882 were as follows: Christian A. Madden, W. M.; Willie F. Lovejoy, S. W.; Thomas C. Hampton, J. W.; John M. Moore, Treas.; Martin Madden, Sec.; John F. Nutt, Act. Sec.; Andrew Buckingham, S. D.; Robert J. Wilson, J. D.

CHURCHES.

Franklinville Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was formerly connected with Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, two miles distant, and in 1840-42 the school district and church united in building a house for the accommodation of both church and school. This building was destroyed by fire in 1848, and in 1849 or 1850 another building was erected on the site of the first one. This house remained on the old site till 1873, when the school district decided to build a large two-story school-house upon the site of the old church and school building, also decided to donate to the church their share of the old school and church, provided the Methodists would move the building off from the site it occupied. This was accordingly done, and the building was removed to its present site, a short distance from the old one, enlarged and repaired, and converted into a neat and commodious house of worship.

The first class-leader at Franklinville was Nathan Nelson, and among the pioneer members we find the names of Eli Wilson, Ann Wilson, William Atkinson, David Yeal, Samuel Nelson, Patience Nelson, Rebecca Atkinson, James Atkinson, Mary Atkinson, Samuel Porch, and James Porch.

The first trustees of the church property were William Atkinson, Samuel Porch, David Veal, and Nathan Nelson.

The present class-leaders are Henry C. Atkinson and Thomas Parks. Present trustees, William Porch, Joseph Matlock, Nathan D. Walton, James Atkinson, George Atkinson, and Abbott Atkinson. Present membership, sixty. Value of church property, twelve hundred dollars. Henry S. Spalding is superintendent of the Sunday-school, with an average attendance of thirty scholars.

Among the preachers who have served this people we find the names of Revs. — Stout, Noah Edwards, Levi D. Rhodes, — Morrell, — Estlack, — Corson, and — Huard, the present pastor.

Lake M. E. Church was erected by S. M. Hudson in 1865. The Downs and Lashley families were prominent at the time of the organization of the society. By reason of the sparseness of the population and the poverty of the inhabitants in the vicinity of this church, its prosperity has not equalled the expectations of its founders. Many of the original members have died, but the few that are left are faithful and diligent workers in the cause of Christianity.

Zion M. E. Church, at Porchtown.—The people in this neighborhood at an early time determined to erect a house of worship, and accordingly, in 1828, they set about the work. With their own hands they felled and hewed the timber, and in due time the structure was completed. Among the prominent founders of this church were the families of Porch, David Veasy, Reuben Langley, and Matthias Crane, all noble and earnest workers.

The church was flourishing at the commencement of its career. It had two important elements of prosperity,—faithfulness and zeal among its members, and during many years it was the principal place of worship in the vicinity. The house was rebuilt in 1860, but since that time the number of members in the society has diminished, and although services are held more frequently than in former times, attendance on these services is not as large as then.

Presbyterian Church.—This is an auxiliary or out-station of the Williamstown Presbyterian Church. Previous to 1850, Rev. Mr. Ford established a preaching station at this point, and in that year a branch organization was effected and the present house of worship built. There being but few persons at this place of the pure Calvinistic faith and doctrine, preaching was not kept regularly, or not oftener than once a month. After Mr. Ford left the Williamstown congregation preaching was neglected at this point, until that part of the exercises was abandoned entirely.

The Sunday-school connected with this branch is under the superintendence of Mrs. Ellen J. Wilson, who meets her school in the little meeting-house every Sabbath, where she has an average attendance of twenty pupils.

Methodist Episcopal Church at Malaga was or-

ganized, as near as can be remembered by the oldest inhabitant, in 1860.

The old school-house lot, where the church now stands, had, in the early part of this century, been donated for school, church, and burial purposes by the elder Rosenbaum.

About the time of the organization of the church society, the Sons of Temperance, who were then flourishing in Malaga, built a hall, and soon after building their hall dissolved. The Methodists had no house of worship of their own, and the Sons of Temperance had no use for their hall, therefore gave the building to the Methodists, provided they would move it away from its then location. Arrangements were made accordingly, and it was moved on the old school-house lot and converted into a church, where it still serves as such. The old school-house succumbed to the work of time, and a new one was built on another lot.

The church is supplied with preaching,—Willow Grove charge, Bridgeton District. J. G. Edwards was preacher in charge in 1883. The class-leaders were Richard Smith and Isaac Westcoat, Jr.; Trustees, Richard Smith, George W. Robinson, Isaac P. Smith, Isaac Westcoat, Jr., E. D. Riley, Joseph Kyte, and Theodore Laughren. Membership in 1883, forty. Value of church property, one thousand dollars.

Malaga Cemetery, located in rear of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the village of Malaga, was the place of interment of the pioneers who died in this vicinity, the following-named persons being among the number:

- Christian L. Stanger, died Aug. 4, 1807, aged 60 years.
- Jane Hartman, died March 11, 1877, aged 61 years.
- Rebecca Sailer, died Dec. 16, 1876, aged 61 years.
- William Sailer, died Oct. 24, 1871, aged 60 years.
- J. J. Pantel, Co. G, Eighth New Jersey Infantry.
- Catharine Trappet, died Feb. 27, 1801, aged 66 years.
- Daniel F. P. Sauerbrey, born June 22, 1795, in the dukedom of Saxe-Meiningen, Germany; died July 21, 1848.
- Johanna E. Sauerbrey, born Dec. 28, 1797; died Feb. 11, 1872.
- Johanna G. Rosenthal, born in the dukedom of Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, 1794; died Jan. 19, 1869.
- Sidney, wife of J. G. Rosenthal, born Aug. 1, 1806; died May 6, 1852.
- Cordelia Zahn, died March 26, 1853, aged 63 years.
- Sarah Sonders, died Oct. 6, 1846, aged 62 years.
- Levi Sharp, Sr., died May 15, 1867, aged 74½ years.
- Mary Sharp, died March 17, 1867, aged 67 years.
- Septima S. Vanzant, died Feb. 6, 1879, aged 52 years.
- Penelope H. Vanzant, died May 24, 1862, aged 68 years.
- John G. Vanzant, born May 13, 1816; died Sept. 2, 1879.
- Samantha Vanzant, died Feb. 21, 1876, aged 64 years.
- Elizabeth Vanzant, died Dec. 18, 1877, aged 54.
- Ferguson McGonigal, died Feb. 17, 1849, aged 61 years.
- Mrs. Mary Willis, born Jan. 8, 1795; died Oct. 10, 1853.
- Jacob Sailer, died Feb. 14, 1841, aged 59 years.
- Abigail Sailer, died March 29, 1846, aged 75 years.
- Charles Worcester, born Sept. 22, 1811; died Oct. 27, 1851.

INDUSTRIES.

Malaga Glass and Manufacturing Company.—The pioneer glass-works of Franklin township were built at Malaga in 1814, by Christian L. Stanger and others. He, with others, purchased of D. H. Miller a large tract of land in 1813, or early in 1814,

and built a saw-mill just below where the present bridge spans the stream at this place. Here the lumber was manufactured for building the factory, and Gideon Matthews, then a laborer for Stanger & Co., carted the lumber from the mill to the lot upon which the first glass-works were built. The frame of the first building was erected July 4, 1814. In 1829 the property, including the large tract of land, was purchased by John G. Rosenbaum, who, in 1840 or 1841, added another factory to the one already in operation. He continued the manufacture of glass-ware till about 1857, when the property changed hands, and the glass-works were operated by Whitney Brothers until 1861, when the heirs of John G. Rosenbaum, the former operator of the works, assumed control of the business, and in 1862 erected what is known as the new factory. For a few years subsequent to 1863 the works were operated by different firms, and in 187- the property was purchased by the "Malaga Glass and Manufacturing Company," who are the present owners and operators, with E. R. Wood, of Philadelphia, as president of the company. The average number of persons employed in and around the works is eighty. The property of the company at this place includes the larger portion of the dwellings in the village of Malaga.

CHAPTER XL.

TOWNSHIP OF GLASSBORO.¹

Geographical and Descriptive.—This township was formed from Clayton, in 1878, by act of Assembly as follows:

"**SECTION 1.** *Be it enacted,* etc., That all that part of the township of Clayton contained within the following bounds, that is to say: Beginning at a point where the public road from Fries' Mills to Blackwoodtown and the line between the townships of Monroe and Clayton intersects; thence westerly along the line of said Monroe township and Washington township until it strikes the township of Mantua; thence westerly along said last-mentioned township and the township of Harrison to a stone in the middle of the public road leading from Union to Singkins' Mill; thence southeasterly in a direct course to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby set off in a new township, to be called the township of Glassboro.

"**SECTION 2.** *And be it enacted,* That the inhabitants of the township of Glassboro are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate in law, and shall be styled and known by the name of 'The inhabitants of the township of Glassboro, in the county of Gloucester,' and shall be entitled to all the rights, powers, authority, privileges, and advantages, and subject to the same regulations, government, and liabilities as the inhabitants of the other townships in said county of Gloucester are or may be entitled or subjected to by existing laws of this State.

"**SECTION 3.** *And be it enacted,* That the inhabitants of the township of Glassboro shall hold their first township meeting at the Temperance House in Glassboro, in the said township of Glassboro, on the second Tuesday in March next," etc.

Section 4 provides for the meeting of the township committees to all and divide properties, moneys, etc.

Section 5 enacts the rights of each township to surplus revenue.

Section 6 relates to justices of the peace holding over until the expiration of their term.

Section 7 provides that the act shall take effect immediately.

Act approved March 11, 1878.

The township is bounded on the northeast by Monroe and Washington townships, on the northwest by Mantua and Harrison townships, and on the south by Clayton township, thus making the form of the township very nearly a perfect triangle. The surface is gently undulating, the soil sandy and in a good state of cultivation for vegetables and small fruits.

Pioneer Settlement of Glassboro.—Previous to the advent of the Stanger brothers, in 1775, there might have been one or two inhabitants in this immediate vicinity, but it is quite doubtful, for it was a dense forest of sickly-looking, dwarfy trees, and as for the soil, well, there wasn't much.

The Stangers cleared enough of the land to serve their purpose and no more. Their old glass-works were built on quite an extensive scale for those days, but as extensive as they were the whole establishment would probably make fuel for the present works for about one day. They located near where the present hotel stands, just over on the other corner, on the site now occupied by the drug-store. The pot-house stood a little back of where the drug-store now stands, and the well out in front of the drug-store, was under the glass-house shed. This well furnished good water for the whole establishment.

All there was of Glassboro in 1800 was comprised in the small area covered by the glass-works and the tenements of owners and blowers, which were but very few. In the early part of 1811, Col. Thomas Heston and Thomas Carpenter came, and the place was called Hestonville. During the ownership of Heston and Carpenter the name of the locality was changed to that of "Glassboro," which was thought to be more in keeping with the industry of the then new town.

The glass-works company also monopolized all the store trade, as theirs was for a long time the only store in the place, theirs the only blacksmith, wheelwright, carpenter, shoemaker, and stone- or brick-mason in town. The old glass-works store stood nearly opposite the hotel, and was subsequently abandoned, and a new store-house built where the drug-store now stands. The glass-works, or rather the manufacture of glass, had then been transferred to the new works, now the old works. Eben Whitney at one time had a store back of where the barber-shop is located.

Daniel R. Stanger, now nearly eighty years of age, remembers when Col. Heston built and kept the pioneer tavern, on the site, or rather a little in front of the present hotel. This was in 1811. The present hotel was built by Thomas Paul. Paul's mother was a daughter of Mrs. Heston by a former husband.

The pioneer physician was Dr. Synott, who lived a short distance from and in front of the hotel. Dr. Hance was the next resident physician. Previous to the location of Dr. Synott the nearest doctor was at Clayton, or in that vicinity.

¹ By W. H. Shaw.

As late as 1815 but little of the land in and around Glassboro had been cleared, all the dwellings were of logs, and were occupied by the following-named families: Jacob Swope, Valentine Pötzter (now spelled Focer), Daniel Stanger, John Shaffar, Jacob Stanger, Solomon Stanger, John Zimmerman, Matthias Zimmerman, John Lutz, Francis Stanger, Philip Stanger, and Samuel Ledden. Mr. Stanger says that, aside from the dwellings of Col. Heston, the above were all the houses in what is now Glassboro at the above-named date. At that time the town was nearly all woods, and the roads were laid out as irregular as the streets are at present.

The pioneer roads leading to and from Glassboro were as follows: March 16, 1796, the road leading to Little Ease (now Franklinville) was laid out; the Barnsboro road was laid out Oct. 29, 1792; Union Meeting-House (now Unionville) road, April 24, 1811; the road to Cross Keys, Nov. 7, 1814; April 19, 1827, the road leading from the hotel down past the glass-works was laid out, and the Mullica Hill road was laid out about 1800. Mr. Stanger had no date for the Squankum (now Williamstown) road.

Civil List.—The following is a complete list of township officers elected at the first annual town-meeting, held in the spring of 1878, also a list of the town clerks, assessors, collectors, chosen freeholders, township committees, and constables down to and including 1883:

1878.—Town Clerk, William H. Sturges; Assessor, John E. Pierce; Collector, Walter H. Zane; Township Committee, Thomas H. Whitney, Woodward Warren, Charles Berry, Thomas Stanger, Thomas Amadouwa; Chosen Freeholders, Joseph T. Paulin, Biram Stanger; Surveyors, Joseph H. Duffield, Ira Izard; Overseer of Highways, Christopher Westcott; Overseer of Poor and Constable, George Harbert; Judge of Election, Samuel D. Beckett; Inspectors of Election, Thomas Stanger, Joseph F. Asay; Commissioners of Appeal, Thomas Stanger, Richard G. Stanger, Jacob Izard; Pound-keeper, Thomas D. Cunningham.

Clerk.—Mizael C. Parker, 1878-83.

Assessor.—John E. Pierce, 1878-83.

Collector.—Benjamin F. Sweeten, 1878-83.

Chosen Freeholders.—Joseph Higgins, Sr., Jesse A. Johnson, 1878-83.

Township Committees.—Charles Berry, Thomas Reeve, Richard Skinner, Jr., 1878; Thomas Reeve, Frank T. Hogan, John T. Sickler, 1880-81; Frank T. Hogan, Thomas Reeve, Ira Izard, 1882-83.

Constables.—George W. Harbert, 1878-82, Ely Bradlock, 1883.

SOCIETIES.

Glassboro Lodge, No. 85, F. and A. M.—A dispensation was granted this lodge June 6, 1867; charter granted Jan. 23, 1868, and on the 31st day of the same month the lodge was duly instituted.

The petitioners for the lodge were B. C. Lippincott, M. C. Green, Dr. E. Hance, William H. Bodine, Francis Focer, Henry W. Zane, S. Luffberry, T. W. Synott, and Edwin V. Brown.

The first officers of the lodge were as follows: B. C. Lippincott, W. M.; M. C. Green, S. W.; Dr. E. Hance, J. W.; S. Luffberry, Treas.; T. W. Synott, Sec.; E. T. Lutz, Chap.; W. H. Zane, S. D.; W. H. Bodine, J. D.; F. Focer and J. D. Heritage, M. of C.; John Campbell, Tyler.

The Masters of the lodge since 1868 have been as follows: M. C. Green, 1869; Edward V. Brown, 1870, 1874, 1877; W. H. Zane, 1871; Dr. J. Down Heritage, 1872; John Campbell, 1873; Christian A. Madden, 1875; George S. Moffett, 1876; Benjamin T. Ferrell, 1878; Thomas M. Ferrell, 1879; John T. Whitney, 1880; James A. Haight, 1881; Simon S. Duffield, 1882-83.

The regular meetings of the lodge are held on the Friday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month in Odd-Fellows' Hall. The membership in September, 1883, numbered forty-three.

The following were the officers for 1883: Simon S. Duffield; W. M.; M. Clift Green, S. W.; Andrew J. Proud, J. W.; Samuel Luffberry, Treas.; J. Down Heritage, Sec.; Benjamin T. Ferrell, S. D.; Thomas D. Cunningham, J. D.; James A. Haight, M. of C.; George S. Moffett, M. of C.; Isaac Moffett, Steward; Thomas M. Ferrell, Steward; Francis Focer, Tyler.

Lincoln Council, No. 100, O. of U. A. M.¹—This Council was instituted May 15, 1873, with the following-named charter members: George D. Brittain, M. C. Greene, Lewis Stanger, J. A. Johnson, Samuel Clift, Joseph H. Ellis, Charles P. Cossaboon, George Strang, Samuel D. Beckett, Benjamin C. Smith, John Moore, George W. Beebe, Joseph Biggs, William L. Minks, Thomas Brown, John Westcott, Charles Brown, Jacob Westcott, James A. Haight, M. G. Earling, J. Down Heritage.

The first officers of the council were as follows: C., George D. Brittain; V. C., M. C. Green; Rec. Sec., Lewis Stanger; Asst. Rec. Sec., Jesse A. Johnson; Fin. Sec., Samuel H. Clift; Treas., Joseph H. Ellis; I., George Strang; E., Charles P. Cossaboon; I. P., Samuel D. Beckett; O. P., B. C. Smith; Trustees, George D. Brittain, M. Clift Green, and Jesse A. Johnson.

The Past Councilors of this council have been M. Clift Green, Jesse A. Johnson, Lewis Stanger, Samuel D. Beckett, James A. Haight, B. C. Smith, Joseph Biggs, F. S. Turner, B. F. Sweeten, M. C. Parker, M. C. Earling, John Westcott, S. H. Garton, F. F. Thorn, T. P. Chew, M. C. Parker, John Westcott, S. H. Garton, John Z. Stanger, and Frank P. Crane.

The officers October, 1883, were as follows: C., E. F. Haan; V. C., C. W. Chew; Rec. Sec., M. C. Parker; Asst. Rec. Sec., F. P. Chew; Fin. Sec., Jesse A. Johnson; Treas., J. H. Ellis; I., George W. Gardner; E., F. F. Thorn; I. P., Elijah Ledden; O. P., Charles P. Angelo; Jun. Ex-C., F. P. Chew; Sen. Ex-C., John Z. Stanger; Trustees, M. C. Parker, F. F. Thorn, John Z. Stanger.

Howard Lodge, No. 53, K. of P.² was instituted on Thursday evening, the 7th day of July, A.D. 1870, at eight o'clock, at Glassboro, N. J. The charter members were George S. Moffett, Horatio G. Zane, John C. Sweeten, Joshua B. Sickler, M. Clift Green,

¹ By M. C. Parker.

² By G. W. Newbern.

Joseph H. Dusfield, Jacob Iszard, Felix F. Turner, and Jesse A. Johnson. Dr. John Down Heritage entered on withdrawal card from Concordia Lodge, No. 39, and was the first presiding officer. The names of first officers were J. Down Heritage, C. C.; M. Clift Green, V. C.; Joseph H. Dusfield, P.; Jacob Iszard, K. of R. and S.; John C. Sweeten, M. of E.; Horatio G. Zane, M. at A.; Joshua B. Sickler, I. G.; the office of O. G. unknown. Names of past officers, Josiah D. Lutz, J. F. Asay, F. F. Turner, Jacob S. Campbell, Hiram Stanger, George W. Beebe, Henry Iceley, George Brittain, John H. Lamar, Enoch Younson, F. W. Coull, B. F. Doughty, Jesse A. Johnson, B. F. Sweeten, R. F. Y. Pierce, George W. Newbern, John S. Parker, Charles H. Locke, F. P. Chew, Joseph Higgins, Sr., Albert C. Stanger, James D. Price, A. J. Albertson, Thomas G. Smith, and J. C. Appel.

Names of present officers (October, 1883), Charles D. Fisher, C. C.; Gurden R. Levake, V. C.; George W. Newbern, K. of R. and S.; Hiram Stanger, M. of E.; A. J. Albertson, P.; C. J. Flohr, M. at A.; Charles Brown, I. G.; John Kirkpatrick, O. G.; J. C. Appel, Jr., P. C.

Meet Tuesday evenings in Odd-Fellows' Hall. Present number of members, eighty-seven.

There is also in Glassboro a tribe of Red Men, a German Beneficial Society, a lodge of Odd-Fellows, a Junior O. U. A. M. council, Heptasophs, Glass-Blowers' League, and a lodge of Lady Masons.

CHURCHES.

St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church.—Just when this parish was organized no one now living can tell; however, there must have been Episcopal service here prior to 1790, and probably as early as 1775 or 1880.

It is found by the records that baptismal service was performed in the following cases, Nov. 29, 1790: Francis Stanger, son of Daniel and Eve Stanger; Daniel Pfotzer, son of Valentine and Sophia Pfotzer; Lewis Stinger, son of Philip and Dorothy Stinger; Jacob Stinger, son of Peter and Elizabeth.

May 4, 1791, Sarah Stinger, daughter of Christian and Mary Stinger.

August 15, 1791, Mary Zimmerman, daughter of John and Catharine Zimmerman.

April 7, 1793, Thomas Parks, son of Paul and Jane Parks; Christian Swope, son of Jacob and Nancy Swope.

March 28, 1795, John Swope, son of the above.

Oct. 16, 1796, Elizabeth Zimmerman, daughter of Matthias and Hannah Zimmerman; Solomon Stinger, son of Philip and Dorothea Stinger.

Nov. 7, 1796, Jacob Swope, son of Jacob and Nancy Swope.

June 24, 1798, Frederick Lutz, son of Philip and Elizabeth Lutz.

In the same record the following marriage is re-

cored: "Jacob Swope and Nancy Dusfield, married Oct. 25, 1791."

Just after the above the following appears: "Church built in summer of this year, 1791."

The church here spoken of was built in what is now the old graveyard, up at the junction of Pitman Avenue and Woodbury road, and in 1846 or 1847 the present stone church standing on Main Street was built, at a cost of six thousand dollars, on a lot donated by Mrs. Bathsheba T. Whitney. During the war of the Rebellion the chancel was built and the church otherwise enlarged and improved, at a cost of five thousand dollars.

Who the pioneer rector was, or who his successors for many years were, is not shown by present records, and tradition in this instance fails to supply the vacancy.

July 22, 1848, Rev. Andrew Mackie appears as the rector; June 24, 1855, Rev. Joseph P. Myers; July 6, 1856, Rev. William Herbert Norris; Feb. 22, 1874, Rev. Edwin G. Nock; July 8, 1883, Rev. Joseph Taylor; and the present rector, October, 1883, is Rev. Thomas Milby.

Value of church property, ten thousand dollars; communicants, thirty. Woodward Warrick and Ebenezer Whitney are the two elder and more prominent members and managers of the parish. Thomas H. Whitney, a prominent member of this church, died May 5, 1882, and as a tribute of respect, and to more fully perpetuate his memory as a man of worth, a beautiful and costly memorial window has been placed in the church opposite the seat occupied by him when living.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—As early as 1820 the old itinerant found his way to this then barren waste, and here planted the standard of the church he loved, holding meetings in the old school-house and in the Episcopal Church, then standing in the old graveyard, up at the forks of the Woodbury and Pitman Grove roads. Here the old pioneers of the Methodist Episcopal Church labored, but not in vain, for in 1823 a class was formed, with Joseph Albertson as leader. Among the early members still remembered by the venerable Daniel R. Stanger were Jacob Swope and wife, Thomas R. Hewit and wife, Catharine De Hart (who afterwards married a Mr. Campbell), Peggy De Hart, Mary Albertson, Hannah Zimmerman, and a Miss Cartt. At that time Glassboro was on a four weeks' circuit, of which Swedesboro was one of the appointments, and was where the preacher resided while on the circuit.

In 1833 the little class had grown into a society, and a one and a half story frame church was built, in what is now known as the Methodist Episcopal burying-ground. At that time there were nearly forty members, among whom was Daniel R. Stanger and wife and Mary Dunlavy, with Rev. Price and Brown as local preachers, who did very efficient service. Mr. Stanger was born Jan. 14, 1803, in Glassboro,

and has always lived in this town. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1833, and for half a century has continued one of the faithful pillars of the church. He is a grandson of one of the original Stangers of Glassboro.

The old church building was subsequently removed and converted into a foundry by William Cornell, and afterwards destroyed by fire.

The present church is a large frame structure, located at the intersection of Academy, New, and two other streets, and was built in 1854.

Among the preachers who have labored with and for this people was a good, old-fashioned, eccentric Methodist, known locally as "Daddy Friece." He was a most excellent man, and faithful in the cause of his Master, and he died in 1882. John Spencer was another pioneer who labored in the local ranks, and passed away to reap the reward of the just. Jacob Fisler was both a soul and body physician. He was a local preacher, and lived at Clayton, and he will be mentioned in connection with the church at that place.

Among the circuit riders, as they were called, was Jacob Gruber, whose powerful sermons and extreme oddities gave him a reputation such as few preachers possess. One of his co-laborers was — Walker, a man of worth, and George Somers, a man of excellent ability and sterling worth. Rev. — Burroughs was also one of the pioneer preachers, and was loved by all who knew him.

From 1844 to the present time we have the following list of preachers, which is believed to be complete: 1844-45, William Hanley; 1846, J. McDougal; 1847, S. Townsend and J. F. Crouch; 1848, J. F. Crouch and C. R. Fleming; 1849, J. Long and C. Polly; 1850, J. C. Somerill and B. Andrews; 1851, J. C. Somerill and J. F. Crouch; 1852-53, J. Loudenslager; 1854-55, G. Hitchins; 1856, J. S. Swain; 1857-58, T. Robbins; 1859-60, J. S. Heisler; 1861, J. I. Corson; 1862-63, E. Hance; 1864-65, R. J. Andrews; 1866, G. Hughes and E. Hance; 1867-68, B. C. Lippincott (supply); 1869-70, W. L. Perry; 1871, J. Lewis; 1872-74, J. B. Turpin; 1875-76, W. E. Perry; 1877-79, E. H. Dunn; 1880-81, W. S. Barnhardt; 1882-83, S. S. Weatherby.

The class-leaders for 1883 were Charles Berry, Samuel Lutberry, James D. Clement, John S. Beckett, and Michael Simmerman.

Stewards, James A. Haight, Thomas C. Allen, Solomon H. Stanger, Jr., Ira Iszard, David Paulin, Charles Fisher, Charles T. Stanger, Andrew J. Prowd, and John C. Strong.

Trustees, Thomas Adamson, Jacob Iszard, Benjamin Dilks, John Repp, Richard Skinner, and John Stanger. The membership in October, 1883, was two hundred and fifty. Value of church, \$10,000; parsonage, \$2500.

The Sunday-school superintendent is Samuel Lufberry, and the school has two hundred and sixteen scholars and thirty-four teachers.

Ebenezer Methodist Protestant Church.¹—In the latter part of the year 1829 the principles of "Mutual Rights" of ministers and laymen, as set forth in the discipline of the Methodist Protestant Church, were advocated in Glassboro by the late Rev. Thomas Pierson. Meetings were first held in the old school-house, then standing in what is now an old graveyard. Here for a number of years Rev. Thomas Dunn, of Philadelphia, alternated with Rev. Peirson, and they were assisted by James Chester, Esq. The services were somewhat irregular, yet a nucleus was formed, around which has grown one of the most flourishing and prosperous branches of the great Methodist family to be found anywhere in South Jersey. Services were continued in the school-house until the Reformers, as they were sometimes called, were denied further admission. This was during the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Wesley Wallace (in 1834), who transferred the religious services to the well-worn steps of the Protestant Episcopal Church standing near by.

Rev. Mr. Wallace was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Cheasman, of whom but little is known; a plain marble slab, a decrepit fence, and twin oaks are all that guard his dust. Upon the slab is engraved, "Thomas Cheasman, Died August 25th, 1884, 53d year."

After closing the school-house against the little band of Christian worshipers, the old pot-house, formerly occupied by the old glass-works company, was fitted up by Mr. and Mrs. Dunlevy, and in this rude, unplastered, undedicated workshop Rev. James Connelly, a young man, full of warm, rich Irish blood and brogue, served the barley-loaves and few fishes.

Mr. Connelly was succeeded by Rev. Edward Schock, a young minister, and during his pastorate the free use of the Protestant Episcopal Church was granted by its vestry for afternoon services, which were held there for a few years by Revs. Thomas Dunn, Wesley Wallace, Anthony McRunnels, Littleton Crowper, Hiram Harrold, Samuel Budd, and Alexander Lane. Here the pioneers of the "new departure" continued to blow the gospel trumpet until the early summer of 1849, when they occupied their own church edifice, which had been built on a lot of ground containing one and thirty-four hundredths acres of land, purchased Oct. 8, 1839, from Messrs. Whitney & Warrick, for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars, the deed being given to Rev. James Abbott, the then pastor in charge, and Abram Simmerman, John Simmerman, S. H. Stanger, and Isaac Sharp, trustees. The lot and church complete cost eight hundred and forty-six dollars and forty-three cents, and the church was dedicated in the summer of 1840 by Rev. Thomas H. Stockton. At this time the pastor in charge was Rev. J. S. Christine, under whose ministry the church was built, and who assisted in the dedicatory services.

¹ Compiled from a voluminous history of this church by Rev. S. G. Appleget.

In 1802, during the pastorate of Rev. E. D. Stultz, a new church was built, with basement and lecture-room, at a cost of five thousand dollars.

In 1802, under the pastorate of Rev. Louis D. Stultz, the church edifice was enlarged and modernized, inside and out, a steeple and bell added, and now (1883) it contains a beautifully frescoed audience-room, with a seating capacity of six hundred, a neat and tasty lecture-room, and class-rooms, with all the modern appliances of a first-class church edifice.

Pastors.—As has been stated, Rev. Thomas Pierson was the pioneer of Methodist Protestantism in Glassboro. Nothing more than this is known of him. He was assisted at times by Rev. Thomas Dunn, who organized the First Associate Methodist Church of Philadelphia March 12, 1829. He was "a man of deep piety, and as a preacher he was excelled by few."

They were succeeded by the mild-mannered Rev. Dr. Wesley Wallace, the quiet charm of whose ministry captivated his audiences in the still shadows of the then wilderness waste. Rev. James Abbott came next, and in due time was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Cheasman. He was succeeded by Rev. James Connelly, the young Irish orator, and he by Rev. Edward Schock, the pledged friend and protector of the "Reformers," who served this people in 1831-32, and again in 1841-42, during which period he built a home across the road from the church, where he died in July, 1855, and was buried where the gentle Heiss said was the "best place to sleep I ever knew," on the hill of Glassboro. He was written of as "brimful of a good, happy disposition, and exceedingly, and yet Christianly, social. His genial nature made his Master and himself many friends." The best work was his singing ministry, which stole everywhere like the charm of sunlight.

Rev. "Sammy" Budd, as he was familiarly called, was an enthusiastic temperance advocate, and his body sleeps in the old graveyard at Pemberton, N. J.

Rev. Alexander Lane, Yankee born, and as modest as a Quaker, was calm in council, and for a year faithful in office.

Rev. J. S. Christine, under whose ministry the first house of worship was built in 1840, was a man of good executive ability, and as a preacher was above the average.

Rev. Henry D. Moore, who joined Rev. E. Schock in the then sandy wilds of South Jersey, gave evidence of much promise, was well received, and his ministry well attended. His personal influence was for good and gave tone to the church. He went from here to Cincinnati, Ohio, and soon became pastor of the Vine Street Congregational Church, and his intense individuality ever held him as such. He was with this church (Glassboro) in 1843.

In 1845, Rev. Bartine Twyford served this people. If he was not all head, he was all heart and a hard worker. In 1877 he was at Keyport, among his kin-

dred, at the advanced age of fourscore years, waiting the summons of his Master.

In 1849 the church and congregation was served by Rev. William Smith, of whom nothing more is known.

Rev. Jacob Timberman took charge of this congregation in 1850, and he soon asked for a release, when the vacancy was supplied to the close of the year by the president of the Conference.

Rev. William B. Vanleer was pastor in charge from 1851 to 1853, and with great profit to the church. During the last year he was assisted by Rev. E. Schock. He was returned to this charge in 1859-60. His biographer attributed to him "a logical mind, a ready delivery, an earnest manner, and a strong faith. His ability in council, his decision in important emergencies, the tenderness with which he welcomed, and the charitable encouragement he always extended to his younger associates, together with his strong and unwavering faith in the power of the gospel and the superiority of his ecclesiastical principles" remain in memory.

Rev. T. Taylor Heiss united with the Conference in 1851, and was assigned to Glassboro for 1854-55. The softness and melody of music seemed to be in all that he did. He continued busy in the Conference field until within a few years of his death. His heart gathered in all possible hope for a happy life, and surely held enough to brighten and beautify all the to-morrows of the future. He died in 1876 at Bridgeport, in the very Indian summer of his age.

Rev. I. K. Witsil, under whose pastorate the church advanced in 1856-58, had freshly graduated from a twenty-six years' travel among the mountains of New York. He had organized the Attorney Street Methodist Protestant Church, New York, and at intervals had been Conference president, covering a period of ten years. During his first year at Glassboro it was resolved into a station. He found here twenty active members, and in two years one hundred more were added, some of whom are yet foremost in duty and usefulness. He was a man of strong qualities and force, with manners that always spoke the calm common sense within. He was a champion in debate, able in the exposition of church principles and government, stern in his consistency, unbending in his conscientious purpose, and without compromise for most intimate friends.

Rev. E. D. Stultz was the pastor of Ebenezer from 1861-64. He was a man of great excellence, abundant in labors, strong as the sunrise, and as hopeful. His influence and usefulness had all the interest and character of a sustained revival in many respects, and success paid every undertaking. Gifted as a rare tactician, he was the church's old and new guardian, leaving an impression distinctly his own wherever he wrought. His life has been an evangel of kind affection, and he still continues to honor the church in efficient service.

Rev. Joseph P. Wilson, the faithful pastor, was here in 1865-67. He joined the Conference in 1864, and in 1868 crossed the Delaware and took the chances of labor in Maryland. He lived in the hearts of the people, was impulsive, full of energy, and sensitive to a fault.

Rev. T. B. Appleget served this circuit during the year 1868, and its thriit showed his earnest work. He entered the Conference in 1861, and was obedient to its demands, but the pleading voice of a dark race, choked with the sobs of years, spoke louder and aroused the young itinerant. It asked him to be brave, benevolent, consistent, and true to the nation's history. His musket and sword nerved the hand which held the pen of Abraham Lincoln until there was not a slave to curse American soil. He was familiarly greeted as the "major." But loyal as he always has been, his failing health unfitted him for continuous pulpit labor, and he was obliged to retire, loved and popular with all classes.

Rev. O. Ellerson succeeded to this station in 1870-71. During 1868-69 he served the Attorney Street Methodist Protestant Church, New York. While in Glassboro he was attacked with a throat affection, which led him to locate. He was more than an average pulpit orator, and enjoyed the firm friendship of many of the young men in the community where he lived.

Rev. F. Stringer was the next pastor, and remained during 1872-73 and eight months of 1874.

Rev. H. Watson, the calm and honest preacher, began his labors in the fall of 1874, closed them in the beginning of 1875, and died April 2d of that year. He was tried and true, and "with no advantages of early education he fought his way, not only into the ranks, but 'to the very front.'" After twelve years of steady toil, his life became the price and penalty of his devotion.

Rev. A. F. Pierce served out his vocation in the summer of 1875 with great acceptance, and for the intervals miscellaneous supplies were engaged.

Rev. S. G. Appleget was assigned to Glassboro in 1876, and remained till 1878. During his pastorate several improvements were made in the internal workings of the society, and the fact of his remaining three years in one place is evidence of a satisfactory administration.

Rev. Charles E. Wilbur was pastor for three months, and then returned to Yale College, and after graduating became an efficient pastor of the Pittsburgh Conference, and is now professor of Adrian College, Michigan.

Rev. Louis D. Stultz was sent to Glassboro by the Annual Conference, sitting at Hopeville, in October, 1880, and is the present pastor (September, 1883).

Of the pioneer lay members of this church who deserve more than a mere mention, and who should have been biographically noticed by the church historian, are the Stanger, Siunerman, Zane, Sheets,

Sharp, Pierce, Asay, Turner, Morgan, Duffield, and many other families, who toiled, struggled, and suffered that the present generation might enjoy the comforts of the outgrowth of the church they planted.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized as early as 1841, under the superintendence of J. C. Sheets, and in 1855 it numbered but forty members.

Since that time the Sunday-school has made equal progress with the church, and has grown away from the days when a small book-case, two feet square, held all its literature and accompaniments. Mr. Sheets was succeeded by S. H. Pierce until 1860, when S. W. Stanger was elected, and continued until 1875, when he was succeeded by W. H. Zane, the present superintendent.

German Reformed Church.—This church was organized about the year 1860, and among its pioneer members we find the following names: William Dishart, Justus Dishart, Nicholas Wagner, August Flohr, David Abner, Christian Myers, Eustis Witzal, Gottlieb Houck, William Houck, Charles Houck, Carl Coupp, John Martin, John Maester, Henry Finger, and Henry Monk.

The church edifice and parsonage are located at the intersection of Main and Union Streets, and are frame buildings, built and dedicated the same year the church was organized, and they cost, including lot, three thousand five hundred dollars.

The present pastor is George Scible, with forty members of the church. Among the pastors who have served this people were Revs. George Beyer, Carl Baker, — Dahlman, and — Neubar.

The trustees for 1883 were Christian Myers, William Dishart, Gottlieb Houck, August Witzal, Henry Monk, and Carl Schmidt.

The elders were Christian Myers, William Dishart, and Gottlieb Houck.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized in 1868, with William Dishart as superintendent, who still holds the same relation to the school, which at present numbers twenty-five pupils.

German Evangelical Association.—As near as can be ascertained, this society or church was organized in 1863 by Rev. — Zentling. Among the pioneer members were Michael Kubler, John Lutz, George Warner, Martin Brill, Jacob Long, George Emerick, John Kugler, Philip Frederick.

The church edifice is a small frame structure, built in 1863, dedicated the same year, and it cost six hundred dollars. Since the organization of this church it has met with many reverses, besides the difficulty of holding the young portion of the membership, who have outgrown and are still outgrowing their native tongue, and they attend the church and Sunday-schools where the English language is spoken exclusively, and where the Sunday-school presents more attractions than are usually found in the German schools. The membership in 1883 was thirty-five.

The trustees for 1883 were Jacob Long, John Lutz, and George Emerick. Class-leader, Martin Brill; assistant class-leader, Michael Kubler.

The present pastor is Rev. John F. Yeakle. The pastorate in this church is limited to three years.

The Roman Catholic Church at Glassboro was built but a few years since, and stood about one quarter of a mile southwest from the railroad station. In 1882 it was moved to its present location, opposite the village lock-up, on Church Street. The building is a frame structure, about thirty by forty feet. This parish is a mission, attended from Woodbury by Rev. Father Minimin.

CEMETERIES.

The Old Graveyard, located at the intersection of Broad and Main Streets and Pitman Avenue, was occupied as a burial-place during the latter part of the last century. As in many old and much-neglected burying-grounds, many of the first interments are marked only by rude field-stones, without name or date. On the marble slabs are the following inscriptions that are still legible :

Jean Bodine, died April 20, 1849, aged 59 years.
Jacob B. Stanger, died Oct. 18, 1823, aged 50 years.
Elizabeth Stanger, died May 15, 1856, aged 74 years.

Hier
Rubet in Gott
Solomon Stenger
War geboren den
28 Martz 1743
und vesiles diefe
Jammer Volk Welt
den 19^{ten} Julius
1794
und brochte Also
Sim Alter
auf 51 Jahr 3 Waehlen
und 6 Tage

Catharine Stanger, died April 25, 1809, aged 85 years.
Rebecca Shaffer, died June 25, 1809, aged 54 years.
Mary Shaffer, died June 27, 1810, aged 85 years.
John Shaffer, aged 67 years.
Darity Stinger, aged 94 years.
Frederick Stanger, born June 12, 1786, died May 14, 1831.
Mary Swope, died Oct. 15, 1811, aged 87 years.
Philip Stanger, died Dec. 29, 1813, aged 57 years.
Nicholas Grimes, died March 15, 1814, aged 44 years.
Thomas Conary, died Feb. 25, 1814, aged 52 years.
Michael Simmerman, died June 10, 1819, aged 35 years.
Teresa Simmerman, died Jan. 14, 1844, aged 45 years.
Thomas Cheasman, died Aug. 25, 1811, aged 53 years.
Mary Donley, died Oct. 23, 1845, aged 66 years.
Walter H. Donley, died Jan. 9, 1849, aged 90 years.
Isaac Thorn, died July 7, 1844, aged 43 years.
Elizabeth Thorn, died Jan. 11, 1851, aged 46 years.
John Lutz, died Dec. 28, 1817, aged 53 years.
Sarah Lutz, died Sept. 16, 1850, aged 82 years.
Daniel C. Lutz, died Aug. 6, 1858, aged 53 years.
Ann C. Lutz, died Jan. 27, 1842, aged 44 years.

St. Thomas' Cemetery, located in the church lot on Main Street, contains but few interments, from which we glean the following :

Bathsheba Weston Whitney, wife of Ebenezer Whitney, born Dec. 30, 1787, died Oct. 29, 1864.
Thomas H. Whitney, born Jan. 4, 1813, died May 5, 1852.
Abigail Whitney, wife of Woodward Warwick, born June 4, 1810, died Oct. 30, 1854.

Tempy Johnstone, wife of Hon. Charles J. Abbott, born May 25, 1809, died May 11, 1857.
Myles Symmott, M.D., died Feb. 9, 1867, aged 61 years.
Harriet Whitney, wife of Myles Symmott, died Feb. 21, 1864, aged 50 years.

Rachel C. Heston, died Oct. 24, 1866, aged 70 years.
Thomas H. Paul, died April 10, 1872, aged 38 years.
Mary W. Paul, died Oct. 27, 1859, aged 18 years.
Joshua Pant, died Dec. 4, 1831, aged 45 years.
James Price, died Jan. 18, 1863, aged 34 years.

Methodist Episcopal Cemetery.—Some of the inscriptions are as follows :

Joseph Izard, died Nov. 15, 1865, aged 67.
Edward T. Lutz, died Dec. 29, 1856, aged 58.
Samuel H. Lutz, died May 6, 1863, aged 61.
Elizabeth Duffield, died Nov. 3, 1858, aged 19.
Henry Rackelcom, died April 12, 1862, aged 54.
Richard Stanger, died Feb. 24, 1879, aged 59.
Leonard Abbott, died Jan. 17, 1870, aged 50.
George S. Foer, died Dec. 29, 1856, aged 40.
Rev. Thomas Christopher, died Jan. 31, 1850, aged 45.
Rev. John F. Crouch, died Sept. 23, 1852, aged 48.
Margaret Crouch, died Aug. 4, 1866, aged 58.
Daniel Neveling, born Jan. 7, 1786, died April 7, 1856.
Mary Neveling, born March 16, 1805, died May 18, 1856.
Rev. Christian Stanger, born Nov. 9, 1814, died July 5, 1873.
Daniel Foer, died April 13, 1853, aged 55.
Anna Foer, died June 2, 1872, aged 77.
George W. Pyle, born July 18, 1802, died June 7, 1872.
Elizabeth Pyle, born Feb. 22, 1805, died Sept. 24, 1846.
Letitia Clement, died May 14, 1882, aged 73.
Josiah Duffield, died Feb. 13, 1856, aged 79.
Letitia Duffield, died Aug. 28, 1860, aged 84.
Thomas Smith, died July 25, 1849, aged 64.
Hannah G. Smith, born April 15, 1808, died Feb. 21, 1874.
Chester Dilks, born Oct. 13, 1813, died Oct. 9, 1876.
Robert Blackburn, Co. C, 12th N. J. Inf.
Caroline Miller, died Sept. 9, 1877, aged 49.
Christina Hooley, died Aug. 13, 1874, aged 80.
John M. Stanger, born March 5, 1819, died Feb. 6, 1862.
Sarah Ledden, died April 25, 1875, aged 53.
Benjamin Penneycker, born Nov. 25, 1818, died March 30, 1871.
Elijah J. Berry, died Oct. 10, 1881, aged 58.
Margaret Small, died March 19, 1891, aged 81.
Hannah Swope, born Sept. 16, 1797, died Feb. 10, 1874.
John Swope, died April 12, 1847, aged 52.
Joseph Corson, died Jan. 29, 1875, aged 66.
Mary Ann Corson, died Oct. 21, 1876, aged 62.
Charles D. F. Wilke, died Feb. 14, 1882, aged 67.
Maria Wilke, died Oct. 15, 1866, aged 72.
John H. Smith, Co. D, 24th N. J. Vols., died June 2, 1863, aged 53.
Ann Gifford, died March 7, 1873, aged 73.
Josiah D. Lutz, died Jan. 24, 1874, aged 59.
Mary Skinner, died Oct. 2, 1844, aged 45.
Rev. Richard Skinner, died March 12, 1882, aged 84.
Mary Skinner, died Oct. 8, 1882, aged 73.
William H. Newburn, Co. A, 9th N. J. Vols., died June 8, 1865, aged 27.
James Tyler, died Jan. 20, 1855, aged 51.
Andrew S. Long, died Sept. 14, 1865, aged 72.
Lettuce Long, died March 17, 1861, aged 64.
Rebecca Mills, died April 20, 1842, aged 44.
Maria Alford, died May 8, 1853, aged 65.
William F. Beckett, died Nov. 7, 1852, aged 43.
Johnson Beckett, died Sept. 14, 1859, aged 72.
Louise Beckett, died Oct. 30, 1857, aged 69.
Simon S. Duffield, born Aug. 15, 1808, died March 25, 1874.
Lewis Stanger, died Dec. 2, 1864, aged 67.
Elizabeth Stanger, died July 31, 1843, aged 56.
Christopher F. Gleener, born Feb. 14, 1817, died May 21, 1869.
William Brown, died Dec. 1, 1858, aged 50.
Daniel Simmerman, died Sept. 9, 1859, aged 56.
Hannah Cox, died Nov. 23, 1869, aged 45.
Joseph Albertson, died Nov. 13, 1869, aged 71.
Mary Albertson, died Dec. 30, 1865, aged 56.
Abigail Stout, died Jan. 1, 1864, aged 72.

Christian Armstrong, died Jan. 31, 1881, aged 65.

Allen Corey, born June 13, 1798, died July 26, 1875.

Susan Corey, born Jan. 28, 1801, died March 1, 1881.

Methodist Protestant Cemetery.—Among the inscriptions in this cemetery are the following:

Henrietta M. Brown, born May 23, 1831, died Jan. 15, 1882.

John G. Watson, died July 9, 1862, aged 73.

Hannah Stanger, born Nov. 10, 1798, died Dec. 2, 1878.

Gwyneth A. Sheets, died March 18, 1873, aged 60.

David L. Frederick, born Feb. 15, 1831, died Sept. 30, 1881; soldier.

Jacob S. Shultz, died March 6, 1870, aged 52.

Rebecca Pedrick, died May 17, 1867, aged 71.

Matilda Steinerber, N. J. Vols., died July 26, 1862, aged 33.

William Pierce, died March 15, 1860, aged 65; soldier.

Amy Pierce, died Feb. 27, 1877, aged 52.

David Stanger, died May 14, 1853, aged 60.

Jane Stanger, born Dec. 29, 1812, died Aug. 16, 1878.

William Stanger, died March 14, 1878, aged 54.

Abraham Zimmerman, died July 2, 1875, aged 67.

Elizabeth Stanger, born Oct. 20, 1796, died Jan. 23, 1877.

John English, died April 27, 1855, aged 67.

Mary English, died Feb. 10, 1878, aged 84.

Samuel H. Pierce, died Aug. 7, 1876, aged 59.

A. L. Sharp, Co. D, 24th N. J. Inf.

Joseph S. Duffield, born May 14, 1824, died March 1, 1872.

Rev. Edward Shultz, born June 1, 1811, died July 2, 1854.

Lucy L. Campbell, died Aug. 2, 1864, aged 63.

Rachel Zimmerman, died April 10, 1871, aged 71.

William Pressman, Co. F, 12th N. J. Inf.

Justus Dischert, died Sept. 5, 1881, aged 64.

David Ford, born Sept. 19, 1867, died Nov. 5, 1882.

Frederick D. Radinger, born March 15, 1811, died Aug. 1, 1871.

Henry Frederick, Co. A, 9th N. J. Vols., died at Greensboro, N. C., June 20, 1865, aged 25.

Sarah Lloyd, died Feb. 22, 1869, aged 53.

Yeaman Paul, born Nov. 20, 1792, died Jan. 7, 1869.

Elizabeth Paul, died Aug. 7, 1870, aged 75.

Mary Albright, born March 15, 1787, died Aug. 17, 1871.

Charles Berry, Sr., died Jan. 11, 1867, aged 84.

Mary Berry, died June 15, 1862, aged 66.

Rev. Henry Watson, born June 15, 1835, died April 2, 1875.

Samuel Smith, died May 23, 1872, aged 46.

John Krantz, died Jan. 15, 1876, aged 66.

Catharine Krantz, died April 14, 1872, aged 62.

David Ivard, died July 6, 1869, aged 79.

Mary Walp, died April 29, 1869, aged 72.

Frederick Lutz, born May 20, 1807, died July 23, 1868.

Casper Yeager, died Nov. 4, 1873, aged 71.

John M. Collins, died March 6, 1879.

James McFadden, died May 4, 1876, aged 53.

Philip Runge, born Sept. 12, 1821, died Aug. 5, 1877.

Charles F. Grammel, died Jan. 15, 1879, aged 45.

INDUSTRIES.

Whitney Glass-Works.—The pioneer glass-works at what is now Glassboro were erected in 1775 by Jacob, Solomon, John, Christian, Adam, Francis, and Philip Stanger, seven brothers, who had been working at Wistar's glass-works, on Alloways Creek, in Salem County. They brought with them an only sister, Sophia. A piece of land was purchased by the Stangers from Archibald Motliff, the timber was taken off, the necessary buildings were erected, and in the fall of the same year they made their first melt. A bottle now in possession of a descendant of Philip is said to be the first bottle blown. Wistar's works were abandoned about this time, and a number of the employés found work at the new factory in Gloucester County.

The Stangers continued the business for about five

years, when they were compelled to make an assignment on account of the depreciation in the value of Continental money, which they had received in payment for large quantities of glass sold. Congress, in session at Philadelphia, by resolution passed March 20, 1780, made one dollar, gold or silver, to be equal to forty dollars of Continental money. The unfortunate originators of the glass-works were sent to a debtor's prison at Gloucester, the then seat of justice of Gloucester County. In 1781 the property was sold under the sheriff's hammer to satisfy their creditors, and purchased by Thomas Heston, who was just from campaign duty, and then residing at Cooper's Point, opposite Philadelphia, and Thomas Carpenter, of Carpenter's Landing, now Mantua. Heston made his residence at the works and personally superintended them. The former proprietors were released from prison, and, with others, employed at the new works. Carpenter remained at the Landing, receiving the products of the factories sent down by teams, and forwarding the goods to Philadelphia by small sloops, or flats, as they were then called. He also attended to the purchasing of material for the factories and supplies for the workmen. After Heston removed to and took charge of the works they were known as Heston's glass-works, until at the suggestion of a member of the celebrated Gloucester Fox-Hunting Club, of which Col. Heston was a member, the place received its present name at a banquet at his house after a hard day's ride and the capture of Reynard. It was suggested to the host that as the place had grown into a respectable-sized village, it ought to have some other name than that which only designated a single industry in it. Glassboro was proposed as its future name, and approved by the colonel and those present; it was accordingly so named, with appropriate ceremony for the occasion.

During the proprietorship of Heston & Carpenter the works were enlarged and their capacity increased. Flint glassware and window-glass manufactures were added to that of bottles, with very successful results. Col. Thomas Heston died in 1802, and his widow and Edward, son of Thomas Carpenter, carried on the business under the firm-name of Edward Carpenter & Co. After three or four years Mrs. Heston was succeeded by Peter Wycoff. March 22, 1816, Peter Wycoff conveyed his one-half, and July 25, 1817, Thomas Carpenter, administrator to the estate of Edward Carpenter, deceased, conveyed the other half to David Wolf, of Woolwich township. Joshua Paul and wife (Mrs. Paul was the third daughter of Thomas and Hannah Heston), about the same time, conveyed to Wolf a lot of ground on which he erected a new store-house, which is now occupied by a descendant on his mother's side of Sophia, the sister of the original settlers. Wolf conveyed to Daniel Foer (originally written Pötzter), a son of Sophia Stanger, who married Valentine Pötzter, the one-fourth part of the Olive Glass-Works, at that

time so called, with one-fourth part of the new store-house and the lot whereon it stands." Aug. 21, 1818, Wolf conveyed a one-fourth part of the above-named property to Isaac Thorn, of Glassboro. About the same time, or soon after, Focer conveyed to Thorn his one-fourth interest. Sept. 12, 1821, Wolf conveyed to Thorn his remaining half. March 10, 1824, Isaac Thorn conveyed to J. J. Foster the store-house lot with other lands. This transaction completes the history of the glass-works upon the original site.

The workmen had been gradually transferred to and the business merged in the works owned and carried on by Thomas H. and Samuel A. Whitney, under the firm-name of Whitney Brothers. Thomas H. and Samuel A. Whitney were the grandsons of Col. Thomas Heston and Hannah, his wife, who was a descendant of an old Bucks County, Pa., family, whose name was given to Hestonville, now within the limits of Philadelphia, his wife having been a Clayton, whose ancestors, the Tonkins, came over in the first ship that sailed up the Delaware as far as Burlington, N. J. Capt. Eben Whitney, of Castine, Me., father of Thomas H. and Samuel A. Whitney, was a descendant of John and Elina Whitney, who embarked at London in April, 1635, and settled at Watertown, Mass., the following June. On his voyage from the island of Madeira to Philadelphia, in 1806, he was wrecked off Cape May, losing his vessel and cargo. On his way between the wreck and Philadelphia he became acquainted with Bathsheba T., second daughter of Thomas and Hannah Heston, at her mother's house in Glassboro, and afterwards married her, and, with the exception of five or six years, resided in Glassboro till his death, Feb. 3, 1822.

The works of Whitney Brothers are located about four hundred yards south of the original site. The first furnace was put in blast in 1813. It was erected, together with the necessary buildings, by the sons of the original settlers, and others who had been in the employ of Heston & Carpenter and their successors, and John Rink, of Philadelphia. According to a record of a meeting of the shareholders, held Aug. 9, 1813, the following persons were elected to serve for one year, viz.: Daniel Focer, manager; Levi L. Campbell, cashier and clerk; John Rink, agent.

The firm-name was Rink, Stanger & Co., and the works were named "Harmony Glass-Works."

Focer was a practical glass-blower; Campbell had been store- and book-keeper for Heston & Carpenter and Edward Carpenter & Co. at the old works; Rink resided in Philadelphia, and had charge of the sales, the purchasing of supplies, and the financial part of the business generally; Stanger, whose name appears in the firm, was Lewis Stanger.

Rink died in 1822, and was succeeded by Daniel H. Miller, of Philadelphia, proprietor of the Franklin Window-Glass Works at Malaga, N. J., ten miles south of Glassboro, which were erected in 1814.

After the death of Mr. Miller, in 1831, his son, Jacob S. Miller, succeeded to his interest. In 1834, Lewis Stanger retired from the firm, and, with his brother Jacob and his son George, erected and started new works, about five hundred yards south of the "Harmony Glass-Works."

In 1835, Thomas H. Whitney, then the senior partner in the firm of Whitney Brothers, purchased a third interest in the business, and two years later purchased the entire works, since which period they have been owned and carried on by the brothers, who, in 1842, changed the name to the Whitney Glass-Works.

Since 1835 the furnaces have been enlarged to three or four times their original capacity, and the number of them doubled, so that the present productions are eight times greater than in 1835, and are now the most extensive, best equipped, and produce the greatest variety of styles and colors of any works of their class in the country.

The furnaces are constructed of Pennsylvania sand-stone, and fire-clay dug in this State. The works are in every particular of a very superior order, and bear the unmistakable evidence of having been erected under the supervision of practical glass manufacturers. A very interesting fact is that one of the oldest and most reputable houses in Philadelphia, that handles a large amount of glassware, commenced the purchase of hollow-ware made at these glass-works in 1781 (as the books of that date, still in their possession, show), and the proprietors have continued, from father to son to the third generation, to give all their orders, without exception, to the successors of those from whom the founder of their house purchased his first supply in this country. The grandfathers in the two houses dealt together over one hundred years ago; the grandsons, their successors, are still dealing with each other, and in the same line of goods.

The monthly consumption of materials used in the manufacture of glass is about as follows: 300 tons sand; 100 tons English soda ash; 2000 bushels oyster-shell lime; 75 bushels salt; 700 tons of coal; 300 cords of wood; 80,000 feet of boards, for packing-boxes; 400 tons of hay; 15 tons of German clay for pots; 500 tons glass packed for shipment.

Connected with the glass-works is a flour- and feed-mill, steam saw-mill, planing-mill, with all the necessary machinery for cutting lumber for packing-boxes, for building, and other purposes; the blacksmith-shop has three forges for the manufacture and repair of tools, etc. A number of farms, aggregating one thousand acres, are cultivated, the products of which are consumed by the employés of the works. A ready market is found there, at the window-glass works, and in the village for all farm products for miles around.

The employés of the Whitney Brothers number about four hundred, and occupy one hundred dwellings belonging to the works. Many of the workmen, however, own the houses which they occupy.

S A. Glavin)

Thomas H. Whitney, of Whitney Brothers, died May 5, 1882, since the foregoing sketch was written.

Temperanceville Glass-Works.—This glass-factory is located in the south part of the village of Glassboro, situated on Grove, between Main and Academy Streets, and was built in 1834 by Lewis Stanger, who had in that year retired from the old firm and took in as partners his brother Jacob and son George. The locality was named "Lewisville," but the proprietors, being ultra temperance men, would employ none but those who belonged to the Temperance Society, and a wag of a clerk in the employ of the old firm dubbed the place "Temperanceville," which name that portion of Glassboro still retains, and probably always will.

In 1841 the Stangers, after a number of changes in partners, failed in business, when the property was sold to satisfy mortgage-holders, and purchased in 1842 by Whitney & Warrick, of the old glass-works, and Temperanceville became a part of the Whitney Glass-Works. The business was carried on by the old firm until 1849, when Whitney & Warrick divided property, or dissolved partnership, Mr. Warrick taking the Temperanceville property for his share. Mr. Warrick then sold the property to Eben Whitney, who conducted the business till 1856, when Mr. Warrick purchased Mr. Whitney's interest, and took in as a partner Thomas Stanger, when the firm-name became Warrick & Stanger. Up to that time the Temperanceville factory made hollow-ware exclusively, and was then changed to a window-glass factory, and in 1860 another glass-house was built, which doubled the former capacity of these works.

The firm-name continued Warrick & Stanger until July, 1883, when Mr. Stanger died, since which time Mr. Woodward Warrick has conducted the entire business.

The present capacity of the works is two hundred boxes of glass per day, and consumption of material six tons of sand and twelve tons of coal per day, thirty-five tons of soda ash per month, besides large quantities of wood for fuel and lumber for boxes. The saw-mill for the manufacture of lumber for boxes is connected with the glass-works, and is operated by steam-power. Mr. Warrick employs in and around these works one hundred and twenty-five men, and owns a large store well stocked with goods for the accommodation of his men and the public generally.

their lives, three other sons having been born to them. John Whitney was a citizen of prominence, and filled many positions of distinction and trust. He died on the 1st of June, 1673, aged eighty-four years. In the direct line of descent was Samuel, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who resided in Castine, Me., where he married a Miss Cutler, and had children.—Samuel A., Henry, Eben, and Abigail, who became Mrs. Howe. Eben, of these sons, was born in Boston, Mass., March 17, 1780, and married in Philadelphia, Aug. 27, 1807, Miss Bathsheba, daughter of Col. Thomas Heston, of Revolutionary fame. Their children were Abigail (Mrs. Woodward Warrick), Thomas Heston, Harriet (Mrs. Myles Synnott), Eben, Samuel A. The death of Mr. Eben Whitney occurred in Glassboro, February, 1823, aged forty-three years, and his burial in the church-yard at Swedesboro, N. J. Samuel A., his son, a sketch of whose life is here briefly given, was born July 7, 1819, in Gloucester County, and devoted his youth to study at a private school of the place. At the age of fifteen he removed to Haddonfield, N. J., and having determined upon a mercantile career he entered the store of Samuel Reeves. After a period thus spent he returned to Gloucester County and resumed his studies. His brother, Thomas H. Whitney, had meanwhile succeeded to the extensive glass manufacturing interests which were begun by his grandfather, Thomas Heston, in 1781 and 1782, and under his immediate eye he entered the works as an apprentice. After a period thus spent in labor he became assistant in the store connected with the establishment. His abilities caused his promotion to the position of general manager of the business, and occasioned his presence in Philadelphia indispensable in connection with the warerooms of the factory located in that city. Here he remained five years, and on his return to Glassboro became a partner in the enterprise, under the firm-name of Whitney & Brothers. The business was at this date materially increased, extensive additions having been made in its various departments. During the year 1856, Mr. Whitney and his brother, Thomas H., became exclusive proprietors of the Glassboro works, though the latter for awhile retired from the firm and left his brother sole owner, his interest having been at a later period resumed. Mr. Whitney's tastes led him in 1855-56 to devote some time to foreign travel. In connection with the distinguished author and antiquarian, W. C. Prime, he made the tour of Egypt, the Holy Land, and the East, deriving both relaxation and pleasure from the journey. His life and energies have been chiefly devoted to the conducting and promoting of his extensive business interests, which have left little leisure for affairs of a public character. Formerly a Whig, and later a Republican in his political proclivities, he has neither sought nor desired office, and invariably declined such honors. Having been educated in the faith of the Protestant

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL A. WHITNEY.

John and Elinor Whitney with five sons embarked from London for America on board the ship "Elizabeth and Ann" in April, 1635, and settled at Watertown, Mass. Here they dwelt for the remainder of

Episcopal Church, Mr. Whitney has ever been one of its most earnest supporters. In connection with his brother, he erected the attractive stone edifice belonging to that denomination in Glassboro, and contributes largely to the maintenance and growth of the organization.

HON. THOMAS M. FERRELL.

The family of Ferrells are of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the orthography of the name having originally been Ferral. James, the earliest representative in America, and the great-grandfather of Hon. Thomas M. Ferrell, became on his arrival a resident of Monmouth County, where he engaged in mercantile enterprises. He was closely identified with the struggle of the colonies for independence, and participated in many Revolutionary engagements, having at the close of the conflict attained the rank of captain. Among his children was William, born in Monmouth County, where he was both a merchant and an enterprising farmer. He married Miss Suran, and had children, —Steward, Perry, William, Sarah, and James. The last named was born July 4, 1819, in Port Elizabeth, Cumberland Co., N. J., and early removed to Gloucester County, where he has since resided. Mr. Ferrell's tastes led to farming employments, though at a later period he became interested in the mechanical department of glass-blowing. He was united in marriage to Miss Emeline, daughter of Alexander Durr, of Philadelphia, and became the parent of seven children, of whom Joseph D., Thomas M., and Benjamin T. survive. Thomas M., of this number, was born in Glassboro on the 20th of June, 1844, his father's house having been during youth and early manhood his home. His educational advantages were confined to the common and high schools of his native borough, supplemented by careful study and judicious reading at home. At the age of sixteen he began the active duties of life as an apprentice to a firm of glass manufacturers, and having served for five years in that capacity, followed his trade assiduously in Glassboro. While thus occupied he was, in 1878, elected president of the Hollow-Ware Glass-Workers' Association of the United States, and held the position until January, 1883. This appointment resulted in the severance of his relations with the firm by whom he was employed, and opened a new and enlarged field of activity in a more public career.

His first official position was as a member of the committee of his township, to which some prestige attached from the fact of its former exclusive control by representative citizens.

In 1879 he became, at the urgent entreaty of friends, a candidate for the State Legislature, and was, in a district and county strongly Republican, elected as a Democrat by an overwhelming majority. He was re-elected in 1880, and in 1881 chosen to represent his constituents in the State Senate. During these terms

he served on the committees on State Prisons, Banks and Insurance, Agriculture, Federal Relations, Elections, Public Grounds and Buildings, etc. Mr. Ferrell was the champion of many important measures in both the upper and lower house, chief of which was the introduction of the bill abolishing the store-order and shinplaster system in connection with the glass-workers' interests. He also introduced and successfully carried through a bill which attacked and ultimately overruled the pass-book system, maintained in the interest of the same industry. He was during the session of 1881 the author of the bill introducing the election blanks as a means of facilitating election returns from the various districts. Mr. Ferrell's abilities as a legislator caused him to be nominated and elected to Congress in 1882, which honorable position he at present fills.

He is an active and enthusiastic Odd-Fellow, a member of Glassboro Lodge, No. 58, and Past Grand Master of the State. He is a member of Glassboro Lodge, No. 85, of Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is Past Master. The local assembly of Knights of Labor, No. 799, also claims him as a member. The latter organization he represented at their General Assembly, held at Detroit, Mich., in 1881. He has ever manifested a deep interest in the cause of education, and served as president of the Board of Education of his borough. Since the age of fourteen Mr. Ferrell has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Glassboro, and for many years held official connection with it as class-leader, steward, and trustee. He is also greatly interested in Sunday-school work, and has at various times held the position of Sunday-school superintendent. Mr. Ferrell was married on the 23d of August, 1871, to Miss Emma T., daughter of Richard G. and Sophia Stanger.

JOHN REPP.

John Repp, the pioneer fruit farmer of Gloucester County, N. J., was born near Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1836. His family are, as the name indicates, of German origin, the great-great-grandfather of our subject having emigrated from there prior to the Revolutionary war and settled near Reading, Pa., where he located land and devoted his time to farming. Of his children, John Repp was born on the old homestead, where he grew to manhood and followed farming. He moved to Frederick, Md., where he spent the remainder of his days. One of his sons (Daniel) married, in 1860, a Miss Elizabeth Reddick, and two years after emigrated to the wilderness of Ohio, and near where Dayton now stands located a farm. Not a tree had been cut, and with his own hands he cut away the trees where he built his home. His journey thither was by wagon and mostly through the forests. He located a large tract of land, and at his death, which occurred after he was ninety years old, left



Tho. M. Fennell

each of his children a nice farm. They had seven girls and three boys, of whom David was born in 1812, and grew to man's estate near Dayton. He married Miss Elizabeth Lesley, of Pennsylvania Dutch parentage, by whom he had seven children, namely, Daniel, John, Joseph, William, Christopher, Mary Ann, and Samantha, all of whom are alive but Christopher, who died in the Union army. Joseph also served in the Union army, and was discharged after four years' service. David married for his second wife Mrs. Barbara Terhune, who bore him three sons and three daughters. John Repp, our subject, moved in 1846, with his father's family, to Miami County, Ind., which was then an almost unbroken wilderness. Here he was put to work as soon as old enough, and had but little chance to acquire an education. He remained near his father's home, working at whatever he could get to do, until he was twenty-seven years old, when, with a thousand dollars which he had accumulated, he came to Malaga, N. J., and bought fifty-four acres of land, with the intention of carrying out the ambition of his life, that of making a model fruit farm. This had been his aim from boyhood, and he felt that he was in the way to its accomplishment. He put out an orchard of apple- and peach-trees, but everything he bought was so dear that, before he could realize anything from his orchard, his debts became so great that he was forced to sell out, and he found himself without a dollar. He had been drafted during this time and had paid the three hundred dollars commutation money. In the spring of 1865 he engaged with Mr. Thomas Whitney as manager of his large farm near Glassboro, which position he filled for eight years to the satisfaction of his employer. In 1872 he bought entirely on credit, mostly of Mr. Whitney, the farm he now owns, and which was then covered with stumps and brush and only old buildings. He had saved enough to buy the stock necessary to carry on dairy farming, which he has since successfully done in connection with his fruit farming. He was more than ever convinced that the soil of this part of Jersey was adapted to the successful growing of small fruits, and, against the advice of friends, in the face of ridicule and prophecies of failure and poverty, he again set out apples, pears, and peaches, in all ten acres the first year. While putting in trees men in passing were heard to laugh at him and say he was a fool. But a farm, one hundred acres of which is covered with every variety of fruit produced in this climate, a farm which, at some seasons of the year, gives employment to one hundred and twenty-five people, and from which he has this season sold eight thousand dollars' worth of fruit, is the result of his foresight and perseverance. And to-day sees the men who laughed at his seeming folly following in his footsteps, or trying to. He again became deeply involved, and would never have reached the coveted end but for the support of Thomas Whitney, to whom he owes a deep debt of gratitude. When

everything else was turned out as security, he insured his life for many thousands of dollars, and in that way obtained credit with which to carry on his work. He has had an able assistant in his labor in his wife, who was Mrs. Sarah Jane Smith, daughter of Thomas Gifford, born at Malaga, Feb. 10, 1833, widow of John Smith, who was a gallant soldier, and fell mortally wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Repp were married Jan. 6, 1869. Their children are Joseph, born Oct. 13, 1869; Albert, born April 28, 1872; and Charles, born March 1, 1874. Mrs. Repp had by her first husband the following children: Thomas, born Nov. 23, 1855; Ann Elizabeth, born Oct. 3, 1858; and John F., born Aug. 2, 1862.

CHAPTER XLII.

TOWNSHIP OF GREENWICH.¹

Geographical and Descriptive.—This was one of the original townships, and was formed soon after the erection of the county in 1686. As first set off, the township contained an area of about one-third of the county as now constituted, but at present it contains only fourteen thousand acres of land.

The surface of the township is what might be termed level, yet some portions of it are gently undulating. The soil is a light sandy loam, underlaid with marl, and quite fertile when properly cultivated. The products of the township are disposed of in the Philadelphia market.

The township is bounded on the east by West Deptford; on the southeast and south by East Greenwich; on the southwest by Logan township; and on the north by the Delaware River.

The township is watered on the northeast by the Mantua, which forms the boundary line between this and West Deptford; Clonnel, Nehansey, Still Run, and London Branch Creeks, all rise in the southeast part of the township, and flow northwesterly into the Delaware, which washes the north border of Greenwich. Repaupo Creek also forms the dividing line between this and Woolwich township. Rattling Run is a small stream crossing the southwest corner of the township.

Isaac Mickle, in his "Reminiscences of Old Gloucester," says, "The township of Greenwich is by some months the most ancient township in Gloucester County; for we find upon the minutes of the County Court, under date of the 1st of March, 1694, the following note: 'The inhabitants between Great Mantoes Creek and Barclay River request yt ye same division be made and laid into a township, henceforth to be called by ye name of ye Township of Greenwich; and yt ye same be so recorded. To which ye Bench assents, and order ye same to be done.'

¹ By W. H. Shaw.

"The country about the Raccoon and the Reapau having been settled by the Swedes, hundreds of whom still resided there when the English arrived, the township of Greenwich was for some years by far the most populous of the six into which the county was in 1694 divided. In the seventeenth century most of the magnates of this part of old Gloucester bore such titles as Erick Cock, Hermanus Helm, John Rambo, and Mons Lock. The Swedish language, religion, and customs were rigidly conserved for a long time, and even to this day many traces of the Swedish origin of the people of Greenwich are observable."

Pioneer Diseases and Remedial Agents.—Of the sassafras, which grew everywhere in great abundance, the aborigines, he tells us, used to make bowls; the Swedes used its root in brewing, applied its pieces as a cure for dropsy, used it in decoction as a rinse for vessels in which they kept brandy and cider, and made their bed-posts of it to keep out the bugs. The bark of the chestnut-oak was used by the Indians, as a Swede told Kalm, for dying leather red, and the Swedes probably used it for the same purpose. The fruit of the persimmon-tree gave to the first inhabitants of Greenwich a very curious and palatable liquor, which is now, we believe, not made. They also distilled brandy from it by a very simple process. Pompions or crocknails, as the Swedes called them, squashes and calabashes, are also mentioned by our traveler as having been procured from the Indians and cultivated by the Swedes for household purposes.

The pompions and squashes they ate, the latter being served up on the edge of the dish, around the meat. Of the calabashes, they made in those days not only ladles and bowls, but plates for the table. In holly-leaves, dried and bruised in a mortar, they found a cure for pleurisy, which terrible disease, in 1728, swept away nearly all the Swedes in the numerous settlements at Penn's Neck, where it broke out again just before Kalm's visit. The ague, too, in olden time was a much more dangerous enemy than now. Against this the Swedes employed, with various success, the Jesuit's bark, the root of the tulip-tree and of the dogwood, the yellow bark of the peach-tree, the leaves of the *potentilla reptans*, and several other indigenous preparations which they adopted from the Indians. As an antifebrile, they sometimes tied wisps of mullein or Indian tobacco around their arms and feet. The root of the bay-tree they used as a remedy for the toothache, which "hell of a' diseases," as Burns calls it, the Swedes brought upon themselves in consequence of the belief that nothing was good unless eaten as fast as it came from the fire!

Pioneer Manner of Living, Dress, etc.—The earliest inhabitants of old Greenwich lived in a very

humble and frugal manner. They had neither tea, coffee, chocolate, or sugar, and were too poor to buy any intoxicating drinks, or vessels to distill them in. The first settlers drank at table as a substitute for tea a decoction of sassafras; and even in 1748 they mixed the tea they then used "with all sorts of herbs," says Kalm, "so that it no longer deserves the name of tea."¹ For a long time they continued to make their candles and soap from bayberry-bushes. Their buckwheat cakes, which were a standard dish, were baked in a frying-pán or on a stone. The men wore caps, breeches, and vests of the skins of various animals. The women wore jackets and petticoats of the same material. Their beds, except the sheets, were composed of the skins of wolves, bears, panthers, and other beasts with which the forests then abounded. They made their own leather for shoes and other articles, dyeing it red with chestnut-bark or the moss of a certain tree not now known, or black with a preparation of the common field sorrel.

Poor as were the Swedish pioneers, far worse was the condition of pioneer Finlanders. Instead of shoes these poor wretches were content with moccasins of skins rudely sewed together, and for dishes for their tables they scooped out the knobs of the ash-tree, as the Siberians now do.

Pioneer Wedding Customs.—Among the customs mentioned by Kalm as peculiar to the pioneer Swedes of what is now Greenwich, Logan, Woolwich, and East Greenwich townships there was one which we trust we will be pardoned for advertizing to. When a man died in such circumstances that his widow could not pay his debts, if she had an offer of a second husband, she was obliged to marry him *en chenise*. In this plight, on her wedding-day, she went out from her former house to that of her new spouse, who met her half-way with a new suit of clothes, which he presented to her, saying he only lent them, "lest," says Kalm, "if he had said he gave them, the creditors of the first husband should come and take them from her." If this be a fair sample of the civilization of the pioneer Swedes we can readily believe what the professor says, that the Swedes were already half-Indian when the English arrived.

Pioneer Stock, Grain, and Fruit.—In March, 1749, Professor Kalm paid a visit to *Nils Gustafson*, who lived near Raccoon. Gustafson had seen nearly a hundred years, had taken much timber to Philadelphia when that city was in its infancy, yet, with his venerable locks and nearly fivescore of years, he retained a vigorous frame and a bright memory. Kalm questioned him particularly as to the origin of the domestic animals then in West Jersey, and was told that the English procured their horses, cows, oxen, sheep, hogs, geese, and ducks from the Swedes, who had brought them over from Sweden. He also said they owed to the Swedes the first seed of many of the

¹ See Professor Kalm's grave dissertation on the loss of teeth which the Raccoonites and other Europeans on the banks of the Delaware suffered, vol. i. p. 369.

* *Ibid.*, p. 370.

most valuable fruits and herbs, and of wheat, rye, barley, and oats. Peach-trees were in the pioneer days very numerous, but where the Swedes got them Gustafson could not tell. In his infancy the Indians had many little maize plantations, but did not take much care of them, preferring to live upon the fruits of the chase, or upon different roots and whortleberries.

Other Interesting Notes of Pioneer Life.—Previous to the arrival of the Swedes the Indians had no agricultural implements save the historic old stone hatchet. With this they peeled the large trees when they had lost their sap, so they would die, and the small trees they pulled up by the roots. The field thus opened to the rays of the sun was dug up with sharp branches or pickets, and the maize was then sown. In the winter the Indians kept their corn in holes under ground.

After the Swedes came and began to cultivate apple and peach-trees, the Indians, true to their nature, often stole the fruit. Sometimes, too, the Indians would steal from the Swedes their hogs as they ran wild in the woods, and these they taught to follow them familiarly. The only domestic animals the Indians had on the arrival of the Europeans were a species of little dogs. Being very fond of milk, for which they were dependent upon the Swedes, the savages made an artificial liquor very like it by pounding the dried kernels of walnuts and hickory-nuts, and mixing the flour thus made with water. In hue and sweetness this liquid much resembled milk.

According to Gustafson, the Indians in old Greenwich used to worship a certain red-spotted snake as a deity. Walking once with one of the red men, he says they met one of these snakes, and he took a stick to kill it; but the Indian begged him not to touch it, as he adored it. This only confirmed the pious Gustafson's resolution, and he killed the snake at the risk of being himself scalped.

During the youth of Gustafson the Indians at times very much annoyed the Swedish colonists. They killed several of the men and stole some of the children. On one occasion they scalped a little girl, who survived, and afterwards was married and had many children. Upon one occasion some strange savages attempted the life of Mr. Gustafson's mother, but she, being a powerful woman, succeeded in saving her own life.

Previous to the arrival of the English the Swedes had a custom of bathing every Saturday. Christmastime was celebrated with various games and by serving up peculiar dishes at table, as was usual in old Sweden. When Gustafson was a boy there were two blacksmiths at Raccoon, now Swedesboro, who made excellent knives, scythes, and hatchets, like the Swedish ones. They then made their cart- and wagon-wheels by sawing thick horizontal sections out of liquidambar trees, but when the English came they began to use spokes and felloes in their wheels, the first

made of white-oak and the latter of the Spanish oak. Gustafson remembered when the horses ran wild in the woods, and in his boyhood days one cow gave as much milk as four did in later times, owing to the great abundance of good grass which they at first had.

All this and much more did Gustafson tell Professor Kalin, but space forbids further details as to the customs and manners of the pioneers of old Greenwich township.

Civil List.—For want of records we can give only the official list of this township from 1831 to 1853 inclusive. The minute-books prior to 1831 could not be obtained, and probably are not in existence. The town-meeting in 1831 was held in the old Greenwich Academy, at Clarkesboro.

TOWN CLERKS.

1831-33, 1857-54. Samuel Sailor.	1856-58, 1867-70. John A. Louden-
1834-36. John C. Gill.	slager.
1845-46. David B. Gill.	1862-64. I. N. Hughes.
1847-50. Edmund Weatherby.	1865-66. J. H. Preston.
1851. John H. Bradway.	1870-74. Charles Parall.
1852-55. Charles Green.	1875. H. C. Loudenbaser.
1859-61, 1871-72. James A. Wolf.	1870-83. W. G. Cowgill.

ASSESSORS.

1831. Burr Miller.	1851-52. J. B. Albertson.
1832. John Driver.	1853-55. Jonathan Egee.
1833. 1835-36, 1841-43. Bowman	1856-58. Edwin Craft.
Sailor.	1859-61, 1st S-70. David B. Gill.
1841. Joseph Bowman.	1862-64, 1871-72. J. C. Dawson.
1857. H. Bradshaw.	1865-67. C. K. Wolf.
1858-60. Benjamin Allen.	1873-79. C. R. Murphy.
1844-47. William Haines.	1880-83. John Stetser.
1848-50. Jeptha Abbott.	

COLLECTORS.

1831-32. William Haines.	1860-62. S. H. Miller.
1833-35. John B. Miller.	1863. T. Hughes.
1837-39. Samuel Petrick.	1864-66. 1881-82. J. J. Cowgill.
1840-43. Edmund Weatherby.	1867-68. E. L. Reeves.
1844-45. Andrew H. Weatherby.	1869-70. A. Lawrence.
1846-47. James M. Wolf.	1871-76. M. H. Tanner.
1849-51. John Stetser.	1877-80. C. K. Wolf.
1852-54. James Thompson.	1881-82. I. J. Cowgill.
1855-57. Samuel B. Warner.	1883. J. M. Rowe.
1858-59. George T. Ford.	

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1831-32. Samuel Sailor.	1855. John H. Bradway.
Charles French.	J. M. Rowe.
1833. William Haines.	1856. S. H. Miller.
Samuel Sailor.	J. H. Bradway.
1834-35. Charles Reeves.	1857-58. Matthew Gill.
William Haines.	S. H. Miller.
1836-37. Joseph Lodge, Jr.	1859. A. X. Peaselee.
Charles Reeves.	M. Gill.
1839. Charles Reeves.	1860-61. Henry Allen.
Charles French.	A. J. Peaselee.
1840-42. Charles French.	1862. J. L. Reeves.
Joseph Gill.	Henry Allen.
1843. Samuel Sailor.	1863-64. J. R. Paul.
J. C. Gill.	J. L. Reeves.
1844-47. John Gaunt.	1865. D. S. Adams.
Samuel Sailor.	J. R. Paul.
1845-51. Jesse Miller.	1866. Joseph Warrington.
William Haines.	D. S. Adams.
1852. David B. Gill.	1867. D. S. Adams.
John Daniels.	E. G. Miller.
1853-54. James M. Rowe.	1868-69. E. G. Miller.
David B. Gill.	I. N. Hughes.

1870.—L. N. Hughes,	1877-78. L. J. Cowgill,
John H. Locke.	George Craft.
1871-72.—J. H. Locke,	1879. G. Craft.
G. H. Gauntt.	S. M. Shoemaker.
1873.—G. H. Gauntt,	1880. S. M. Shoemaker.
L. T. Miller.	B. Heritage.
1874-75.—L. T. Miller	1881. E. B. Allen.
C. K. Wolf.	S. M. Shoemaker.
1876.—C. K. Wolf.	1882-83. D. L. Pavall.
I. J. Cowgill.	E. B. Allen.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1831.—John Driver, Joseph C. Gill, Henry Bradshaw, John C. Gill, and Joseph Chatham.	1832-33.—Joseph Lodge, Jr., J. C. Gill, J. Chatham, Henry Bradshaw, and J. C. Gill.
1834.—Charles French, Jr., J. Chatham, Solomon W. Lewis, Charles F. Clark, and Joseph C. Gill.	1835.—Charles French, J. Chatham, S. W. Lewis, Joseph Lawrence, Jr., and J. C. Gill.
1836.—Charles French, S. W. Lewis, Joseph C. Gill, Joseph Chatham, and Alexander R. Long.	1837.—J. B. Miller, J. C. Gill, William Haines, Charles French, John Gauntt.
1838.—J. C. Gill, W. Haines, John B. Miller, C. French, J. Gauntt.	1839.—J. C. Gill, William Haines, J. Chatham, William Bicket, J. B. Miller.
1840-41.—J. B. Miller, J. Chatham, Jacob Swope, Joseph Lippincott, Joseph H. Moore.	1842-43.—Joseph Moore, J. Chatham, J. Lippincott, Jacob Swope, Jr., Amos J. Peaslee.
1844-45.—J. Swope, Jr., A. J. Pearlee, J. H. Moore, Isaac C. Dilks, Charles Reeves.	1846.—C. Reeves, J. H. Moore, J. C. Dilks, J. Swope, Jr., David B. Gill.
1847.—Joseph M. Stout, William Brown, Elijah Chew, Joseph Lodge, Joseph Haines.	1847.—Joseph M. Stout, William Brown, Elijah Chew, Joseph Lodge, Joseph Haines.
1848-51.—Joseph E. Haines, J. M. Stout, John Haines, E. Chew, J. B. Miller.	1852.—John Haines, E. Chew, J. B. Miller, J. E. Haines, J. M. Wolf.
1853-54.—J. B. Miller, J. M. Wolf, J. F. Thomas, Stephen H. Miller, Charles K. Wolf.	1855.—S. H. Miller, J. F. Thomas, C. K. Wolf, Anson S. Cade, Seoby Murray.
1856.—A. J. Peaslee, J. F. Thomas, Thompson Huff, S. Murray, C. K. Wolf.	1857.—J. M. Wolf, S. Murray, P. L. Keens, J. B. Shoemaker, T. Huff.
1858.—J. M. Wolf, P. L. Keens, J. B. Shoemaker, T. Huff, David S. Adams.	1858.—J. M. Wolf, P. L. Keens, J. B. Shoemaker, T. Huff, David S. Adams.
1859.—J. M. Wolf, J. B. Shoemaker, D. S. Adams, S. Paul Loudenslager, Jacob Titus.	1860.—S. P. Loudenslager, P. D. Hughes, W. A. Miller, J. Titus, D. S. Adams.
1861.—S. P. Loudenslager, P. D. Hughes, J. Titus, G. T. Ford.	1861.—P. D. Hughes, J. M. Wolf, Charles Parker, G. A. Ridgeway, S. B. Dewalt.
1862.—P. D. Hughes, J. M. Wolf, Charles Parker, G. A. Ridgeway, S. B. Dewalt.	1863.—J. M. Wolf, Charles Parker, G. A. Ridgeway, G. H. Gauntt, William Burrough.
1864.—J. M. Wolf, C. Parker, G. A. Ridgeway, G. H. Gauntt, S. R. Dewalt.	1865.—J. M. Wolf, C. Parker, S. R. Dewalt, G. H. Gauntt, S. P. Eastlock.
1866.—C. Parker, S. R. Dewalt, J. D. Hoffman, J. R. Paul, S. P. Eastlock.	1867.—J. R. Paul, A. J. Peaslee, J. S. Miller, J. S. Warner, J. M. Royal.
1868.—J. R. Paul, A. J. Peaslee, J. S. Warner, J. M. Royal, B. Heritage.	1869.—A. J. Peaslee, B. Heritage, J. M. Royal, A. P. Hannold, J. M. Royal.
1870.—A. J. Peaslee, Francis Tracy.	1871.—J. M. Rowe, A. P. Hannold, F. Tracy, J. Haines, J. D. Hoffman.
1872.—F. Tracy, John Haines, J. D. Hoffman, L. J. Cowgill, John Stetser.	1873.—William Stewart, F. Tracy, J. Sinclair, John Stetser, J. D. Hoffman.
1874.—W. Stewart, J. Sinclair, J. I. Cowgill, John Stetser, J. C. Haines.	1875.—W. Stewart, J. C. Haines, J. I. Cowgill, J. Stetser, J. Sinclair.
1876-78.—W. Stewart, John Rambo, J. C. Haines, J. Stetser, J. Thompson.	1879.—John Stetser, F. Tracy, William Stewart.

1880.—W. Stewart, F. Tracy, L. G. Cox.

1881-82.—F. Tracy, L. G. Cox, J. S. Miller.

1883.—F. Tracy, J. S. Miller, J. H. Locke.

As this township originally extended from Mantua to Oldman's Creek, it was, after about a century, felt by the inhabitants of the lower part (now Woolwich and Logan townships) to be advisable to set up for themselves. Their spontaneous election of overseers and nomination perhaps of a constable, ratified at first by the County Court and afterwards by the Colonial Legislature, gave rise, about 1750, to the town-ship of Woolwich. This latter took its name from a town on the Thames, famous for its naval school, while Greenwich township derives its name from the English Naval Asylum, from the observatory of which all Christendom reckons the meridian of longitude. The termination *wich* is from the Saxon *wic*, signifying a certain extent of territory over which an officer of the law had jurisdiction, such as bailwie, constable-wic, or *wick*, or *wich*: or, in case of a manorial territory, where a person holds lands by questionable titles from some foreign king, prince, or potentate covering one, two, or more counties, as, for instance, *Rensselaeriae*, or *wick*, or *wych*, a name given the territory covering the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia, and a part of Schoharie, in the State of New York, claimed to have been owned by Stephen Van Rensselaer, who for many generations received rents of all the occupants of these lands.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Paulsboro, the principal village in the township, is located on the northeast border of the township, on the left bank of Mantua Creek, and on the line of the Delaware River Railroad, five miles from Woodbury, the county-seat. It is a thriving little town, that has been many years attaining its present population. Previous to the advent of the iron horse its growth was quite slow, but since that time its population has more than doubled, and its business interests are quite abreast of those of her more pretentious neighboring towns.

The land lying between the creek and Delaware Street, upon which a portion of the town is built, was owned, previous to 1798, by Samuel P. Paul, from whom the town derives its name. From Delaware Street as far south as the village extends the land was owned by Henry Myers. Thus two men owned the large and beautiful plateau upon which Paulsboro is built.

The pioneer of what is now the town proper was Samuel P. Paul, who built the pioneer house, where Joseph R. Paul now lives, near the creek. In 1798, Mr. Paul sold two acres of land to Michael Loudenslager, who, in 1804, built a tavern-house on the site of the present hotel. That was the second house in what is now Paulsboro. At that time there was no road along what is now Main Street, though one had been surveyed; but for some unknown reason the road

was not laid out, therefore Mr. Laudenlager closed his would-be hotel until 1809, when the present turnpike, of which Main Street was a part, was built and a tavern opened. This old hostelry has never since ceased to be a haven of rest for man and beast. Mr. Laudenlager was succeeded in the tavern business by his son George. The property is now owned and tavern kept by Jonathan Crammer. The third house in this town was built in 1811 by John Bowers, and it is now owned by John Stetser. The same year Frederick Hannold built a house, now owned by Matthew Gill. The next was built by John E. Clark in 1811, now owned by M. Gill. The sixth house in this town was built by Frederick Hannold, and is now owned by Cox & Brother, and the seventh was the brick store-house on east side of Main Street, built by D. Hendrickson, and now owned by the Hayden heirs. As late as 1825 there were no houses on the east side of Main Street except Paul's and Hendrickson's. The house in which William Huff lives was built in 1830, by Joseph Henry.

PIONEER BUSINESS INTERESTS.—The pioneer store was built by Samuel P. Paul, where Joseph R. Paul now lives, during the war of 1812.

The stone store-house, now occupied as a dwelling by Matthew Gill, was built in 1816 by John E. Clark. The Clark family lived on the high point of land on Mantua Creek, below Paulsboro.

David Hendrickson built the little old brick store standing on the east side of Main Street in 1825. Peter Rambo succeeded Hendrickson in the brick store. He was followed by — Price, then came — Lawrence, who was succeeded by — Rogers, and he by — Hayden, who was the last merchant in the old brick store.

In 1827, Joseph Baker built where Cox's blacksmith- and wheelwright-shops now stand.

In 1816 or 1817, George Clark commenced the blacksmith business in Paulsboro, his shop standing near the turnpike bridge.

The pioneer shoemakers of Paulsboro were John Collis and John Bowers, each locating here as early as 1811 or 1812, and the pioneer stone-mason was Joseph Henry, who was here as early as 1815.

The pioneer physician was Dr. Charles Clark, who located here in 1825.

The pioneer postmaster was Matthew Gill, who kept the office in his store.

As late as 1820 Paulsboro, or what there was of it, was almost on an island, as the creek was on one side and swampy timber land was around the other sides. Soon after that date clearings and patches of improved land began to appear, until, in 1833, Paulsboro was surrounded by a very fertile farming district. In 1826 or 1827, when William Huff was yet in his teens, he assisted in reaping a good piece of rye in a field now covered by a heavy growth of pine timber, just south of the Methodist cemetery.

In the latter part of 1861, a large stone was planted

a few yards south from where the brick school-house now stands in the village. This is the southeastern terminus of what is known locally as the Penn line, running from the river to this point. The survey was made with the view of making what is now Paulsboro the great commercial centre instead of Philadelphia. The latter place was selected nearly a year later, on account of its being upon higher ground.

The Paul property, upon which Joseph R. Paul resides, has been in possession of the Paul family for nearly or quite one hundred and fifty years. The Myers property was in the family name for about one hundred and twenty-five years when, but a few years ago, it passed out of the family.

SOME OF THE OLD MEN OF PAULSBORO.—John Stetser was born near Paulsboro, in Deptford township, April 6, 1808, and has lived in and near the town all his life, and for many years has been one of the officials of the township, and at present is its assessor. He has been twice married, the last time to Rachel Ann Simmons, of Wilmington, Del. He has four children,—Wilson, William, Matilda, and Robert, all living.

Capt. William Huff was born in Camden, N. J., Dec. 7, 1808, and remembers well when there were but twenty houses in the place. He came to Paulsboro in 1832, and located where he now resides, having lived in the one house for fifty-one years. He is a seafaring man, and followed sailing until 1872. He was married in 1832 to Miss Harriet McElwaine, of Paulsboro. He has four children,—Amanda, Louisa, Harriet, and Lydia, all living.

The Paul family are of English descent. Philip Paul, father of Samuel Paul, left England Sept. 5, 1685, and landed in "Virginy" on the 5th of November of the same year.

Samuel Paul was born Dec. 25, 1733, and was married Oct. 6, 1758, to Miss Rebecca Delavoe, who was born Dec. 23, 1739. Mr. Paul died April 21, 1772.

Samuel Philip Paul was born Sept. 17, 1763; married Miss Nancy Clark, Feb. 10, 1786. Mr. Paul died July 11, 1831, and Mrs. Paul, Oct. 3, 1845. Their children were Joshua, Anne, Martha, Samuel, Elizabeth, Adrian C., and Ann C.

Adrian C. Paul was born July 24, 1800, and married Maria Ford, who was born March 22, 1796. Mr. Paul died Aug. 31, 1826. Their children were Anna Maria, Joseph R., and Adrian C. Joseph R. lives in Paulsboro, on the homestead of his grandfather, Samuel P. Paul, and Adrian C. lives in Haddonfield. Joseph R. Paul married Elizabeth Eggman, of Haddonfield. Their children are Adrian, born Feb. 28, 1856, and Charles E., born Jan. 18, 1859.

George Hannold, the oldest man in Paulsboro, was born in Barnsboro, N. J., in February, 1798. He came to this town in 1810, and was married Oct. 24, 1822, to Miss Ann Holmes, who died Jan. 1, 1857. Their children were Elizabeth, married Samuel Huff; William, an undertaker at Swedesboro; Keziah, married

Joseph Huff, a farmer in Greenwich township; Maria, married Samuel Salisbury; Charles H., a wheelwright in Paulsboro; George, died in the army; Mary, died in 1881.

Nehemiah Cowgill was born Oct. 19, 1781, and in 1810 married Elizabeth Jones, who was born Jan. 20, 1792. The oldest of their twelve children now living is Abram Cowgill, of Paulsboro, who was born Jan. 5, 1813. In 1837, Abram married Miss Keturah, daughter of Stephen Miller. Mr. Cowgill is the father of a large and enterprising family, one of whom, W. G. Cowgill, born Nov. 9, 1852, is engaged in general merchandise business in Paulsboro.

Thomson Huff was born in Gibbstown in 1828, and died in Paulsboro in 1875, having lived all his life-time in what is now Greenwich township. He was married in 1840 to Miss Sarah A. Galley, of Philadelphia, who still survives him. Their children are Maria G.; James C., married a Miss Crammer; Henrie M. G., now an Episcopal clergyman at Pottstown, Pa.; Mary, married to Richard I. Wilson, of Bordentown, N. J.; and John T. Huff, now of Philadelphia.

PAULSBORO IN 1883.—The Paulsboro of to-day is one of the wide-awake industrious towns upon the line of the Delaware River Railroad, and contains two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal; one hotel, by Jonathan Crammer; four general stores, viz., W. G. Cowgill's, built in 1869 by George Manlove; Matthew Gill, frame building opposite the hotel; George Manlove, whose present store-house was built in 1881; John A. Wilson, on Delaware Street, in store built in 1870 by James Thomson. The lumber dealers are E. G. & S. H. Miller, on the dock below the turnpike bridge. The coal merchants are Joseph R. Paul, who has been in the business several years, and T. C. Hannold, who commenced in 1883. Charles H. Haunold, a wheelwright and blacksmith, who learned his trade of R. Warner several years ago, in his present shop on Main Street. I. G. Cox & Brother carry on the wheelwright and blacksmith business, also manufacture harrows and heavy wagons. Edward Hannold and Charles E. Paul are the boat-builders. The physicians are G. C. Laws, S. T. Miller, E. L. and R. H. Reeve, who also keep a drug-store. There are also the usual number of small shops usually found in a town of the size of Paulsboro.

Gibbstown is a small hamlet in the west part of the township, and on the line of the Delaware River Railroad. The land upon which it is located was owned in the early part of this century by E. Gibbs, who was a large land-owner, and also a blacksmith by trade, and carried on the business at the old homestead, a short distance southwest from the present railroad station, and from him the locality derived its name. Whether Mr. Gibbs ever had a store at or near his house is not known; but in 1835 William Beck had become possessed of a farm, and

in that year opened a small country store for the accommodation of his neighbors. This had a tendency to draw other settlers to that locality, yet the place never attained to anything more than a school-house, three or four dwellings, and a store until the advent of the railroad and the building and operating of the powder-works near by, when new life seemed to be infused into Gibbstown, and it is now a place of considerable bus-iness. Here is a new Methodist Episcopal Church, school-house, powder-works, two good stores, several new dwellings, built in 1881-83, and a railroad station, from which is shipped large quantities of vegetables in their season.

Billingsport.¹—The chief point of interest in what can properly be termed the early history of Greenwich township is the town of Billingsport, which was the Roder Udden of the Swedes, or the "Mantua's Hook opposite Tinicum," where Broen wished to set up the arms of the States-General, adversely to the Swedish empire. There is strong suspicion, notwithstanding the respectable authority of Barker, that the "Manteses Plain," whereon Earl Ploydien projected the Manor of Watcessit for his own august residence, was no other than this same Billingsport. Be this as it may, the place was marked out in the time of Edward Billings as the site of a future town, and received the name of the Proprietor.

The striking advantage of this point as a military post was not overlooked by either Americans or British during the Revolutionary war. June 12, 1777, John Hancock, then president of the Continental Congress, sitting in Philadelphia, wrote to Governor Livingston, of New Jersey, to order five hundred militia to assist in completing the works then erecting at Billingsport for the defense of the river Delaware. Late in the fall of that year the British got possession of Philadelphia, and it became a matter of great importance to them that the English fleet, commanded by Capt. Hammond, should communicate with the city. Gen. Howe sent two regiments, under Col. Sterling, to attack the fort. Crossing the river from Chester, they marched with speed to attack the fort in the rear, and were successful. The Americans were surprised, and not thinking themselves able to resist the assault of the enemy, they spiked their artillery, set fire to the barracks, and abandoned the place.

In the war of 1812 the importance of this point as a military position was not lost sight of, and it again bristled with bayonets, an encampment of the South Jersey troops having been made there, under the direction of Gens. Gaines and Elmer. From this point an expedition was fitted out against a British tender which had frequently been seen in the bay and river, as related elsewhere.

After peace had been declared, and all the implements of war had been turned into articles of hus-

¹ From "Reminiscences of Old Gloucester," by Isaac Mickle.

bandy, Billingsport became almost entirely deserted and forgotten, save to a few who happened to see its name in history.

Thus it lay for nearly three-quarters of a century, when the fact was discovered by the government, as well as by a few enterprising individuals, that Billingsport and vicinity was an excellent point for a government light-house, and for large manufacturing interests. Accordingly, in 1880, the United States built a light-house upon an elevated point a short distance from the old fort and camping-ground, with Benjamin Hannold as keeper. This had a tendency to bring the long-neglected and almost forgotten locality into public notice, and the same year Messrs. Coe & Richmond built their very extensive phosphate-works a short distance east of the light-house, at the mouth of Mantua Creek, on a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, purchased from Samuel Davis.

This is one of the most extensive phosphate-works in the United States, employing annually a force of from fifty to eighty men. The sales from these works amounted to over thirty-five thousand tons in 1882.

The pioneer merchant at this place was Peter F. Verga, who built the store on the corner of the street between the light-house and phosphate-works in September, 1881, and is the present proprietor.

The next store at Billingsport was built in the fall of 1881, by William Flower, near the old camp-ground, where he is still engaged in business.

The hotel at Billingsport was kept in 1883 by John Kerns.

During the summer season this town is well supplied with facilities for reaching Philadelphia by steamer, and in winter as well as summer by railroad, though the station is one mile away, at Paulsboro.

During the Revolutionary war the American forces placed a *chevaux-de-frise* in the river to prevent vessels from landing. This *chevaux-de-frise* was made of poles from thirty to forty feet in length, and upon the point or upper end of each stick was fastened a long, sharp piece of iron, for the purpose of piercing the bottom of any vessel that might come in contact with the obstruction. One of these poles was taken from its original position but a few years ago by Peter F. Verga, who owns a farm on the bank of the river opposite to which was the *chevaux-de-frise*. Mr. Verga has the old relic now in his possession.

SOCIETIES AND CORPORATIONS.

Greenwich Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F.¹—This lodge was instituted at Carpenter's Landing (now Mantua village), March 26, 1884, with the following officers: N. G., W. B. Gendell; V. G., John C. Sparks; Sec., Thomas P. Parke; Asst. Sec., David D. Cade; Treas., Bowman Sailer. The lodge continued working at Carpenter's Landing until Aug. 26, 1883, when work was suspended till Dec. 15, 1847, when, by authority

of the District Deputy Grand Master, the lodge resumed labor at Clarksboro, where the mysteries of the mystic links were explained till November, 1859, when lodge-work was transferred to the hall of John G. Myers, in the third story of the hotel at Paulsboro, where work has been performed until the present time.

At the time the lodge commenced work at Paulsboro Isaac Warner was the N. G.; Daniel Morse, V. G.; J. H. Wood, Sec.; David B. Gill, Asst. Sec.; and J. R. Hinckman, Treas.

The following are the Past Grands, as far as can be ascertained: Daniel Morse, Isaac Warner, Augustus Sailer, J. T. Batten, Thomas Huff, G. W. Hannold, J. F. Thomson, C. W. Wilkins, C. H. Hannold, W. Hannold, A. P. Hannold, J. Warner, Jr., T. Hannold, C. Platt, John Brown, J. S. Nolen, Oram Adamson, J. Vaneman, John W. Ward, 1875; B. W. Low, J. S. Shuster, T. F. Williams, J. L. Read, Charles Cowgill, C. R. Tomlin, S. E. Gaunt, C. P. Snyder, H. S. Adamson, J. H. Hewitt, Daniel Laughlin, Charles Converse, J. W. Davenport, Jesse Miller, W. J. Adamson.

In 1876 the lodge built a three-story frame building, thirty by sixty feet, the first and second floors of which it rents for stores and dwellings, and the upper floor is occupied as a lodge-room.

The elective officers in October, 1883, were Thomas Young, N. G.; George P. Devault, V. G.; J. H. Hewitt, Rec. Sec.; C. R. Tomlin, Treas.

Welcome Lodge, No. 37, K. of P.² was instituted in Paulsboro, N. J., June 11, 1872, with forty-two members. The officers were as follows: H. T. Adams, W. C.; T. C. Hannold, V. C.; J. Ridgeway, P.; D. Moose, B.; J. R. Middleton, R. S.; J. C. Huff, F. S.; J. M. Derrickson, B. G.; Oram Adamson, I. G.; Edward Wilkinson, O. G.

The Past Chancellors have been T. C. Hannold, J. M. Derrickson, Oram Adamson, W. H. Lloyd, Edward Wilkinson, W. S. Thomson, Mark Clement, W. G. Cowgill, C. C. Hannold, Joseph M. Hunter, Joseph S. Shuster, W. B. Hartman, E. K. Williams, B. S. Hewitt, C. H. Hannold, W. E. Wallace, B. G. Paul, C. F. Miller, Thomas Wright, W. Aikley, W. English.

The officers in October, 1883, were as follows: Samuel Genly, C. C.; H. C. Nonemaker, V. C.; Clayton Carson, P.; W. B. Hartman, M. of E.; Charles E. Paul, K. of R. and S.; A. Paul, M. of E.; George F. Green, M. at A.; C. P. Myers, I. G.; John Hewitt, O. G.

The membership at that time was eighty. The regular meetings are held on Wednesday evening of each week. Cash in banker's hands, \$1,500. Trustees for 1883, W. G. Cowgill, B. G. Paul, and C. L. Sey.

Paulsboro Building and Loan Association.³—This association was organized in 1872, and has con-

¹ By W. G. Cowgill.

² By W. G. Cowgill.

tinued uninterruptedly until the present time. The first officers were as follows: President, William E. Gaunt; Vice-President, A. Cowgill; Secretary, Stephen H. Miller; Treasurer, I. J. Cowgill.

The financial condition of the association is shown in the following report, made Oct. 1, 1883:

Receipts.	
Cash received for monthly installments.....	\$5,778.40
Interest on loans.....	1,888.01
Fines on delinquencies.....	5.00
Proceeds on new shares.....	5.00
Initiation fee.....	1.00
Sale of houses and lots.....	1,445.09
Cash on hand last report.....	197.50
	<hr/>
	\$9,412.51

Disbursements.	
Loans to stockholders.....	\$6,599.91
Paid matured stock and interest.....	1,208.50
Payments on withdrawals.....	1078.81
Taxes.....	274.26
Secretary's and treasurer's salary.....	100.00
Withdrawals.....	13.50
Incidentals.....	89.81
Cash on hand.....	756.70
	<hr/>
	\$9,412.51

Assets.	
Bonds and mortgages, 1871.....	\$2,000.00
" " " 1875.....	1,200.00
" " " 1876.....	2,250.00
" " " 1877.....	6.00
" " " 1878.....	800.00
" " " 1879.....	2,450.00
" " " 1880.....	1,400.00
" " " 1881.....	1,300.00
" " " 1882.....	4,300.00
" " " 1883.....	6,200.00
Cash on hand.....	756.70
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Less an amount due first series.....	\$23,802.05
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	\$9,412.51

Value of Shares.	
45 shares, 1st series, \$18.29 per share.....	\$8,270.55
14 " 2d " 150.16 ".....	2,228.24
4 " 4th " 125.87 ".....	541.48
5 " 5th " 113.09 ".....	565.45
20 " 6th " 71.39 ".....	1,427.80
159 " 7th " 25.17 ".....	4,002.03
111 " 8th " 14.61 ".....	1,651.71
82 " 9th " 6.03 ".....	494.46
Balance cash undivided.....	96
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$19,154.68

Pledged and Unpledged Shares.			
2d series.....	Pledged. Unpledged. Total.		
2d series.....	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	45
3d "	13	1	14
4th "	4	4	8
5th "	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
6th "	16	29	45
7th "	24	135	159
8th "	13	95	111
9th "	8	74	82
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	340 $\frac{1}{4}$	440

The directors for 1883 were S. H. Howitz, George C. Laws, H. C. Loudenslager, Hiram Cowgill, James Hewitt, Edward Bates, Jr., J. M. Casperson; Auditors, S. H. Howitz, J. M. Casperson, H. S. Adamson; President, W. G. Cowgill; Vice-President, Abraham Cowgill; Secretary, W. J. Adamson; Treasurer, E. G. Miller.

Delaware Tribe, No. 44, I. O. of R. M.¹ was instituted Dec. 8, 1872, in Paul-boro, N. J., with the following-named officers: P. H. C. Loudenslager; S. T. C. Hannold; S. S. J. Ridgeway; J. S., E. Wil-

liamson; K. of R., Wilson Gill; K. of W., David Devault; Asst. K. of R., James Dooley; G. of F., Charles Salisbury; G. of W., J. Hunter.

The Past Sachems have been J. Ridgeway, E. Williamson, C. Gill, S. Davis, D. L. Devault, J. H. Moore, Joseph Hunter, C. M. Davis, C. S. Hewitt, G. C. Thompson, W. Mills, G. H. Parker, W. Hunter, C. Brown, and Joseph Myers.

The present officers, October, 1883, are as follows: P., C. Brown; S., Joseph Myers; S. S., S. Hewitt; J. S., G. W. Armstrong; K. of R., J. Gallaher; K. of W., S. H. Howitz; G. of W., R. Madkiff.

The tribe numbers eighty-one members, and have eleven hundred dollars in the wampum belt.

CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.²—The first Methodist sermon preached in Paulsboro was in 1820, by Rev. Thomas Ware, in the old school-house, then standing on what is now Buck Street.

Meetings continued to be held in the old school-house, as a week-day or evening appointment, until 1825, when Solomon Sharp established Sunday preaching, which has been continued till the present time.

When the pioneer class was formed it was composed of twelve persons, and as no leader had yet been appointed, the services of class-leader were performed by the preacher in charge.

A short time after this, Malica Horner, a prominent citizen and Methodist, moved into the neighborhood, and was assigned that position, being the first class-leader in what is now the Paulsboro Church. The growth of the society was slow for several years, there being no general revival so long as they worshiped in the school-house. There were a few accessions now and then, but not enough to add to their material strength. In 1827 the society became incorporated, and steps were taken to build a church. A lot was purchased of Charles H. and Rachel Fish, and a deed given to the trustees, bearing date May 2, 1827. The names of the trustees are not given in the deed, but three of them were Joseph Lodge, Jacob Loudenslager, and Charles Reeves. The church was built of stone, and in size was thirty by forty feet, without galleries, and finished in plain style. The first sermon preached in the stone church was on a Saturday afternoon in September, 1827, by Rev. Joseph Osborn, then on the supernumerary list, and a resident of Woodbury.

The church was dedicated the next day by Rev. Charles Pitman, in one of his great efforts of two hours' devotion, and this effort produced a lasting impression upon the audience.

Until 1833 Paulsboro Church was on the Salem Circuit, but it then became a part of the newly-formed Swedesboro Circuit.

* Among the preachers that labored on the old charge

were Thomas Ware, Solomon Sharp, A. Atwood, T. Sovereign, J. Ashbrook, S. Rusling, and William Stevens. Those who served on the latter were Josiah Canfield, J. K. Shaw, A. I. J. Truitt, J. W. McDougall, N. Edwards, Thomas Stewart, S. Y. Monroe, Joseph Atwood, J. S. Beegle, James Long, A. K. Street, S. E. Post, Mulford Day, Edward Stout.

In 1851, Clarkboro and Paulsboro were set off from the circuit, and Zerubbabel Gaskill was appointed preacher. In 1852, Bridgeport Circuit was formed and Paulsboro placed on it, with J. B. Mathis and B. Andrews as the preachers, who were followed the next two years by William A. Brooks and John L. Corson.

The church was destroyed in 1853 by fire, which was a severe loss to the society, yet many considered it a providential blessing, in preparing the way for a more commodious house of worship, and steps were immediately taken in that direction. After the destruction of the old stone church services were again held in the school-house and in the hotel, then kept as a temperance house, and during the summer-time under a large tent erected for that purpose.

The new (present) church was built in 1853, of brick, and in size it is forty by sixty feet, with a basement containing a Sunday-school and two class-rooms, and galleries in the main audience-room. The basement was occupied during the winter, but the building was not completed during the next year. At the Conference of 1855 Paulsboro was made a station, with S. Vansant as pastor. The church was then pushed to completion, and dedicated June 21, 1855, by Rev. W. Kenney. The contributions were made so briskly that, after the cost of the church was provided for, a subscription was opened towards building a parsonage. A substantial and commodious house was erected and occupied the next winter. The cost of the church was about four thousand one hundred dollars, and of the parsonage two thousand one hundred dollars. The trustees at that time were Stephen Miller, Philip S. Baker, Robert C. Middleton, Joseph B. Shoemaker, Abraham Cowgill, and John B. Miller. Philip S. Baker, Robert C. Middleton, and Joseph B. Shoemaker were the building committee. Since the charge has been a station the following ministers have served as pastors: In 1855-56, S. Vansant; 1857-58, A. E. Ballard; 1859-60, David Duffell; 1861-62, J. Fort; 1863-64, Thomas S. Wilson; 1865, G. Hitchens; 1866, S. Parker; 1867-68, J. G. Crate; 1869-70, F. Robbins; 1871-73, R. S. Harris; 1874-76, W. W. Christine; 1877-79, George R. Snyder; 1880-81, Dickinson Moore; 1881-83, J. H. Mickle.

In 1883 the church numbered two hundred and twenty-five members, and the Sunday-school numbered one hundred and eighty-five scholars. The following-named persons composed the official board for that year: William A. Mullen, C. N. Shuster, G. Clark, F. Tracy, G. H. Gaunt, J. Rambo, S. Huff, C. R. Tomlin, S. H. Howitz, A. Middleton, S. H. Miller,

A. Cowgill, W. H. Lloyd, C. Hannold, C. Wiley, and A. Lodge.

St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church.—This was originally a mission, or branch from St. Peter's Church, at Clarkboro, then under the rectorship of Rev. James Lamb, who saw in Paulsboro an opening for the extension of his labors, and the result was the organization of St. James' Church, in the house of the late Thomson Huff, in 1871 or 1872. Among the original members were William Rambo (who was made senior warden), Matthew Gill (junior warden), Orana Adamson, George Adamson, Miss Eliza Gibbs, Louisa Gibbs, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. O. Adamson, Lydia Rambo, Susanna Rambo, Louis Rambo, Mrs. Matthew Gill, Mrs. Jessup, Sarah A. Huff, Maria Huff, Mary Huff, and Mrs. Gallagher.

During the first year after its organization the society worshiped in the little old brick store-house standing on the south side of Main Street, now owned by the Hayden estate, and during that year built their present frame church edifice, located on the corner of Commerce and Jefferson Streets, at a cost of four thousand five hundred dollars, the church lot being presented by Mr. M. Gill. The corner-stone of the church edifice was laid by Rev. Mr. Lamb.

The first vestrymen were William Rambo, Matthew Gill, Dr. George Laws, O. Adamson, George Adamson, George Gallagher, E. Gibbs, and Thomson Huff. Two of the above have since deceased, viz., O. Adamson and T. Huff.

The rectors of the church have been, since Mr. Lamb, — Baunes for two years; then came Dr. Speer. For a time the church was then supplied by different ones, until Rev. Mr. Lewis took charge of this church, in connection with his own at Woodbury. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Bond, also of Woodbury. The present communicants number about forty-five.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized a short time previous to the organization of the church, with Dr. George Laws as superintendent, who still holds the same relation to the school.

The wardens in 1883 were William Rambo, senior warden; Dr. George Laws, junior warden. Vestrymen, William Rambo, George Adamson, William Adamson, Henry Tanner, Dr. George Laws, and Alonzo Rambo.

The Clonmel Methodist Episcopal Church, located at Gibbstown, was built in 1879. This society is a branch or part of Paulsboro charge, and for several years held its meetings in the old stone school-house, but finding that inadequate for religious purposes, a preliminary meeting was held April 1, 1879, at which it was decided to build a house of worship. May 13th of the same year Joseph L. Reed, Eli Allen, Elwood K. Williams, Enos W. Bates, and Joseph L. Shuster were elected trustees, and at once proceeded to the erection of the present frame church edifice, twenty-eight by forty-six feet, awarding the contract to Charles Von Stege, of Woodbury.

The church was dedicated Nov. 19, 1873. Its total cost was nine hundred dollars. There are at this place two classes of about thirty members, with John Williams and Samuel E. Gaunt as leaders. There is also a prosperous Sunday-school connected with this society. Preaching services are held every two weeks by the pastor in charge of the Paulsboro Methodist Episcopal Church.

CEMETERIES.

The Methodist Episcopal Cemetery, located in rear of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the village of Paulsboro, was first occupied as such in 1831, by the interment of the remains of Samuel P. Paul, who lies buried in the northwest corner of the inclosure, known as "Paul's Reserve."

The following are among the many interments in these grounds:

Samuel P. Paul, died July 11, 1861, aged 67 years.
 Martha W. Paul, born April 1, 1791, died Jan. 10, 1855.
 Elizabeth Loundslager, born Nov. 9, 1790, died March 24, 1873.
 Rev. Jacob Loundslager, died Oct. 24, 1871, aged 79 years.
 Elizabeth C. Loundslager, died July 26, 1854, aged 77 years.
 Philip S. Baker, born Feb. 21, 1809, died May 8, 1875.
 Anna G. Baker, died Aug. 4, 1867, aged 63 years.

The above are nearly all the interments in "Paul's Reserve."

John B. Miller, born May 12, 1797, died April 6, 1858.
 Rev. William H. Stephen, died Dec. 14, 1853, aged 28 years.
 John F. Thomas, born Oct. 22, 1822, died Jan. 29, 1867.
 Mary N. Thomas, born April 7, 1826, died Feb. 4, 1867.
 Ann B. Henderson, born April 3, 1816, died Sept. 4, 1845.
 William Cowgill, died June 8, 1846, aged 34 years.
 Elizabeth B., wife of W. Cowgill, born Feb. 9, 1813, died April 23, 1859.
 Kittina Cowgill, died Nov. 17, 1841, aged 25 years.
 Anna H. Gibbs, died April 2, 1875, aged 85 years.
 Enos Gibbs, died April 30, 1852, aged 62 years.
 Edward H. Gibbs, died June 8, 1833, aged 29 years.
 Joseph McIlvaine, died Sept. 24, 1823, aged 26 years.
 George Steelman, died Feb. 5, 1874, aged 65 years.
 Sarah E. Steelman, died Nov. 29, 1863, aged 45 years.
 Stephen Miller, born Jan. 16, 1759, died June 3, 1862.
 Rachel Miller, died Nov. 7, 1853, aged 83 years.
 Rebecca Dilks, born Aug. 16, 1841, died May 16, 1880.
 Frederick Hannold, born March 1, 1817, died Dec. 7, 1882.
 Nehemiah Cowgill, born Oct. 19, 1751, died Oct. 6, 1867.
 Elizabeth Cowgill, died Feb. 7, 1858, aged 66 years.
 Jesse Mullens, died Sept. 16, 1855, aged 52 years.
 Mary Mullens, born Feb. 5, 1860, died Feb. 14, 1878.
 Joseph Carter, died Jan. 15, 1842, aged 55 years.
 Letitia Carter, born July 22, 1787, died Sept. 24, 1874.
 Isaac Lodge, born Aug. 5, 1792, died May 12, 1874.
 Mary B. Lodge, born March 10, 1785, died Sept. 10, 1858.
 Job Key, died May 25, 1846, aged 59 years.
 Ann Key, died Aug. 10, 1858, aged 90 years.
 Isaac Derrickson, died Oct. 5, 1847, aged 65 years.
 Mary Derrickson, died Aug. 21, 1855, aged 48 years.
 Samuel L. Devault, died May 22, 1874, aged 61 years.
 Thomas Derrickson, died Nov. 28, 1857, aged 59 years.
 William Miller, died Dec. 15, 1872, aged 59 years.
 Elmer Hall, died March 1, 1851, aged 44 years.
 Barzillai R. West, died Jan. 28, 1892, aged 65 years.
 Mary West, died Feb. 28, 1856, aged 59 years.
 Charles Stroop, died Oct. 4, 1864, aged 70 years.
 Rachel Stroop, died July 15, 1863, aged 66 years.
 Rev. Henry Stroop, died July 19, 1853, aged 25 years.
 Elizabeth Stroop, died March 17, 1860, aged 77 years.
 Mary Wollord, died March 1, 1845, aged 91 years.
 Charles Hall, died Dec. 18, 1878, aged 64 years.
 Isaac L. Thomson, born May 23, 1819, died Jan. 7, 1865.

Iaac Thomson, died Oct. 17, 1855, aged 69 years.
 Margaret Thomson, died Oct. 27, 1849, aged 62 years.
 Isaac Hughes, born April 29, 1814, died Jan. 8, 1878.
 Benjamin Lord, born Nov. 25, 1761, died Aug. 21, 1849.
 Anna Lord, born July 17, 1757, died Nov. 6, 1854.
 Mark Low, died March 31, 1874, aged 34 years.
 Peter L. Keene, died Dec. 1, 1871, aged 41 years.
 Joseph Myers, born May 8, 1788, died April 15, 1861.
 Rachel Myers, died May 7, 1860, aged 51 years.
 Henry S. Miller, born Oct. 15, 1810, died March 12, 1870.
 Elizabeth Miller, died April 24, 1881, aged 80 years.
 Rebecca Thompson, died Feb. 23, 1872, aged 62 years.
 Rachel S. Nolen, born Feb. 8, 1791, died Feb. 2, 1852.
 Mary Ann Paul, born March 12, 1792, died Jan. 15, 1863.
 John Huff, died Nov. 5, 1758, aged 67 years.
 Sarah Repperd, died July 17, 1851, aged 78 years.
 Thomas Parker, died April 24, 1848, aged 61 years.
 Elizabeth Parker, died June 22, 1843, aged 48 years.
 Maria Dupree, born April 10, 1809, died Jan. 25, 1881.
 Margaret Biophet Calson, died Dec. 12, 1860, aged 18 years.
 Thompson Huff, died March 4, 1875, aged 57 years.
 Charles W. Paul, died July 13, 1839, aged 43 years.
 Jane Paul, died June 28, 1812, aged 45 years.
 Benjamin B. Shuster, died June 20, 1872, aged 82 years.
 Sarah Shuster, died Jan. 11, 1869, aged 77 years.
 Henry Allen, died Aug. 19, 1879, aged 59 years.
 Catharine A. Allen, died Feb. 8, 1897, aged 14 years.
 Beulah Ann Davis, died Oct. 14, 1860, aged 53 years.
 John Kerns, died Aug. 10, 1875, aged 70 years.
 Mary Ann Kerns, died Nov. 11, 1877, aged 62 years.
 Ann M. Wilkins, died June 11, 1855, aged 68 years.
 Eliza Wilkins, died July 25, 1870, aged 57 years.
 Lydia Ann Jaggar, born May 27, 1809, died Feb. 8, 1873.
 Keishah Walton, born May 9, 1792, died Jan. 5, 1879.
 William C. Kennard, born Dec. 22, 1800, died Jan. 8, 1879.
 Esther A. Wilkins, died Jan. 1, 1876, aged 75 years.
 Charles Wilkins, died July 26, 1838, aged 45 years.
 Leven Denster, died Oct. 10, 1872, aged 90 years.
 Zebulon Ayars, born May 12, 1786, died July 1, 1862.
 Rhoda Ayars, born July 25, 1792, died Feb. 7, 1872.
 John Hewlings, Co. H, 12th N. J. Vols., died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 22, 1865, aged 37 years.
 Mary A. Hillman, born Nov. 5, 1761, died Dec. 31, 1856.
 George W. Hanold, Co. E, 24th N. J. Vols., wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, and died Dec. 15, 1862.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL SALISBURY.

The grandfather of Mr. Salisbury emigrated from England to the United States, and settled in Woodstown, Salem Co., N. J. His two children were Joseph and Samuel, the former of whom was born near Woodstown, and at an early period removed to Woolwich township, Gloucester Co., where his life was spent, and where his death occurred. He was united in marriage to Miss Hannah, daughter of William Noble, whose ancestors were of Irish extraction. Their children were Benjamin, Joseph, Samuel, Charles, Noble, John, Sarah (Mrs. Samuel Leap), Hannah (Mrs. John G. Smith), Caroline (Mrs. Joseph Gamble). Samuel, of this number, was born Dec. 8, 1811, in Woolwich township, and at an early age was rendered an orphan and homeless by the death of his parents. This fact made him early dependent upon the kindness of strangers, and devel-



Samuel Salisbury



John Rambo

oped the self-reliant character which has since contributed largely to his success. He found a home with Joseph Stretch, where meagre advantages of education were enjoyed, and remained until his thirteenth year, when Robert Cooper tendered him protection. After five years of service in the family of the latter, he engaged in various profitable pursuits until his twenty-fourth year, when a more independent career opened in the raising of produce and in general farming. He was married, March, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of James and Sarah Stansbury, to whom were born children.—Hannah, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Samuel; Benjamin, deceased; Charles; Kate (Mrs. Loudenslager); and Melissa, deceased. Mrs. Salisbury died in 1862, and he was married a second time, in 1865, to Miss Susanna W. Egee, who died in 1870, when he was united in marriage, in 1883, to his present wife, who was Mrs. Maria Nolan. Mr. Salisbury, in 1856, purchased a farm, and has since been extensively engaged in the raising of produce. In 1880 he retired from the active management of his farming interests and removed to Paulsboro, his present home. He is in politics a Democrat, and has filled various township offices, though not an aspirant for official place. Both he and Mrs. Salisbury are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Paulsboro.

JOHN RAMBO.

Mr. Rambo's ancestors were Swedes, and emigrated at an early date to America. His great-grandfather was John, who had among his sons a son John, born in 1776. He cultivated a farm in Gloucester County, and married Patience Crim, whose children were five in number, while by a second marriage, to Lydia Key, were eight children. Peter C., a son by the first marriage, was born in 1801, in Woolwich township, Gloucester Co., and later removed to Deptford township, where he followed farming employments. An interval was spent as a resident of Pennsylvania, after which he returned again to New Jersey, and settled in Trenton. He married Margaret, daughter of Richard Stockton, of Burlington County, and had children,—Benjamin, Elizabeth, Emeline, Samuel, John, Mary Jane, Thomas, Edith, and one who died in infancy. Mr. Rambo still survives, and enjoys robust health, in his eighty-third year. John, his son, was born in Paulsboro, Greenwich township, on the 22d of August, 1833, and remained during his early youth an inmate of his father's house, where he enjoyed ordinary advantages of education. At sixteen he began a career of independence, and continued actively employed until 1859, when he leased his present farm, and subsequently purchased the property, which has since that time been greatly improved and rendered unusually productive. The spot is, among other advantages, remarkable for its facilities of shipment, both by railroad and water. Mr.

Rambo was married Dec. 3, 1856, to Miss Adalisa, daughter of Jesse Mallen, of Greenwich township. Their children are Emma C. (Mrs. Joseph Locke), Margaret S. (Mrs. Howard G. Cooper), Mary Elizabeth, Henry M., John, and Adalisa, who died in infancy. Mr. Rambo has ever been an active business man and a public-spirited citizen. He assisted in organizing and was one of the directors of the Delaware Shore Railroad, now known as the Delaware River Railroad. He is a member of Greenwich Lodge, No. 10, of Patrons of Husbandry. His polities are Republican, various township offices having been tendered him, which were filled with fidelity and judgment. Both he and Mrs. Rambo are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Paulsboro.

CHAPTER XLIII.

TOWNSHIP OF HARRISON.¹

Geographical and Descriptive.—This township was taken from Greenwich and Woolwich townships in 1844 and named *Spicer*, in honor of one of the early settlers of Mullica Hill, but only retained the name for about a year, when it was changed to *Harrison*, in honor of Gen. William Henry Harrison, tenth President of the United States. Ex-Judge Jacob Harvey and William Haines, both practical surveyors, ran the division line, assisted by the township committees.

The northeastern portion of the township is a little hilly, while the rest is level or gently undulating. There is in this township a variety of soil, all of which is susceptible of a high state of cultivation, and is very productive of vegetables and garden truck. The township contains, including South Harrison township, an area of twenty-four thousand and seventy-two acres of land. It is one of the most extensive and populous townships of the county, peopled by an industrious and thrifty class of farmers. Its farms and residences are among the neatest in Southern New Jersey.

The township is bounded on the northeast by Mantua, and southeast by Clayton township, on the south by Salem County, on the southwest by Woolwich, and northwest by Greenwich township.

Harrison is watered along its southerly border by Oldman's Creek and its tributaries. The north and south branches of Raccoon Creek and their numerous tributaries water the northern half of the township.

Early Settlers.—In all probability the pioneer land-owner and settler of what is now Mullica Hill was Eric Mullica, from whom the town derives its name. He located on the north side of the creek. (For further notice, see villages and hamlets.) Another and probably more prominent pioneer settler at Mul-

¹ By W. H. Shaw.

Mullica Hill was Jacob Spicer. It was he after whom the township was first named. His tract lay nearly or quite all on the south side of the creek, and covered a large extent of territory. The next tract south of Spicer's was the Isaac Browning tract. He married into the family who previously owned the tract, and in this way came in possession, after which it was known as the Browning tract. Browning's daughter married a Hatch, and the old plantation is still known as the Hatch place. Benjamin Moore was owner of a large tract of land south of the Spicer and Browning tracts, which was subsequently divided among his heirs. The Gorsline or Goshorn tract was still farther south, and it is now entirely out of possession of the family.

The Zane tract lay southwest from the village of Mullica Hill. The senior Zane took a proprietary right to seven hundred acres, which, at his death, was left to his two sons. Like many others, the old Abel Nicholson farm was a part of the Spicer tract, and lay west of Mullica Hill. About the year 1800, Joseph Gibson and Enoch Allen purchased the old Spicer homestead, and afterwards made an equitable division of the property, and the Joseph Gibson share was purchased by William Hazleton. Fox was one of the early settlers in this vicinity, locating where Joseph Jessup now lives. James Cassady also purchased that portion of the Spicer tract where William Howey now lives. Gabriel Davis was a large land-owner in this township, and died about 1835, also Isaac B. Snowden, who lived to the advanced age of over eighty years. George Horner, father-in-law of Hon. N. T. Stratton, owned a large property, and died in 1840. The father of Joshua Moore was one of the pioneers of this township, and died in 1835, aged eighty-five. Mr. Moore was the father of a large family of sons and daughters, most of whom lived to the ages of eighty or eighty-five years. Christopher Kinsel, one of the prominent old settlers of the township, died in 1822, at the advanced age of seventy years.

Isaac Murphy and Josiah Albertson were also among the old settlers in the latter part of the last century, and died in 1832 or '33, each aged over eighty years. Jonathan Colson was one of the pioneer merchants of Mullica Hill, and one of the largest land-owners in this township. He died in 1850, aged seventy-one years. Stacy Hazleton, an old resident of Harrison township, died at the age of eighty-five years, and Enoch Evans, who lived till 1876, was ninety-three years old when he died. Hugh Egan, another of the pioneers of Harrison, lived to the age of eighty-eight years, and died in 1832. Jacob Stratton, one of the old and influential citizens of the township, died in 1856, at the age of eighty-one. Joseph Doran came on the stage of action a little later, and died in 1846, at the age of sixty-eight. Isaac Pine and Michael Allen, both large land-owners, each lived to be over eighty years of age, and died in 1841. William Hollinshead lived till 1820,

and died at the age of eighty-six. Benjamin C. and Jethro Lippincott each lived to reach their eighty-first year, and died in 1879 or '80. William Cassady, Charles String, Peter String, and Daniel Curran were among the pioneers of Harrison, and each lived beyond his four-score years and ten. Nathan Pine lived to be eighty-four, and Joseph Gruff died in 1830, at the advanced age of eighty years. Hon. Elijah Bower, one of Harrison's pioneer representatives in the legislative halls, and prominently identified with every progressive movement, died at the age of ninety years. David Hurley, one of the pioneers, prominent as a school-teacher, died at an advanced age. Robert Newell was another of the old settlers, and lived long in the township. John Atkinson lived to be eighty-eight years of age, and died in 1834. Joseph Chatham, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens in township affairs, died in 1834, at the age of ninety years. George Sherwin was an early settler and pioneer farmer, who lived to the age of eighty-two years. William Allen, Enoch Allen, and Matthew Allen were all pioneer farmers, all of whom died in 1834, each one aged between eighty-two and eighty-six years. Enoch Allen was the ancestor of a numerous progeny, and his oldest son was drowned in the Delaware River in 1832. Jedediah Dawson, another old pioneer of this township, lived to be eighty years of age, and died in 1834. Nathan Folwell was one of the old farmers of this township, who died in 1834.

The above list of pioneers of what is now Harrison township was furnished by Hon. N. T. Stratton, and embraces nearly or quite all sections of the township. Mr. Stratton has been a resident of the township since 1829, first as clerk and then a merchant since 1835, and he has also represented his district in the national as well as State Legislature, and remembers well the time when half an acre of potatoes was a large patch for a farmer to plant, the majority of farmers planting less than that amount. The time, however, has come, even in his day, when potato-fields are counted by tens of acres on almost every farm, and when, in fact, South Jersey has become to a large extent the garden patch from which Philadelphia obtains her vegetables.

Among the older citizens now living in this township are N. T. Stratton, Joseph Engle, now living in Mullica, aged seventy-nine; Samuel Atkinson, aged ninety; Thomas Stratton, living at the north end of the town, aged seventy-nine; and James Gibson, who was born in this township Feb. 3, 1896, and was appointed postmaster at Mullica Hill March 7, 1871, and is still actively engaged in the duties of his office. John Pancoast is another old citizen of the town now living at the advanced age of eighty-four years. One of the old citizens and largest land-owner in the township is Joseph Jessup. One of his first purchases was a tract of four hundred and fifty acres, at Lincoln, in 1833, of which he is still the owner. In his home-farm, about one mile west from

TOWNSHIP OF HARRISON.

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Mullica Hill, he has one thousand acres of as good farming land as there is in Harrison. Altogether he is the owner of over three thousand acres of farming land in Gloucester County. When thirteen years of age he was the engineer of a five-horse team, at no salary beyond his board and clothes, and when he was turned out into the world he had a capital of twenty dollars. Around this small nucleus he has gathered nearly or quite half a million dollars, which is the result of an honest, industrious life.

Civil Organization.—The following is a copy of the proceedings of the first annual town-meeting of Harrison township, held March 13, 1844:

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Speer, held at the house of Mary Wood, in Mullica Hill, the following persons were chosen to serve in said township for the ensuing year:

"Town Clerk, Asa Colson; Assessor, Benjamin P. Lippincott; Assistant Assessors, Henry Jackson, Jonathan Colson, Jr.; Collector, Abel Knight; Overseers of Poor, Benjamin P. Lippincott, Abel Knight; Overseers of Roads, Thomas Hazleton, Elijah Horner, Malachi Horner; Chosen Freeholders, Charles French, Joseph Jesup; Constable, Isaac Bidgway; Commissioners of Appeals, Charles Batten, Ira Gibson, Benjamin Colson; Township Committee, James Lippincott, Joseph A. Chittin, John W. Hazleton, Chalkley Lippincott, John Duell; School Committee, Joshua Engle, William Hazleton, Samuel Finn; Surveyors of Highways, Asa Moore, William W. Dunn; Judge of Election, Samuel H. Weatherby; Pound-Keepers, Edward B. Knight, Andrew Knisch."

The following are among the resolutions adopted at the same meeting:

"Resolved, That the next election for county officers shall be opened the first day at the School-House at Harrisonville, and to be continued the day after at the house of William W. Tomlin (blue Ball), Mullica Hill.

"Resolved, That the next annual township-meeting shall be held at the house of Mary Wood, Mullica Hill.

"Resolved, That at the next annual town-meeting the vote shall be taken by Ballot.

"Resolved, That the township shall raise as much money as shall be necessary to improve any certain piece of road, as shall be raised by subscription from the inhabitants of the township, the amount to be left to the committee."

The committee of the township convened in the afternoon, and the officers all having been sworn, and other business having been attended to, they adjourned.

The minutes are signed by Stacy Hazleton, moderator; Asa Colson, town clerk.

The following is a complete list of clerks, assessors, collectors, chosen freeholders, township committee, constables, and justices of the peace for Harrison from 1845 to 1882, inclusive:

CLERKS.

1845-47. Asa Colson.	1851-58. Alexander A. Pine.
1848-49. Andrew H. Weatherby.	1859-71, 1881-82. Wm. Bonning, Jr.
1850. Edward B. Knight.	1872-80. Charles E. Elkinton.

ASSESSORS.

1845, 1850, 1855. Joseph Chittin.	1850-61. Lewis I. Zane.
1846. Charles H. Agius.	1862-64. Samuel H. Weatherby.
1847-49, 1851. Joseph A. Shute.	1869-70. Benjamin G. Parsons.
1851. Joseph C. Chittin.	1870-71, 1879-82. Thomas Bleton.
1852. Benjamin P. Lippincott.	1871. James Chittin.
1853. Asa Colson.	1872-75. John J. Dundap.
1856-58, 1872. John I. Dunlap.	

COLLECTORS.

1845. Abel Knight.	1858, 1861. Thomas G. Batten.
1846. Samuel Gant.	1862-64. George W. Hilyard.
1847-50. Benjamin Colson.	1865-67. George H. Duell.
1850-52. Jacob G. Turner.	1867-69. L. E. Lippincott.
1853-54. Stacy L. Panceast.	1870. Charles W. Knight.
1853-56. Samuel Ashcroft.	1871. Edward B. Knight.
1857, 1879-80. James Bennett.	

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1845-46. Joseph Jesup.	1866-68. L. H. Lippincott.
Charles Batten.	John S. Rulon.
1847-50. Malachi Horner.	1869. Asa Coles.
William W. Dunn.	John S. Rulon.
1851. Benjamin Colson.	1870. Edward B. Knight.
Jacob G. Tomlin.	Asa Coles.
1852-53. Jacob G. Tomlin.	1871. Asa Coles.
Stacy Lippincott.	George C. Allen.
1854. Thomas L. Sharp.	1872-74. George C. Allen.
Stacy Lippincott.	Charles String.
1855-57. Abel Knight.	1875-77. William M. Colson.
Asa Cote.	George Horner.
1858. Abel Knight.	1878. Samuel Gaunt.
Thomas E. Roberts.	George Horner.
1859-61. James Chittin.	1879. Samuel Gaunt, Jr.
Paul Avis.	William S. Matson.
1862-63. Isaac H. Lippincott.	1880. Samuel Gaunt.
James Chittin.	William S. Matson.
1864-65. Jonathan Colson.	1881-82. Samuel Gaunt.
L. H. Lippincott.	William S. Matson.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1845.—Chalkley Lippincott, John W. Hazleton, John Duell.
1846-47.—James Lippincott, C. Lippincott, John Duell, John W. Hazleton, Joseph A. Chittin.
1848-49.—J. Lippincott, C. Lippincott, Joseph H. French, Charles Batten, Jacob G. Tomlin.
1850-51.—John W. Hazleton, Samuel E. Moore, Joseph Chittin, Chalkley Lippincott, J. H. French.
1852.—J. Chittin, S. E. Moore, J. W. Hazleton, C. Lippincott, James Lippincott.
1853-54.—J. Chittin, J. W. Hazleton, Abel Knight, Chalkley Lippincott, James Lippincott.
1855-56.—J. Chittin, C. Lippincott, Joseph Ashbrook, Samuel Gaunt, Francis A. Campbell, Jr.
1857-59.—J. Chittin, F. A. Campbell, Jr., Edward B. Knight, Samuel H. Weatherby, William H. Batten.
1858.—J. Chittin, E. B. Knight, William B. Peterson, James Sherwin, Isaiah Carter.
1859-60.—J. Chittin, E. B. Knight, Ezekiel C. Moore, James Sherwin, Amos String.
1860.—J. Chittin, E. B. Knight, E. C. Moore, J. Sherwin, Charles String, Jr.
1861.—J. Chittin, E. B. Knight, E. C. Moore, C. String, Jr., James Pennington.
1862-64.—Jacob G. Turner, E. C. Moore, E. B. Knight, C. String, Jr., Benjamin F. Cole.
1865.—Nathan T. Stratton, Israel C. Ewan, Elisha C. Heritage, B. F. Cole, Thomas L. Sharp.
1866.—I. C. Ewan, James Chittin, E. C. Heritage, B. F. Cole, T. L. Sharp.
1867.—I. C. Ewan, James Chittin, E. C. Heritage, B. F. Cole, Chalkley Duell.
1868.—E. C. Heritage, James Chittin, C. Duell, Asa Eagle, Samuel Moore.
1869.—Asa Eagle, Samuel Moore, Charles E. Souders, Charles D. Lippincott, George W. Hilyard.
1870.—A. Eagle, S. Moore, C. C. Souders, G. W. Hilyard, J. Shute.
1871-72.—Benjamin G. Panceast, S. Moore, A. Eagle, J. Shute, C. C. Souders.
1873.—A. Eagle, S. Moore, C. C. Souders, G. W. Hilyard.
1874.—A. Eagle, C. C. Souders, S. Moore, J. H. Monroe, George W. Hilyard.
1875.—A. Eagle, S. Moore, C. C. Souders, J. H. Monroe, George W. Hilyard.
1876.—A. Eagle, J. H. Monroe, T. L. Sharp, Jonathan E. Foster, and Asa Shute.

¹ Samuel Ashcroft elected Aug. 16, 1854, to fill vac. 1852.

- 1877.—A. Engle, T. Burton, J. G. Foster, Paul Axir, Joseph Kirkbride.
 1878.—A. Engle, T. Burton, J. G. Foster, J. Kirkbride, James Benet.
 1879.—A. Engle, George Horner, Jonathan Colson.
 1880.—A. Engle, G. Horner, James Benet.
 1881.—A. Engle, G. Horner, Charles C. Souder.
 1882.—A. Engle, G. Horner, Joseph H. Knight.

CONSTABLES.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1845. Isaac Ridgeway. | 1878-79. Clarkson Lippincott. |
| 1844-54. 1858-62. Joseph A. Shute. | S. H. Knight. |
| 1855-67. William Waters. | 1880. Samuel L. G. Murphy. |
| 1856-57. Resmund D. Parks. | John W. Messick. |
| 1864. Edward S. Stratton. | 1881. H. Lippincott (three years). |
| 1865-66. William S. Mattson. | C. Lippincott (two years). |
| 1868-69. John H. Coles. | Edward Eacy (one year). |
| 1870-77. Samuel H. Knight. | 1882. Henry Lippincott. |

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1849, 1851-53. Joseph A. Shute. | 1857-59. Benjamin G. Pancoast. |
| 1850. Benjamin P. Lippincott. | 1860-61. J. P. Dunlap. |
| 1854. Michael C. Jennings. | 1862-67. John W. Hazleton. |
| 1855-56. William A. Snowden. | |

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1850. James Lippincott. | 1867. Samuel P. Haines. |
| Samuel Pimm. | Charles C. Souder. |
| 1855. James Lippincott. | 1870. Nathan F. Iredell. |
| Samuel Pimm. | Josina Lippincott. |
| 1856. James Gilson. | 1872. George Walter. |
| Jacob L. Stratton. | John S. Rulon. |
| 1857. Malachi C. Horner. | 1873. Francis B. Ridgway. |
| 1859. Nathan F. Iredell. | 1875. George C. Sithens. |
| 1860. Samuel Pimm. | Nathan F. Iredell. |
| Nathan F. Iredell. | 1877. John S. Rulon. |
| 1861. Israel C. Ewan. | Asa Roberts. |
| 1862. Levi B. Davis. | 1878. John P. Reece. |
| 1865. Nathan F. Iredell. | 1880. John F. Iredell. |
| Samuel Pimm. | George C. Sithens. |
| 1866. James S. Hannah. | 1882. Nicholas J. Justice. |

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

"At an election held March 18, 1844, for the purpose of electing delegates to meet in Trenton for the purpose of framing a new Constitution for the State of New Jersey, at the house of Mary Wood, at Mullica Hill, Spicerville, Gloucester Co., Charles C. Stratton received thirty-nine votes; John B. Stikley, forty-two votes; John C. Smallwood, fourteen votes."

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Mullica Hill, the principal village of the township, is situated in the northern portion of Harrison, on the main branch of the Raccoon Creek, and at the southern terminus of the Woodbury and Mullica Hill turnpike.

Settlements were made here prior to the Revolutionary war, and during that long and eventful struggle it is said that a battle was fought between the British and American troops at what is now Mullica Hill, at which only one man was killed. He was buried near where the grist-mill now stands.

The village of Mullica Hill takes its name from Eric Molica, by birth a Swede, who came here when a young man, and purchased a large tract of land about the site of the town.¹ His house stood on the north side of the creek, in or near the orchard of the late Joseph Doran. He lived to the age of one hundred years, and had a family of eight in 1693 when the census of New Sweden was taken.

¹ To fill vacancy caused by resignation of J. S. Hannah.

² Elected for five years.

³ Watson's Annals, vol. ii. p. 231, and Hist. Coll. of New Jersey.

The name of Mullica Hill was at first given only to that portion of the village north of the Raccoon Creek, the southern part having been named Spicerville, from Jacob Speer (one of the compilers of the valuable book of Provincial laws), who came from East Jersey early in the eighteenth century and settled just south of the creek, where Samuel Hazleton now lives. In the olden time Mullica Hill, like all other towns of a Swedish derivation, was merely a settlement of farmers. The origin of these farm villages was a fear of the Indians; but they were probably held together long after Indians ceased to be a cause of alarm by the gossiping propensities of the Swedish matrons. Being removed from the seat of war Mullica Hill has few Revolutionary reminiscences of interest, yet there is an abundance of curious traditions connected with the place.⁴

Previous to the Revolutionary war a tavern was kept on the north side of the creek, where Widow Pancoast now lives. It is believed that a tavern was also kept on the site of the present one as early as 1780, and probably prior to that date, but whether in the present house is not known, though from the general appearance of the building it must be at least a centenarian.

Among the numerous landlords that have ministered to the necessities of the traveling public at this old and ancient hostelry we learn the following-named persons: James Wood was the landlord here as early as 1808, and kept the tavern till the close of the war of 1812, when he died, and the tavern was kept by his widow a few years, when she was succeeded by John Becket, James Tomlin, Andrew Kniisel, John Speer, and Abel Knight in 1833 to 1835. Among those who have kept the old tavern since that time are Mrs. Mary Wood, Harry Paul, Howell Mulford, John Vaneman, George Gale, Charles Eastlack, Albert Parker, and Frye Hopkins, the present popular landlord, who purchased the property and took possession in March, 1881.

Tavern-keeping on the north side of the creek seems to have been a failure, as the business of the town naturally settled down upon the south bank, or hill side of the creek, where is now located the principal business of the town.

Among the pioneer merchants of Mullica Hill may be mentioned the names of Joseph and James Lippincott, whose store stood a little north of the present hotel, or on the site occupied by John Reidon's dwelling. Josiah Moore occupied the same building, and kept a store there from about 1810 to 1814, and as late as 1825. Among the first stores was that of Jonathan Colson, who occupied the brick building nearly opposite the store of Hon. N. T. Stratton. Christopher (Stoffle) Kniisel kept a store in what is now the Mounce building. Another store was kept by John Hazleton, in a building then standing on the site now occupied

⁴ "Reminiscences of Old Gloucester," by Isaac Mickle.

by the town hall. The Christopher Knisel spoken of was the grandfather of ex-Sheriff Knisel, of Woodbury. Hon. N. T. Stratton was for several years a clerk for Jonathan Colson, and Jan. 25, 1835, Mr. Stratton was admitted as a partner, and the firm remained Colson & Stratton till 1840, when it dissolved, each one then operating a store on his own account. In 1842, Mr. Stratton admitted a partner in business, who remained till 1852, when Mr. Stratton was elected to Congress, and his two sons took charge of the store, since which the firm-name has been "Stratton Brothers."

MULLICA HILL IN 1822.—As late as 1822 the town, though nearly a mile in length, had not assumed much of its present appearance, as there were but few buildings in the now beautiful, populous, and well-shaded place. There were the two taverns, one at each end of the town, the two stores of Moore and Colson, a log house on the site of the present town hall, the brick house now owned by Batten & Iredell, a house where James Benezet's house now stands, one where Iredell's harness-shop is located, and an old store-house, moved from some other place to where Esquire Reece's residence now stands. There was a house where Widow Stratton lives, and another on the site now occupied by Mrs. Fullerton's residence. There was a house on the site now occupied by the Baptist parsonage, and one where Keturah French's house now stands. There was the mill-house down under the hill, and a Mr. Fullerton lived where is now located the tin-shop of Mr. Schweble. Another house stood on the site now occupied by Parker Steward's residence, and another where Capt. Stratton lives, and Egan, the village tailor, lived where John Reidon now lives. There was a house where Harry Norman lives, another on the site now occupied by the Methodist parsonage, and Lydia Gibson lived on the opposite side of the road.

Of the industrial pursuits at that time there was the old grist-mill. It then stood over in the meadow across the road from where it is now located. The present mill is supposed to have been built by Christopher Knisel. There was also a carding-mill here, but by whom built is not known. An attempt was made at this mill to manufacture cloth from cotton and wool, which for a time succeeded, until the Eastern manufacturers came into market; they, having better facilities for manufacture and transportation, soon compelled the Mullica Hill establishment to suspend operations.

A post-office was established at Mullica Hill in the early part of the present century, and the first postmaster, as remembered by the oldest inhabitant, was Willett Smith, better known as "Captain" Smith. This was as early as 1810 or 1812.

Pioneer and Later Trades.—The pioneer blacksmith, as best can be remembered, was Samuel Weatherby, who, in 1825, had a shop near where the Baptist parsonage now stands. The same shop was

subsequently occupied by Samuel Gaunt, and in 1834, Mr. James Gibson, now the venerable village postmaster, having learned the blacksmith trade over in the Keystone State, purchased the shop and moved it over where the foundry and machine-shop is now located, where he carried on the blacksmith business till 1850, when he rented the shop to Jacob L. Stratton, who carried on the business for five or six years, and in the mean time, 1850 or 1851, built the foundry. William Waters was the next owner of the shop and foundry, he having purchased the property of James Gibson. Jan. 1, 1868, the foundry property was sold by Waters to Hoffmann & Reese, the present owners and operators. Messrs. Hoffmann & Reese manufacture all kinds of small castings, as well as small farming tools, such as plows, cultivators, harrows, rakes, and both rod and cast railing for ornamental fencing.

In the early party of this century there was a blacksmith-shop standing opposite the present tavern. This shop was destroyed by fire. Benjamin Gibson had a shop just back of the restaurant, or rather the rear end of the restaurant building was the shop, and the front part was built for a shop and subsequently converted into a saloon. Amasa Garwood was one of the pioneer blacksmiths in this shop, and built the front part. The Benezet brothers worked in this shop for some time, then came Frank Cole, and after him Elijah English.

Among the pioneer wood-working mechanics were Jesse Rice and Jacob Kier, who were here as early as 1810 or 1812. Rice was a wheelwright, and Kier a cabinet-maker. They were brothers-in-law, and had their shop on the site now occupied by the residence of John Garwood.

The pioneer school-house stood, in 1811 or 1813, in what is now the Friends' burying-ground. It had been occupied as a meeting-house, and it was removed in 1822, and another built on the site of the present one. Archibald Silvas was the teacher in 1812.

The pioneer store on the north side of the creek, as nearly as can be ascertained, was kept by Enoch Egens, in a building then standing on the site now occupied by Parker's tin-shop, south of the Union store. There were at times other parties engaged in the mercantile business on the north side of the creek. Whoever they were, they occupied a building between the Egens store and present site of the Union store. In the early part of 1806 the "Union Store Company" was organized, commencing business in the building now occupied by Albert Parker as a stove- and tin-ware-store, and in May of that year moved into their present large and commodious store-house, which is the only one north of the creek. Mr. Parker commenced the stove and tin business here in 1880, succeeding Sampson and others who had been engaged in the business at this place.

The pioneer tavern on this side of the creek was known as the "Blue Ball" tavern, having a blue

globe for a sign. The lot occupied by Erick Mollica, after whom the town was named, is now owned by Jacob H. Mounce. The pioneer lawyer of Mullica Hill is R. M. Ware, who came here in 1842, and in 1850 built his present beautiful residence and cosy office, just south of the Episcopal Church. This church is said to be the oldest house of worship in the village or township, having been built in 1805, and the Friends' meeting-house, south of the creek, in 1806.

MULLICA HILL IN 1882.—The last sixty years has wrought many changes at this place. The veteran merchants and tavern-keepers have all passed away. The dwellings in which they lived have nearly all disappeared. The forests that surrounded the town have given place to broad fields heavily laden with the golden harvests. The old "water-mill," that stood over in the meadow, has been succeeded by a modern flouring-mill. Enterprises and improvements in the mechanic arts have crowded out the old slow process of hand-work. The faithful old mail-carrier has retired from his arduous and responsible duties, and he is no doubt tooting his "mail-horn" among the stars, while his place here is filled by a "coach and four," bringing in its well-filled mail-pouches twelve times per week. The business of the town may not have increased to any considerable extent, as far as dollars and cents are concerned, but the population and residences have increased in a tenfold ratio. Although the town is not blessed with railroad facilities, yet a well-graded turnpike, leading to the county-seat, is a great advance and improvement over the old mud-roads of pioneer days.

At present there are four churches,—Episcopal, Friends', Methodist, and Baptist; one tavern, by Frye Hopkins; three general stores, by Stratton Brothers, James Benezet & Son, and Union store; two tin-stores, by Albert Parker and L. T. Schweble; notion-store, by M. F. Parker; drug-store, by William Hassinger; harness-shop, by W. F. Iredell; foundry and machine-shop, by Hoffman & Reece; grist-mill, by J. H. Mounce; wheelwright and blacksmithing, by Phineas Ledden and Edwin Kane, at north end of town, and Hoffman & Reece, in the centre of town; one tailor, two shoemakers, and one cigar-shop. Population of the town, about four hundred.

The old grist-mill at Mullica Hill was built as early as 1785, and stood on the opposite side of the creek from the present mill. Christopher Knisel is supposed to have built the old mill, and about the year 1800 sold it to Joseph Doran, who, about 1807, built the original part of the present mill, thirty-eight by forty feet, and in 1849 an addition, twenty-four by thirty-eight feet, was built, and in 1850 an addition was built to the south end, making the mill thirty-eight by eighty-two feet, its size in 1882. At the death of Mr. Doran the property was sold by commissioners to Malachi C. Horner, in 1851 or 1852.

Mr. Horner operated the mill till 1862, when he sold it to Samuel Coles, who sold a half-interest in it to John Duell, and in 1866, Mr. Duell sold his half-interest to J. H. Mounce, and in 1870, Mr. Mounce purchased the half-interest of Samuel Coles. During the different ownerships the mill has been improved by the addition of new and modern machinery, and it is one of the several first-class mills in that part of Gloucester County.

Jefferson is a small hamlet on the north border of the township, about two miles distant from Mullica Hill. It was known for many years as "Cox's Hill," also "Allenboro," then Lawrenceville, and lastly by its present name. Previous to 1800 Abraham Cox owned a portion of the land at this place, and lived in the house now owned by Charles Jenkins. The place naturally took the name of the owner of the land.

The land upon which the village is located was next owned by Thomas Allen, when the name was changed to Allenboro. By that time there had been built a few dwellings near the house in which Allen lived, now owned by George Waters. The inhabitants at that period had not the best reputation for hard labor, or, in other words, hard work didn't agree with their frail constitutions, and the name "Lazy Lawrence," or "Lawrenceville," was given to the locality, and remained till 1872, or thereabouts, when the post-office at this place was established, with Thomas P. Darlington as postmaster, who was also the merchant at that time.

The pioneer store at this place was kept by John I. Sitley, who came here in 1855 or 1856, and commenced the mercantile business in the store-house now occupied by John Riggins. The next merchant here was Jesse Chew. He was succeeded by John Riggins, the present merchant, who is also the present postmaster.

The pioneer blacksmith was John Jenkins, who was succeeded by his son, William Jenkins, who occupies the same shop in which his father worked. The pioneer wheelwright was a man by the name of Frazer, who worked in the shop now occupied by James Pennington.

The extensive wagon- and carriage-works of Edward E. Lewis were established at this place in 1874. Mr. Lewis employs several of the best mechanics in this section, and manufactures all kinds of heavy and light farm- and truck-wagons, carriages, and sleighs.

Among the old settlers in this immediate vicinity were Reuben Haines, Thomas Cole, and James Tomlin. Mr. Tomlin owned a large tract of land, and Andrew Sweeten owned "quite a good bit." In or about 1780, Peter Sitley owned the place on which Joseph Orens now lives. Mr. Sitley was a sheep-shearer. He was a humorous old gentleman, and enjoyed the pleasure of frightening the youngsters with his sheep-shears, telling them that they were the instruments of torture used in the infernal regions by

the gentleman dressed in black, and that he had come to execute judgment upon their ears. Jacob Tomlin is the son of the pioneer James Tomlin, and owns a farm near the village of Jefferson. Joseph Orens, one of the oldest settlers in this place, was born in Greenwich township, near Paulsboro, May 28, 1800.

Ewansville.—Previous to 1861 there was not much beyond the grist-mill, saw-mill, a small grocery, and two or three dwellings at this place. The village was named in honor of Israel Ewan, who built the large wheelwright- and blacksmith-shop now standing near the mills. The first shops that Mr. Ewan built were destroyed by fire, when he immediately erected the present buildings. The shops and mill property are now owned by Daniel Brown. Mr. Ewan died in 1876.

The pioneer blacksmith at this place was Elijah English, whose shop was at the bend of the road, near the centre of the town, on the site now occupied by the residence of William French. The pioneer wheelwright-shop stood on the corner opposite Robert Ewan's place of business, and was occupied by William Stanton. The building was subsequently removed, and converted to other uses.

The building now occupied by Robert Ewan as a store and tavern was originally built for and occupied as a wheelwright-shop. It was built by John Meiser, in 1870, and occupied by Ewan in the spring of 1882.

The first general store at this place was opened by Henry Swigert, in 1862 or 1863. He was succeeded by Thomas Darlington, who was succeeded in 1879 by Allen Clark, the present merchant. The old brick house near the mill was built, in 1793, by Jonathan Iredell, who, it is supposed, built the mills.

There are at this place two general stores, two blacksmith-shops and one wheelwright-shop, grist-mills and saw-mills, school-house, Methodist Church, and about twenty-five dwellings.

Five Points.—This is a small hamlet in the eastern part of the township, so named from the number of roads concentrating and forming the points or corners. There is another locality of the same name about half a mile farther east, both on the Mullica Hill and Glassboro road.

At the eastern points John Heritage built a blacksmith-shop in 1858. He was succeeded by the present blacksmith, Charles Jenkins, in 1863, and in 1879 Mr. Jenkins built his present wheelwright-shop. The district school-house is near Mr. Jenkins' shop. At the western, or Five Points proper, there is a store by Frank Souders, who succeeded F. A. Campbell in the mercantile business, and also keeps the post-office. Mr. Campbell was the pioneer merchant at this place. Here is also the blacksmith-shop of Robert McKeighan, who located here in 1874. Leonard S. Pancoast is the Five Points wheelwright. Rulon Hall, a small hall for public meetings, was built, in 1877, by Esquire Rulon. Here is located also the Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church.

This locality was formerly known as Hell Town, from the fact of the once celebrated "White Horse Tavern" being located here, and nearly on the site now occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the old "White Horse" days it was rather an isolated locality, just suited for the gathering of a class of persons whose appetites would naturally lead them to congregate at such a place for seasons of conviviality,—hence the name Hell Town.

Harrison in the War of 1861-65.—No sooner had the first rebel shot been fired than the patriotism of Harrison township was aroused, and as the great conflict waxed hotter, so were the patriotic hearts of Harrison aroused to meet the emergency of the hour. At the first call for troops some of the best blood of this township answered to the call, and sprinkled itself upon the altar of the common country. As the war progressed, and troops were needed, Harrison responded nobly. At a special meeting held at the Blue Ball Tavern, at Mullica Hill, July 30, 1864, resolutions were adopted authorizing the township committee to issue bonds in sums of twenty-five dollars each for the purpose of paying volunteers and substitutes. The following committee of one in each school district was appointed for war purposes: Clein's Run District, John P. Rulon; Pineville, C. P. Whitaker; Oak Grove, Joseph Applegate; Cloverdale, B. H. Lippincott; Harrisonville, Amos T. Eastlack; Cedar Grove, J. D. Kier; Union, John Benezet; Columbia, Joseph Jones; Harmony, William Gordon; Paul's, Jacob G. Tomlin; Chestnut Grove, B. G. Pancoast; Mount Pleasant, Jacob I. Heritage; Unionville, Richard S. Stratton; Washington, J. Chapman.

A like committee was also appointed in each school district to collect money on behalf of the township and give receipts for the same. The following were the committee appointed, corresponding to the foregoing districts: John S. Rulon, C. P. Whitaker, Charles String, Jr., Isaac H. Lippincott, Samuel H. Weatherby, John D. Kier, John Benezet, Atley Shute, George Walter, Samuel L. West, Jonathan G. Foster, William E. Heritage, R. S. Stratton, and Jeremiah Chapinan.

For further military history, see chapters on that subject in general history of county.

SOCIETIES.

French Lodge, No. 89, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Mullica Hill, March 15, 1849, by District Deputy Grand Master David B. Gill, assisted by Past Grand James W. Shoff, acting as Grand Master; Bowman Sailer, acting Grand Secretary; Charles Sterling, Joseph J. Moore, and Hiram R. Herald, with the following charter members, who were also the first officers of the lodge: Joseph A. Shute, N. G.; John M. Kitchen, V. G.; E. B. Knight, Sec.; John Rider, Asst. Sec.; and William F. Martin, Treas. Of this number, only one, E. B. Night, was living in 1882.

On the evening of institution the membership was

increased by the initiation of Benjamin C. Rulon, John J. Dunlap, William Foster, Daniel Benezet, Alexander H. Pine, Job Ballinger, and Samuel Ashcraft. In 1882 four of that number were still members of the lodge.

From 1850 to 1865 there were received by initiation and by card forty-five members, and in 1866 forty were added to the lodge, and from 1867 to 1882 sixty more were added.

In 1882 (July) the assets of the lodge amounted to four thousand five hundred dollars; paid for benefits since institution, three thousand dollars; paid for funeral benefits, six hundred dollars.

Present membership (1882), sixty-five. Past Grand's forty-four.

The officers of the lodge in August, 1882, were as follows:

N. G., Collins A. Hazleton; V. G., John C. Rulon; Sec., John P. Reece; Treas., Samuel Ashcraft; Warden, George Walter; O. G., Franklin E. Lloyd; I. G., Christian Morgan; R. S. to N. G., Jacob M. Hoffman; L. S. to N. G., William F. Turner; Con., George R. Hazleton; R. S. S., Andrew Nichols; L. S. S., Markell Dubois; R. S. to V. G., Thomas Bunning; L. S. to V. G., William C. Gardner.

There was also at this place in September, 1882, a lodge of Knights of Pythias, data for which were promised by the secretary, but never furnished the historian.

RELIGIOUS.

There seems to be no doubt that the religious denomination at Mullica Hill known as Quakers, or Friends, is by several years, and perhaps a century, the senior of any other, though the Protestant Episcopal may date back nearly as far. Just when the pioneer organization was effected is difficult to learn, but it is positively known that the old men and women in the early part of this century were members of the Friends' Society as far back as the middle of the last century, or 1750. The old meeting-house stood in what is now the Friends' burying-ground, and was occupied as a school- and meeting-house in the latter part of the last century. The present brick meeting-house was built in 1806. This and the lot on which the old house stood were purchased of Jacob Spicer, the original settler on the south side of the creek.

Among the early members of this meeting may be mentioned the following names who were prominently identified with this people: Joseph Allen, one of the elders; Benjamin Heritage, a minister; James Gardner, Charles French, Joseph Gruff, Nathan Folwell, Joshua Moore, Silas Moore, Chalkley Moore, Benjamin Moore, — Engle, father of the present venerable Joseph Engle; Joshua Engle, Elijah Bower, Abel Robbinc, Isaac Snowden, Jonathan Iredell, Thomas Iredell, Nathan Iredell, Charles French, Abraham Iredell, John Pancoast, father of the present John Pancoast, who is ninety years of age; Sam-

uel Allen, Enoch Allen, Joseph Allen, Mathew Allen, George Tatum, and many others whom Mr. Pancoast could not name. Besides those above named were their families, which in many cases were numerous, most of whom were members of the Society or Meeting.

The present elders of the Mullica Hill Meeting are John Pancoast, Joshua Engle, George T. Atkinson, Samuel Gaunt, Richard S. Ridgway, Elizabeth B. Atkinson, Caroline Gaunt, Mary Engle, and Sarah Ann Ridgway.

Overseers, Asa Engle and Joseph T. Fogg. Present value of church property, ten thousand dollars.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church.¹—About the beginning of the present century the services of the Episcopal Church were read, in the grist-mill at Mullica Hill, by Joseph Chatham, Esq., there being but few persons of that denomination in the vicinity. In the year 1813 a small frame church was erected on the south side of the village, and named St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and the pulpit was at first supplied by the respective rectors presiding over the Episcopal Church at Swedesboro, as they succeeded each other. In a few years the congregation and membership had rapidly increased, the Sabbath-school was large and flourishing, and it was considered expedient to have a resident rector. In succeeding years several rectors at different periods held the church in charge; prominent among them was the Rev. Thomas Tanser, an English gentleman of much Christian merit; but death suddenly removed him from a devoted congregation and from a community which entertained for him the most profound respect. In 1851 a new church edifice, built of stone, was erected in the north part of the village, in the Gothic style of architecture, and was dedicated by the Right Rev. George W. Doane, bishop of the diocese.

Of late years the church has met with many reverses, having had no resident rector for several years, and her membership having greatly diminished. However, the spirit of Episcopacy still exists in the hearts of the little band assembled each Sabbath, summoned to the house of God by the sonorous tones of the fine-toned bell that crowns the church edifice, a recent acquisition, secured for the church through the noble efforts of R. M. Ware, Esq.

The old village of Mullica Hill can boast of no greater attraction than the little Gothic, ivy-clothed church, free from debt. The building committee for the present church edifice were Alexander H. Weatherby, Enoch Aggings, R. M. Ware, and Thomas G. Batten.

It is probable that Enoch Aggings and Joseph Chatham were most prominent in the establishment of the Episcopal Church at Mullica Hill. They continued to be fearless workers up to the time of their decease. Mr. Aggings lived to be past ninety years of

¹ By R. M. Ware, Esq.

age, and Joseph Chatham died in ——. They were undoubtedly the first wardens of the church.

At the decease of Joseph Chatham, his son, Joseph A. Chatham, a most excellent and useful man, seemed to take the lead in church matters, and during his life the church prospered very much.

Among the resident clergymen were the Revs. Thomas Tanser, Ernest De Wolf, William Bryant, Richardson Graham, and Samuel Rose Mead.

Revs. Edwin Nock, James Lamb, Charles Duane, Jesse Y. Burk, and a Mr. Hoskins have presided at different times, Mr. Hoskins being the present rector.

The wardens now in office are Dr. D. P. Pancoast and Henry C. Chatham. The vestrymen are S. L. Pancoast, R. M. Ware, Jonathan Toumlin, Edward E. Lewis, E. M. Chadwick, and Albert Parker.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Previous to 1827, probably as early as 1800, the old itinerant found his way to Mullica Hill, for here was a settlement long before the latter date, and where there was a settlement there was Methodist preaching, especially in South Jersey. Services were held in private houses, school-houses, barns, groves, and, in fact, anywhere that the people would gather themselves together there was found the old veteran of the cross. The Methodists at Mullica Hill became so numerous in 1827 that they built a house of worship that year on what is known as High Street. In this old meeting-house they worshiped until 1848, when the present church edifice was built.

The following are the names of some of the preachers who served this people in the old church and previous to its building: Revs. Thackara Morton, T. Sovereign, S. Rusling, William Williams, J. Grover, W. Burroughs, William Stevens, J. Walker, S. Townsend, J. Thompson, William Vansant, W. Fong, William Morrison, William Stewart, William Garmon, J. Canfield, E. Stout, and others. The following is a partial list of the preachers since 1848: Revs. S. Parker, —— Reed, Joseph Ashbrook, D. Duffield, —— Pierson, —— Gearhart, —— Williams, —— Cartman, G. H. Tullis, L. O. Manchester, G. T. Bishop, and, in 1882, Rev. S. S. Belleville.

This church, like many others, has had its lights and shadows. It was in 1882 in a flourishing condition.

The Mullica Hill Baptist Church.² Gloucester County, N. J., adopted, May 19, 1845, as their rule of faith, the articles published by the New Hampshire Baptist State Convention. Two deacons were then appointed. Those composing the membership of church were John Mulford and wife, Enoch Ashton and wife, Josiah S. Rowand and wife, Benjamin Lloyd and wife, Amos Lloyd, John B. Chattin and wife, John Dubois and wife, Benjamin Gibson and wife, Ann Peterson, Deborah Lucy, and Abigail Cooper (eighteen).

Recognition services took place June 5, 1845, in the grove at the south end of the town. Sermon by Rev. J. M. Challis, from the words, "Thou art Peter, upon this rock I will found my church." Services were participated in by Rev. Charles Kain, pastor of Pittsgrove Church, Salem County, N. J. On the 30th day of June, 1845, Rev. Charles Kain was called as pastor, and continued as such till November, 1864, when he resigned.

Rev. William B. Tolan succeeded him, and labored with the church till October, 1871, when he was succeeded by the said Rev. Charles Kain, who continued as pastor till November, 1879, when he was succeeded by Rev. William Warlow, who remained as pastor till May 16, 1883. Mr. Kain's last pastorate was seven years; total, twenty-seven years.

Membership in 1883, one hundred and sixty-one. Trustees, Richard Black, John B. Chattin, Aaron M. Ridgway, and Edward L. Stratton; Deacons, Edwin Kain, Thomas Bunning, Sr., Jos. Neal, I. S. Stratton, Amos Lloyd; Treasurer, William Bunning; Clerk, Isaac H. Lloyd.

Jefferson Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society is located in and around the village of Jefferson, in the north part of the township. Just when the first class was formed is not positively known by any one now living. The first class-leader that is remembered was David B. Shute, in 1845. Previous to this, however, preaching services were held in the Paul school-house, then standing about a mile north of the present church. Here, in the old school-house, for many years the old pioneer preachers held forth to such audiences as could be congregated in such small quarters. The little old school-house served the purpose well, and the neat and commodious church edifice that now adorns the sprightly village of Jefferson has been erected.

Among the early members of Mr. Shute's class were William D. Richards, Silas Richards, John Jenkins, Charles Jenkins, Richard Steward, Nathaniel Weldy, Eliza Jenkins, Jesse Chew, who is now one of New Jersey's ablest preachers, Mark Heritage and wife, and Nathan Chew and wife. Nathan Chew was one of the pioneer local preachers, and preached occasionally in the old Paul school-house.

The present church edifice was built in about 1868, at a cost of three thousand dollars, of which sum John W. Richards gave five hundred dollars, and the services at the laying of the corner-stone and dedication of the superstructure were conducted by Rev. Jesse Stiles.

The first trustees were William D. Richards, John Kitchen, David Shute, Harmon Abbott, Silas Richards, and Henry Toumlin.

The following are among the preachers who have served this people: Revs. Jesse Stiles, Dickinson Moore, James Myers, —— Hutchinson, —— Stickland, J. R. Thompson (two terms), —— Westcott, Richard Clark, Lewis N. Clark, —— Lippincott, and

¹ Data furnished by J. H. Mounce.

² By E. L. Stratton.

William Clark, the present preacher in charge. Jefferson is now connected with Evansville.

The stewards for 1882 were George Walter, James Pennington, Jasper Scott, Trustees, Henry H. Tomlin, George Walter, Jasper Scott, William Jenkins, George Batten, Jeremiah C. Sweeten, William Dolan, Sunday-school Superintendent, Jasper Scott. Assistant Superintendent, Henry H. Tomlin.

Membership of church, thirty. Value of church property, two thousand dollars.

Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church.¹

—The preliminary meetings that led to the organization of this society were held in the school-house, about a mile west from what was then known as the old White Horse Tavern, prior to 1848, by the Methodist preachers who were then on the circuit that embraced this locality.

The first class-leader was William Mounce, in whose class were the following members: Mary Ann Mounce, Abigail Fisler, Frances A. Campbell, Abigail Campbell, Sophia Bartholomew, George Groff, Susan Groff, Abigail Simpkins, Elizabeth Simpkins, Thomas Jagard, Anna Jagard, Robert Carr, Francis A. Campbell, Jr., Sarah Jagard, Martha Ann Mounce, Levi Adkinson, Keziah Adkinson, Keziah Eastlack, Mary Eastlack, Ann Skinner, Sarah Skinner, Samuel Chester, Mary Chester, and Martha Abbott.

Soon after the class was formed the tavern-keeper at the "White Horse Tavern" became one of the advocates of religion, joined the class, gave up the tavern business, and became leader of the class. In a few years another school-house was built, for the better accommodation of the increased population. The new school-house stood on the site now occupied by the Mount Pleasant Academy, and in it another class was formed, with Richard Skinner, Sr., as leader. This was made a Sunday afternoon appointment, and in fair weather the services were held in the beautiful grove surrounding the school-house.

In 1860 a new Methodist Church edifice was built, on a site midway between the two school-houses, and near the site of the old White Horse Tavern, the corner-stone being laid by Rev. S. Y. Monroe, in 1860, and the church dedicated by Bishop Scott, in February, 1861. His text was the 137th Psalm, fifth and sixth verses.

The preachers who have served this people while occupying the school-houses were as follows: 1848-49, N. Edwards and B. Andrews; 1850, N. Edwards and A. Gearhart; 1851, A. Gearhart and D. Reed; 1852, James White and Levi Rhodes; 1853, C. W. Heisley and J. C. Summerill; 1858-59, H. S. Norris and J. P. Connally; 1860, E. Waters and A. Atwood.

Since the building of the church the following have been pastors at this, in connection with other places: 1863, Samuel F. Wheeler; 1865, James Vansant; 1867, N. Edwards, James F. Morrell, Thomas Wilson,

Calvin Eastlack, Samuel Hudson, J. B. Stewart. For 1883 the society is supplied by Rev. William Tomlin, a local preacher. Membership in 1882, forty-one. Value of church property, three thousand dollars. Officiary for 1882: Local Preacher, C. C. Souder; Exhorter, Charles Jenkins; Class-Leaders, William E. Heritage, Henry Jackson, and Charles Jenkins; Stewards, C. C. Souder, H. L. Jackson, and E. C. Heritage; Trustees, E. C. Heritage, Joseph D. Carr, N. J. Justice, Robert McKeighan, and William E. Heritage.

Evansville Methodist Episcopal Church.²—The Methodists occupied this field as early as 1825 as one of their outposts, and held the position as such until 1865, when a society was formed. At that time Josiah and Israel Ewan were the class-leaders, and soon after Jacob Dehart was appointed a class-leader.

The subject of a house of worship was discussed, which resulted, in 1866, in building the present meeting-house, a frame building, thirty by forty-two feet, which was dedicated the same year by Rev. John W. Hickman. The lot, building, sheds, and fence cost nearly four thousand dollars, and the property is at present valued at three thousand five hundred dollars.

In 1866 the preacher in charge of the circuit was Rev. Gardner H. Tullis. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry Belton, who was followed by Rev. Joseph Summerill, Rev. —— Pierson, Rev. Joseph Ashbrook. In 1880, Evansville was made a station, and in 1881, Rev. Lewis Clark was the pastor, and 1882, Rev. William P. Clark. For 1883 the society was supplied by Rev. William Tomlin, a local preacher.

The officers of the church for 1883 were as follows: Stewards, Thomas I. French, Henry Lacey, Israel Ewan, John Tozer, and Peter Scott; Trustees, Peter Scott, Israel Ewan, Samuel Moore, George Butterworth, and Peter Strang; Class-Leaders, Peter Scott and Thomas I. French.

The Sunday-school connected with this society was organized in 1866, and is at present under the supervision of Israel Ewan, with a school of eighty scholars.

CHAPTER XLIV.

TOWNSHIP OF LOGAN.³

Geography and Topography.—This is the northwest corner township of the county, and is bounded on the northeast by Greenwich township, on the southeast by Woolwich township, on the southwest by Salem County, and on the northwest by the Delaware River.

The surface is slightly undulating, sufficiently so to admit of good drainage in most parts of the township.

¹ By William E. Heritage.

² Data furnished by Peter Scott.

³ By W. H. Shaw.

The soil is mostly a dark sandy loam, susceptible of a very high state of cultivation, and most of the tillable land in the township is successfully occupied by truck-farmers. Repaupo Cedar Swamp occupies a small tract in the northeastern portion of the township.

The township is well supplied with public highways, also the Delaware River Railroad crosses lengthwise through the township from northeast to southwest, affording farmers and others ample railroad facilities, bringing the people in any part of the township within an hour's ride of Philadelphia.

The streams, aside from the Delaware River, are Oldman's Creek, forming the border adjoining Salem County; Raccoon Creek, running in a northerly direction across the centre of the township; Little Timber Creek, running northerly across the northeastern half of the township; and Repaupo, or, as it is sometimes called, Purgey Creek, forming the northeast border, adjoining Greenwich township.

The two first-named streams, Oldman's and Raccoon, are navigable for sloops and steam-tugs, and are made available for the transportation of farm produce to the Philadelphia markets.

Landing-Place of the Swedish Pilgrims.—To what is now the township of Logan must be accredited the honor of having within its borders the spot upon which the first permanent settlers of West Jersey landed, at the mouth of Raccoon Creek. Mickle, in his "Reminiscences of Old Gloucester," says, "The exact spot of their debarkation might, we imagine, be determined upon an examination of the place, and if so, it would possess to us quite as much interest as any point in our country." "This spot," it has been well said, "will ever be connected with recollections the most interesting to us, and which it becomes us to cherish. We labor with patient perseverance to trace the streams of the ancient world, and become familiar with every torrent and brook. We visit in fancy the borders of the Euphrates, and linger by the side of the golden Hermus. All this is well; but we must not suffer the scenes in our own story to be forgotten. Let every spot be noted, that it may not be said in aftertimes, '*An ungrateful generation permitted the memory of their fathers to perish.*' Or, if we are prompted by no filial feelings towards the actors, we cannot be insensible of the movement here made."

"The advent of these pilgrims, small as was their number, was of more consequence to the interests of humanity than most of the brilliant achievements of martial hosts. Of the many battles that have been fought, of the many warriors who have figured upon the field of conquest, how few have left a lasting influence for good. The victory of to-day is lost on the morrow, and both victors and vanquished sink together into utter forgetfulness. But here a feeble band, without art or arms, with no standard but the olive branch, laid the foundation of a work which

we trust will stand forever; and not only ourselves, but our descendants through all generations shall look back to that spot and that hour with increasing feelings of gratitude and affection.¹ As yet no sculptured marble adorns our Delaware Plymouth, but to the source every true friend of man can exclaim, '*Circumspice!*'"

Revolutionary War Incident.—James Talman came from Sweden previous to the Revolutionary war, and settled at the mouth of Oldman's Creek, where the brick house which he erected still stands. During the war Mr. Talman, who was a firm patriot, had his property destroyed by a party of British soldiers, who burned his hay and killed his stock. Among the animals killed were two valuable imported mares, named "Swallow" and "Lady of the Lake." These Mr. Talman sewed up in white blankets and carefully buried. At the time of this raid Mrs. Talman, who had just been confined, was lifted by the British officers from her bed, that they might search it for plunder.

Joseph Talman, the son, who was then an infant, died at Clarksboro in 1846. His son, Edward C. Talman, is now (1882) a resident of Swedesboro.

Early Settlers and Pioneer Incidents.—Among the pioneers seeking a better home in the then new and undeveloped country, where religious freedom would be tolerated to the furthest and fullest extent, were those brave men who faced the dangers of the storm-tossed ocean, and risked themselves in the then wilds of the miasmatic swamps in South Jersey, and finally made their homes along the tide-water creeks of Oldman and Raccoon.

In what is now Logan, formerly a part of old Woolwich township, quite a number of the sturdy pioneers from Sweden and Germany pitched their tents, and made old Gloucester County their homes.

Among the number of those who selected this locality we find the name of James Talman, who located at the mouth of Oldman's Creek some time previous to the Revolutionary war; also the names of Kelly, Black, Hurff, Thomas Ayres, Homan, Norton, and Dawson. Among the number who came previous to the war was Coonradt Shoemaker, who, like many others, sold himself for his passage,—that is, he bound himself to a Mr. Kelley to work a certain number of years after his arrival in this country if Kelley would pay the passage-money. After Mr. Shoemaker had served his time and earned his freedom, he located between the creeks named, about two miles from what is now Bridgeport. Here he became possessed of two hundred acres of land, and at his death, in 1790, he left his property to his five children, four sons and one daughter. They all lived to quite respectable ages. The first death among the children was that of his son, Samuel, who attained the age of eighty years, dying in 1833; Coonradt died in 1845, aged

sixty-three; Jacob in 1858, aged eighty-two years; and George in 1863, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. Sarah, the daughter, was the mother of the venerable Nicholas Justus, of Bridgeport. George Shoemaker, a grandson of Conradt, Sr., now a resident of Bridgeport, was born on the old homestead, July 22, 1811.

One of the peculiarities of the senior Shoemaker was his manner of dress. Not only the old leather breeches, but a leather jacket or vest was a part of his attire. The vest was cut quite long, with a large deep pocket in each side, and in one of these pockets he invariably carried a bottle of his favorite old "schnapps," and in the other a bottle of water.

Although Mr. Shoemaker was a man of ordinary size, yet the weight of none of his children was less than three hundred pounds when they arrived at the age of manhood and womanhood.

The grandfather of Nicholas Justus located between the two creeks named as early as 1700. His son, Isaac, father of the present Nicholas, died in 1834, on the old homestead, between the creeks.

Among the pioneers who located around what is now the town of Bridgeport, and on the same side of the creek, we find the name of John Woodoth, who migrated to this locality in the early part of the last century, and settled between "Raccoon Lower Bridge" and Swedesbury, where was born unto him his son, David Woodoth, also where his grandson, Oliver H. Woodoth, now a resident of Bridgeport, was also born, Oct. 1, 1817.

The Thomas family were also among the pioneers of that neighborhood. There was also Thomas Ballinger, the Clayton family, and Samuel Cooper, who owned a large tract, at one time a part of what is now Bridgeport. Jacob Makin was another pioneer, and also Thomas Gaskill, up at what is known as Oak Grove. He was here prior to the advent of the present century, and owned a large plantation at that place.

The Clayton farm, previously mentioned, was subsequently purchased by Richard Springer, who became one of the several successful "truckers" of this township. John Kelly was also at one time an extensive land-owner at and near Bridgeport; and Joseph Clark owned a plantation that has since passed to the ownership of others not akin to the original proprietor.

The pioneer blacksmith of this section of the old township of Woolwich was Thomas Whitecar. His shop stood at the lower end of what is now known as Main Street, near the creek. With the well-known frugal habits of the pioneer farmers and truckers, and the nature of the soil, but little of his skilled labor was required, and between shoe settings his leisure hours were employed in farming on a small scale.

Pioneer Sports.—Whoever imagines that the old pioneers of this low, level, sandy country led a dull

and monotonous life, and spent their leisure hours in solitude, are letting their imaginations lead them in the wrong direction. Although they were the laborious Swede and sturdy German, with their well-known love for the home circle, yet they had their seasons of recreation and out-of-door sports. Horse-racing, wrestling, quoit-pitching, and occasionally a social game at cards were enjoyed by the pioneers. At those seasons of the year when their work was not pressing them, and upon rainy Saturday afternoons, they would congregate at the old hostelry of George Sheets, and after a few social salutations in liquid form the conversation would naturally point to some of their accustomed sports, of which horse-racing was the most exciting, as each owned, of course, the fastest horse. Fast trotting at that period was a gait unknown to horsemen or horse-owners, and running was all the fashion. Fortunes did not change hands in a day, as at present. The wagers were small, usually half a dollar or grog for the crowd, and in extreme cases a dollar and a few plugs of tobacco. When everything was ready, the scorer and judges appointed, the horses were put upon the track, now Main Street in Bridgeport. The scoring-point was a mark made across the road from in front of the gate of the house where Nicholas Justus now lives, and the other end of the course at another mark drawn across the road opposite the tavern, down by the creek. The now venerable George Shoemaker was sometimes scorer and sometimes rider. The riders were not the jockeys of the present day, for each boy was honest and rode his horse to win, whether it was his father's or a neighbor's. Each boy had an honest pride in winning the race, and did his best. The winning rider usually received a "fip" or two, which, with the honor of riding the fleetest horse, was glory enough for one day. "Uncle George" says that when he won a race, which was often, he felt, to use a modern phrase, as though he was a "bigger man than old Grant."

In their games of quoits or "keerds," as the name of the pasteboard was then pronounced, the wager was also small, consisting of two or four drinks of grog, as most kinds of liquors were then called. When four were engaged in a game of quoits, one of each of the opposing parties would stand at each hub and pitch back and forth. Sometimes an umpire, or judge, as he was then called, would keep tally, and the wager in such cases would be five drinks of grog. The same rule applied to cards, where the fifth man was required to "keep game."

Cadwalader's Island.—When this island was owned by Thomas Key, some time during the last century, there was a channel between it and the mainland of sufficient depth to admit the passage of a small steamer or sail-vessel. A man by the name of Shivas or Shover became possessed of one-half interest in the island, then known as Raccoon Island, as it is at the mouth of Raccoon Creek. They banked

or dyked around the island, cleared it of everything standing in the way of crops, and brought it to a state of cultivation. Key sold his interest to his partner, who subsequently sold to other parties, and it is now owned by the heirs of George Cadwalader. The channel between the island and mainland has been filled up by the action of the tide-waters.

Pioneer Trade and Commerce.—During the pioneer period of this township the early settlers had no way of conveying their surplus produce to market except by wagons or carts to the ferry, and so on up to Philadelphia, for the city had not then enlarged its borders to a point nearly or quite opposite this township.

After a few years small flat-bottomed boats, with a pole stuck up in the middle of each and a sheet fastened upon them, which served as sails, were brought into requisition, and produce, in very small quantities, was taken up to the then village of Philadelphia in that kind of craft.

New York market was out of the question till 1835, when George Shoemaker, now living at Bridgeport, embarked in his first potato speculation. He engaged a sloop, put on board one thousand bushels of potatoes, and set sail for New York by way of Cape May, reaching New York in three and a half days, where he disposed of his cargo. This was the first sloop-load of potatoes ever taken from Raccoon Creek to New York, and Uncle George is almost seasick yet whenever he tells the story of his first voyage to sea.

Pioneer Prison.—In ye olden time, when courts of justice were not as plenty as at the present day, and officers of the law were not often called upon to quell riots or preserve the peace, there would occasionally arise a case in which the peaceable, law-abiding citizens would be under the necessity of performing the duties of prosecutor, court, and jury. In pioneer days Raccoon Lower Bridge had no lock-up, as Bridgeport of the present day has.

There stood on Main Street an old buttonwood-tree, whose proportions were akin to the giant trees of California, and by some means the old buttonwood had become hollow near the ground. The tree being large, a hole or door was made in one side of the mammoth trunk and the inside cleaned out, leaving a cavity of sufficient dimensions to hold three or four persons, and for a time it was looked upon as a curiosity, and soon became of practical use. Upon a certain occasion a pair of social spirits found their way to Raccoon Lower Bridge, became hilarious under the influence of apple-jack, and for want of a better place were confined in the trunk of the old buttonwood. After this the old tree served as jail for several years.

Pioneer Weddings.—We were permitted by Mr. O. H. Woodoth, since deceased, to copy the following marriage certificates from the originals in his possession:

"March 2, 1815. Then married Samuel Creaghead and Sarah Howey. By me, Daniel England, J. P."

"May 18, 1815. Then married David Woodoth and Elizabeth Fawcett. By me, Daniel England, J. P."

"June 22, 1815. Then married James Harris and Mary Wallas, daughter of William Wallas. By me, Daniel England, J. P."

"May 2, 1816. Then married Jonas Mattson and Margaret Brance, both of Woolwich township. By me, Davis England, J. P."

"April 24, 1817. Then married Isaac Davis, Jr., and Sarah Junes, both of Woolwich township, county of Gloucester. Daniel England, J. P."

Sexagenarians.—The following-named persons now residents of the village of Bridgeport are over sixty years of age: John P. Sheats, 75; Edith Medara, 65; Ann Smith, 80; Mrs. Murphy, 65; Casper Schlagg, 65; James Platt, Mary White, John Graff, Maria Richards, Samuel Richards, Philip Bundance, 68 each; Susannah Bundance, 70; George Becket, 80; Nicholas Justus, 75; Henry Norcross, Margaret Sayres, Robert Simpkins, George Shoemaker, 72 each; Oliver H. Woodoth, 65; Andrew Heinzenstith, Capt. H. S. Wright, Winslow Jackson, M.D., Martha Jackson, Robert Becket, Ann Lawrence, William Atkinson, 80; Elizabeth Atkinson, 80; Andrew Stineman, Maria Thompson, James Hunt, John Horner, 80; Elizabeth Morris, Martha Gaskill, 80; Capt. George Cooper, 80; Mary A. Tomlin, Samuel Stillman, George Sane, William Sane, James C. Kirby, and Ethan Middleton.

Civil Organization.—The township was organized in 1877 by a division of Woolwich, and named "West Woolwich," and in 1878 the name was changed to "Logan," as will be seen by the two following acts of the Legislature of New Jersey, defining the boundary lines:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all that portion of the township of Woolwich, in the county of Gloucester, lying and being within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning in the centre of the road leading from Paulsboro to Swedesboro, at Purgatory Bridge; thence along said road to the street road leading past the stone meeting-house, to its terminus in the Bridgeport road; thence across, in a direct line, to the High Hills, on the west side of Raccoon Creek; thence along the Avis new road to an angle in the old Ferry road, thence along the Honan road to the road leading from Harrisonville to Pedricktown; thence in a straight line to Oldman's Creek; thence along Oldman's Creek to the mouth thereof at Delaware River; thence at right angles with the shore, in a straight line, until it intersects the boundary line of New Jersey and the State of Pennsylvania; thence up said Delaware River to a point opposite the mouth of Purgatory Creek; thence in a straight line to the mouth of said Purgatory Creek; thence along the said creek, the several courses thereof, to the place of beginning, shall be, and hereby is, set off from the township of Woolwich, in the county of Gloucester, and made a separate township, to be known by the name of the township of West Woolwich."

Approved

By the following act of the Legislature, approved March 6, 1878, the name of the township was changed from West Woolwich to that of Logan:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the name of the township of West Woolwich, in the county of Gloucester, be, and the same hereby is, changed to the name of 'Logan,' and that hereafter the township now called and known as the township of West Woolwich, in the county of Gloucester, shall be called the township of Logan."

First Annual Town-Meeting.—In pursuance to public notice, the first annual town-meeting of the

township of West Woolwich (now Logan) was held at the hotel of John P. Sheets, Jr., in Bridgeport, March 13, 1877. Peter F. Lock was chosen moderator, and Samuel B. Platt clerk.

The following appropriations were then ordered: For repairs of roads, \$100; for overseers of poor, \$100; for Charles Feather, for support of poor, \$50; for pay of township officers, \$100; for Cooper road in the village to railroad station, \$700; for B. F. McAllister, collector for 1875, \$50; for Peter Carey, constable (extra), \$50; for gravel on roads where private parties furnish the same, \$175.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of the following officers for the ensuing year:

Town Clerk, F. D. Springer; *Assessor*, B. F. McCallister; *Collector*, John F. Truitt; *Chosen Freeholders*, Benjamin Shoemaker, Peter F. Lock; *Township Committee*, James C. Kirby, Caleb Kirby, Josiah B. Beckett, William H. Featherer, Samuel B. Gaskill; *Surveyors of Highways*, J. B. Beckett, John B. Gray; *Overseers of Highways*, Joseph Capaley, Conrad Shoemaker; *Constable*, Peter Carey; *Overseers of Poor*, Joseph R. Norton, John F. Truitt; *Commissioners of Appeals*, Peter Torbert, Charles C. Davis, Peter C. Kille; *Justices of the Peace*, John F. Truitt; *Judge of Election*, S. L. Kille; *Inspectors of Election*, Caleb Kirby, B. F. McCallister; *Pound-Keepers*, Aaron Hewes, David B. Warrington, Freedom Hurff.

The following is a list of town clerks, assessors, collectors, chosen freeholders, township committee, constables, and justices of the peace elected since 1877:

Clerks.—F. D. Springer, 1878-79, 1883; C. W. Barker, 1880-82.

Assessors.—B. F. McCallister, 1878-82; Samuel B. Platt, 1883.

Collectors.—John F. Truitt, 1878; Michael H. Featherer, 1879-72; H. S. Bright, 1881.

Chosen Freeholders.—Peter F. Lock, Benjamin Shoemaker, 1878; Peter F. Lock, J. B. Beckett, 1879-81; Peter F. Lock, W. H. Featherer, 1882-83.

Township Committee.—James C. Kirby, Caleb Kirby, J. B. Beckett, W. H. Featherer, S. B. Gaskill, 1878; S. B. Gaskill, Caleb Kirby, William H. Featherer, 1879-82; Caleb Kirby, Jacob V. Holderraft, S. B. Gaskill, 1883.

Constables.—Peter Carey, 1878; Elwood Usinger, 1879-80; John B. Carey, 1881.

Justices of the Peace.—J. P. Sheets, Sr., 1878; Philip Schlag, 1879-82; Charles H. Featherer, 1883.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Bridgeport.—This town was originally, and for many years, known as "Raccoon Lower Bridge," from the fact of the bridge crossing the creek at this point was the lower one on the stream. When it was deemed necessary, for the better accommodation of the public, that a post-office should be established at this point, a vote of the people was taken, which resulted in the choice of the name Bridgeport, and John Sweeten was appointed postmaster, with Oliver H. Woodoth as assistant, who subsequently became postmaster. This was in 1844, and the mail was received tri-weekly, and subsequently changed to once a week, by way of Swedesboro. The mail is now received and dispatched twice a day by F. D. Springer, postmaster.

The land upon which Bridgeport is situated was owned by John Pisant, who afterwards sold to Joseph Richards. Mr. Richards died at the ripe old age of

ninety-nine years. It is believed that Mr. Pisant located on this tract as early as 1700, and in 1833 it was still owned by the Pisant heirs. The property subsequently passed to the ownership of William R. Cooper and George Sheats.

Maj. John Pisant built the long stone house near the creek. He was an old German, and was engaged in butchering for the Philadelphia market. This stone house was built in the early part of the last century, probably about 1725. It was subsequently owned by Joseph Richards.

The old brick house standing a little back from Main Street was built by a Mr. Becket, who sold to Cooper. The Cooper plantation extended nearly a mile from the centre of the town up beyond the old stone school-house and graveyard.

The pioneer store in Bridgeport was kept in the old stone house next to the creek, by John Sweeten. His stock of goods was as primitive as could well be imagined, as five dollars would purchase all the goods he had to commence with. His business, however, was extensive enough to employ a clerk, and Oliver H. Woodoth, then a mere boy, was employed in the store. Mr. Woodoth remained in the employ of Mr. Sweeten for forty-five years, and had the pleasure of seeing the business grow from a few plugs of tobacco to an immense trade.

Lawrence Henholm also had a small store here as early as 1833.

The pioneer tavern at Lower Raccoon Bridge was kept by George Sheats, father of John Sheats, better known by the older inhabitants than by the present generation.

The enterprising man of the town, in the early part of this century, was William Sweeten. He was one of those men who rejoiced in the prosperity of the town, which in turn would bring prosperity to his door. He owned quite a tract of land, upon which he built several houses, and sold them to parties who wished to locate in the then young village, thus increasing the population, and turning an honest penny at the same time.

The Lawrence farm, now owned by Mr. Middleton, of Philadelphia, was originally the Tonkin plantation.

In 1883 there was within the limits of the village of Bridgeport two churches (Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant), one two-story school-house, four stores (Charles G. Holderraft, Dr. J. W. Jackson, Seigmund Schotten, and Elson T. Sweeten), two blacksmith-shops (C. Stetser and Samuel Gill), two wheelwrights (William Stanton and James Hewes), two physicians (E. Oliphant and J. W. Jackson), railroad station, and steamboat landing. The Bridgeport Hotel is kept by E. Usinger. F. D. Springer is the postmaster, with the office in the store of E. T. Sweeten. There was also the usual number of small shops found in a town of this size.

Repaupe is a small village in the eastern part of

the township, one and one-eighth miles south from Repaupo Station, on the Delaware River Railroad. Settlements were made in the immediate vicinity of what is now the village by the Lock family as early as 1748, the descendants of whom are still some of the prominent citizens in and near the town. The Locks owned all the land along the north side of the road running from Purgy Bridge, through the village of Asbury, to Little Timber Creek, and nearly as far north as the present line of the railroad. Peter F. Lock is the owner and occupant of the first brick house built in what is now Logan township, and the first house built in the immediate vicinity of Repaupo. It is on the road from Repaupo post-office to the railroad station, and was built by Charles Lock in or as early as 1740. A pear-tree set out near the house the year that it was built is still standing, and in 1883 it bore an abundance of fruit.

The farm adjoining that of P. F. Lock was warranted by Peter H. Lock, and another farm adjacent was warranted by John Lock as early as 1740. Others of the Lock family warranted all the land above mentioned except that of Charles, Peter H., and John Lock.

As soon as the roads were laid out, forming a crossing at what is now Asbury, that point very naturally became the centre of settlement, and as the pioneer plantations were divided and subdivided, the settlement began to centre nearer the crossing, forming the nucleus around which has grown a town of thirty-five dwellings, two stores, a church, and a school-house.

The pioneer merchant at this place was Michael C. Grant, who in 1841 built the house now owned and occupied by William B. Gleason. Here Mr. Grant kept store for several years.

The next store at this place was that of Daniel F. Groff, who in 1855 built the store-house now occupied by G. H. Wharton. Mr. Groff was succeeded by Aquilla Riggins, and he by several others, and in the spring of 1877 the property was purchased by George H. Wharton, the present merchant, on the corner. The store of Joseph and Lewis Myers was built by that firm in 1869, and they have been in business since that time.

The pioneer postmaster at this place was Joel Lock, who kept the office in the old Grant store. He was succeeded by Ann Cooper, when the office was removed to the old "Seven Stars Hotel," at the railroad station. In 1880, G. H. Wharton was appointed postmaster, when the office was returned to the village, where it is now kept.

There never has been a tavern within the limits of the village. The nearest was the old Seven Stars, at the railroad station. This is a frame house, and it was built prior to the Revolutionary war, and kept as a tavern during that eventful period, and for nearly a century subsequently. The last of the long line of "Bonifaces" that ministered to the wants of "man

and beast" at this old hostelry was Zachariah Cozzens, who abandoned the business several years ago. The property is now owned by Samuel D. Cooper. The stone house across the way was built in 1807, by Lawrence Enhelm. Here a store was kept for many years, and finally abandoned as a trading-point. The property is now owned by Mary Hendrickson.

There was in 1883 in the village of Repaupo two stores,—G. H. Wharton and J. & L. Myers; one general carriage-making and blacksmithing establishment, by George McIlvaine; the post-office, a school-house, and one Methodist Episcopal Church, built in 1849.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgeport.—The pioneer class, around which has grown the present large and prosperous society, was formed in the old Cooper school-house, a stone building still standing nearly half a mile northeast from the village of Bridgeport. The school-house was built in 1832, and no sooner was the building under roof than the eagle eye of the ever-alert itinerant caught a glimpse of it, and saw at once a good position for a gospel battery, and immediately occupied it, and soon gathered enough recruits to hold the position, and appointed as leader of the little band Mr. Jacob Carson. Among the pioneer members of this class are found the names of Rebecca A. Cooper, Mrs. J. C. Sheets, Mary Jones, Samuel Creghead and wife, and several others. A society was formed in 1838 by Rev. E. Stoud.

Ten years later, or when the society was yet in its infancy, differences of opinion arose as to church polity, which for a time seemed to overwhelm the few faithful soldiers of the cross, and the meetings were but slimly attended. During this time Rev. James Long was the pastor, and to his energy, perseverance, and faithfulness, no doubt, the society owes its life. At one time he came to the school-house to hold services and found the building closed, and found also two of his members standing guard at the door, awaiting the coming of the sexton to admit them; but he came not, and the trio knelt down in front of the house, while Mr. Long offered up a fervent prayer to Almighty God for the preservation and life of the little society, and dismissed his small congregation. Here was the beginning of a new era. People began to feel anxious about Sunday preaching, and as the work on this their new charge would not admit of a circuit preacher devoting any portion of his labor to this field on Sunday, the society made arrangements with Jonas Chew to preach for them every alternate Sunday morning for six months.

In 1849 this society agreed with the Methodist Protestant society to hold a series of meetings jointly, and to allow the converts, if any, to join whichever society they preferred, without solicitation on the part of the old members. This relation, like most others of the same nature, did not remain as happily as desired by some, and the Methodist Episcopal

branch rented Clark's Hall for six months, and subsequently rented a hall of Gideon Beeson, on Main Street, where they worshiped about four years, during which time the little society prospered, and in 1851 commenced building a house of worship, and completed it in June, 1855. At this time Revs. William L. Brooks and J. I. Carson were the preachers on this charge, and a few extra meetings aided quite a number of substantial members to the church. This circuit or charge then embraced Paulsboro, Asbury, Bridgeport, Centre Square, Purkintown, Seulttown, Hans' Neck, and Wright's School-House, the circuit preachers supplied the pulpits every alternate Sunday, and the other Sabbaths they were supplied by local talent. In 1856 Paulsboro was made a station, the balance of the circuit remaining intact till 1859 or 1860.

In 1855, Bridgeport and Asbury became separate charge, with Rev. Levi Larew as pastor, who remained two years, and under whose labors the work prospered and the society increased in numbers.

From 1867 to 1869, Rev. John L. Carson was the pastor in charge, and during his pastorate the church was repaired and the parsonage built, and at the close of the Conference year, 1869, there were one hundred and one members in full connection, thirteen on probation, and a Sunday-school numbering ninety-seven scholars.

In 1882, under the administration of Rev. Mr. Diverty, a debt of sixteen hundred dollars remaining on the parsonage was paid by the society, and in 1888 the church and grounds were beautified at an expense of over two hundred dollars, without any debt remaining upon the church property. The membership of this society in 1883 was one hundred and seventy-five.

The following is a complete list of pastors from 1850 to the present time: 1850, A. K. Sheets and S. S. Post; 1851, A. K. Sheets and J. S. Heisler; 1852-53, — Mathis and — Andrews; 1854-55, William A. Brooks and J. I. Carson; 1856, — Pearson and — Walters; 1857, — Pearson and — Wheeler; 1858, — Laudenslager and — Wheeler; 1859, D. McKerdy and J. Vansant; 1860, D. McKerdy and — Wilcox; 1861-62, — Hudson and — Chattington; 1863, — Someral and — Tullis; 1864, — Someral and — Moore; 1865-66, Levi Larew; 1867-69, John L. Carson; 1870-71, Joseph Ashbrook; 1872, J. H. Stockton; 1873-75, E. C. Hancock; 1876-78, George C. Stanger; 1879-81, L. O. Manchester; 1882-83, James E. Diverty.

The present value of church property is five thousand five hundred dollars. Local Preacher, Jacob Holdcraft; Stewards, Jacob Holdcraft, William Kelly, Freedoms Hurif, and Peter Torbert. The present class-leaders, aside from the pastor and local preachers, are James Sparks and Henry Lamb.

The Sunday-school connected with the church is under the superintendence of Lewis Kille, with forty teachers and two hundred and fifty pupils.

Methodist Protestant Church¹—Meetings from which originated the Methodist Protestant Church at Bridgeport were held in the old stone school-house, just out of the village, in 1836, '37, '38, and '39, by Rev. John S. Christine, who was assigned to this charge. In 1840 the society formed by the Rev. Christine had become strong and enthusiastic, and in that year built a frame meeting-house in front of what is now, and was then, the old graveyard. The ground on which the church stood is now included in the cemetery lot. The meeting-house was a frame structure, costing one thousand and fifty dollars, and was dedicated by Rev. Thomas H. Steckton, Dec. 29, 1840. The old stone school-house above mentioned was built in 1832, and the first teacher in it was David Holton, and James Clark, of Bridgeport, was one of the pupils.

Original Members.—The following were the members of the class and society up to and including the year 1842: Delilah Cooper, Achisa English, James Clark, Edward Foster, Joseph Richards, Mary Richards, Isaac Richards, Benjamin Salisbury, Ziba Steelman, William Strimple, Emeline Thompson, Eliza Reed, William B. Reed, Charles Wilkinson, Elizabeth Wilkinson, Mary Wilkinson, Hiram Wilkinson, Rebecca Griffis, John Jordan, Isaac Dilks, Elizabeth Dilks, Sarah Walton, John Headley, Hannah Headley, Sarah K. Stanton, John Steelman, Sarah E. Fox, Ellen B. Walton, Theresa Steelman, Eleanor Hendrickson, George Shields, Maria Murphy, Elijah Macaffrey, John P. Sheets, Sr., Catherine Gray, Maria H. Thompson, Winslow Jackson, Benjamin D. Ayres, Emeline Caskey, James W. Pfaltz, Eliza Elkinton, Charles Elkinton, Eliza Davenport, William Davenport, Elizabeth Sheets, Henry Dunk, Aaron Verbeleer, Ann M. Hendrickson, Margaret Sayres, Margaret J. Ayres, Henry Smith, Martha J. Ewing, Joseph Ewing, John R. Sparks, Mary A. Sparks, Elizabeth Richards, Isaac Fox, Leonard Streeter, W. Timmerman, Allen C. Clark, Amos E. Ayres, Amos Sack, Ella Smith, Alvah B. Timmerman, Aaron Pierson, A. F. Burnette, Ann E. Burke, Anna M. Mitchell, Ada Reed, Anna E. Steelman, Anna S. Justus, Ann E. Lamb, Anna J. Ewan, Ann Smith, William Treadaway, John B. Gray, William Gray, Charles Steelman, Martha Steelman, Oliver H. Woodoth, John Sweeten, John Jones, John A. English, and Samuel Black.

The first trustees of this society were elected Dec. 1, 1842, and subscribed to an oath before John B. Hilyard, a justice of the peace, that they would bear true allegiance to the United States, the State of New Jersey, and perform the duties of their office to the best of their ability.

In 1853 the society moved their meeting-house from the old graveyard to its present location on Main Street, in the village of Bridgeport, and now forms the rear of the present church edifice. In 1868

¹ From data furnished by James Clark.



James C Kirby

the front of the church, twelve by thirty-four feet, as it now appears, with a steeple ninety-four feet high, was built, and the whole house thoroughly renovated and repaired at a cost of three thousand two hundred dollars, and rededicated Oct. 21, 1868, by Rev. T. G. Appleget, assisted by Revs. E. D. Stultz and Joseph Wilson, the pastor in charge.

The pastors have been Rev. Henry Bruce and J. S. Christine, previous to building the church; Rev. E. D. Schooch, 1842; James Moore, 1844; Edwin Hersey, 1845; Jacob H. Nichols, 1846; Henry D. Moore, Whitman R. Hersey, S. K. Fox, Bartine Twyford, 1847-48; J. Timberman, 1849; Samuel Budd, 1850; T. T. Heiss, 1851; E. D. Schooch, 1852; Thomas W. Smith, John J. Gray, 1853-54; T. K. Witzel, 1855; J. N. Timberman, 1856; Abraham Truitt, 1858; John R. Beck, 1859; T. T. Heiss, 1861; Jacob D. Wilson, 1862; T. K. Witzel, 1865; Ezra B. Lake, 1866-67; Joseph Wilson, 1868-69; William Stokes, William M. H. Smith, Lewis Neal, Thomas Clark, W. B. Vanleer, T. T. Heiss, 1875; — Shugard, 1876; — Sanson, — Barker, Isaac McDowell, 1877-78; Joseph Breckbank, 1879; James W. Laughlin, from 1880 to June, 1882, since which time the society has been supplied occasionally by preachers from other places.

The trustees in 1883 were James Clark, Peter Crary, Charles Jones, and Ethan Middleton; stewards, James Clark, P. Carey, and E. Middleton. Value of church property, three thousand six hundred dollars. Present membership, thirty.

The Sunday-school connected with this society was organized in 1841, with Isaac Dilks as superintendent, and it is now under the supervision of James Clark, with thirty pupils and teachers.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church of Re-paupoo.¹—The origin of this society was the outgrowth of a great revival at the old stone meeting-house, under the ministrations of Rev. John Walker and Rev. — Stephens, in 1833. Previous to this there had been meetings held occasionally under a big oak-tree near the school-house, by John Code and Felix Fisler, but up to this time no society was formed. "Father Walker," as he was called, organized a class at the school-house with the members of the neighborhood, consisting of Nathan Fawcett (leader), Lydia Fawcett, Thomas Derrickson, Louisa Derrickson, David Blizzard, Catharine Blizzard, Job Key, Ann Key, Ann Homann, Sarah Key, Sarah Helms, John Lock, Mary Lock. Soon after the class was formed, a number of persons who had neglected to seek pardon at the stone meeting-house expressed a desire to have another opportunity to do so, when the local preachers, Thomas Davidson, Jesse Mullen, and Samuel B. Derrickson, came over from Paulsboro and Clarksboro and started a meeting. There was a large increase in the membership as the result of the meet-

ing, and this place then became a preaching appointment, the services of circuit ministers being had on Wednesday evening every two weeks, and local preachers every Sunday morning.

In 1842 a Sunday-school was organized, with Nathan Fawcett, superintendent.

In the spring of 1843 a great revival broke out, when the power of God was overwhelming, and some lay for days, at intervals praising Him.

In 1849 a church was built, during the pastorate of A. K. Street. It is a frame building, and it was dedicated by Rev. David W. Bartine. The money was all secured by previous subscriptions and subscriptions on dedication-day. There was preaching then at the church every alternate Sunday afternoon by circuit preachers, local preachers every other alternate Sunday. The circuit was broken up, and Asbury became a charge with Bridgeport, and preaching service was held every Sunday afternoon, and has remained so, with the exception of two years, 1873-74, when Asbury was supplied by the elder E. H. Stokes.

The membership is now sixty, with a Sunday-school of ninety scholars, teachers, and officers. James E. Diverty is the present pastor; Wm. Helms, superintendent. The church property is valued at two thousand dollars.

The society has had for preachers since it was organized John Walker, Thomas G. Stewart, J. K. Shaw, Robert Lutton, Edward Stout, Jos. Atwood, Noah Edwards, S. Y. Monroe, Mulford Day, James Long, Henry B. Beegle, Rev. Gaskill, Andrew Matthews, John L. Carson (two periods), Jacob Loudenslager, Samuel Wheeler, Jos. Chattin, Julius Wilcox, Dickerson Moore, Levi Larue, David McCurdy, James Vansant, Samuel Hudson, Rev. Pierson, Wm. Lillie, Wm. Barlow, Enoch Shinn, E. C. Hancock, George C. Stanger, Enoch Green, L. O. Manchester, and others.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES C. KIRBY.

Caleb Kirby, the grandfather of James C., was a native of Salem County, and from thence removed to Gloucester County, where he purchased a farm in Woolwich (now Logan) township. His children were John, Martha, Meribee, Abigail, and Beulah. His only son, John, adopted the pursuits of his father, and, having located in Logan township, married Miss Beulah, daughter of James Clark, of Woolwich township, to whom were born children,—Caleb, John, Joseph, Loring, Elizabeth (Mrs. Richards), Beulah (Mrs. Ford), and two who are deceased. Charles and Sarah. The death of Mr. Kirby occurred in 1881, in his eighty-ninth year. His son, James C., was born Dec. 6, 1815, in Logan township. Such advantages as the common school of the neighbor-

¹ By Isaac Derrickson.

hood afforded were supplemented by mere thorough instruction at Swedesboro, after which a year or more was spent in teaching. He then turned his attention to farming, having for a period of years rented a farm. He was married in 1841 to Miss Sarah, daughter of John Pierson, of Battentown, in the same county. Their children are Anna Margaret, wife of Samuel B. Gaskell, of Logan township, and a son, John, who is associated with his father in the cultivation of his land. In 1868, Mr. Kirby purchased his present productive farm, and is principally engaged in the raising of produce for the Philadelphia market, his facilities of shipment being exceptionally convenient. His political principles were formerly in harmony with the platform of the Whig party, but a change of views later made him a pronounced Democrat. Though the recipient of one or more minor offices, he has invariably been indifferent to such honors. He is a director of the Swedesboro National Bank, and otherwise identified with the active business interests of the township. Mr. Kirby is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and one of the vestrymen of the church of that denomination at Swedesboro.

GEORGE S. SHARP.

The Sharp family from which George S. traces his descent are of English extraction. His grandfather was a successful landlord in Salem County, N. J. He was united in marriage to a Miss Christman, and had children,—Jacob, James, Thomas, Joseph, Sarah, and Mary Ann (Mrs. James Thompson). Jacob was born in Salem County, and married Rosanna, daughter of George Sheets, of Bridgeport, Gloucester Co. Their children were ten in number, as follows: Amanda (Mrs. Joseph Kidd), John, Eliza (Mrs. Samuel Stanger), Sarah (Mrs. Charles E. Lodge), Charles, George S., Hugh C., Thompson, Hannah Frances (Mrs. Charles Hendrickson), and Henry. Mr. Sharp during his active lifetime was both a carpenter and a farmer, but, having retired from these avocations, now resides in Bridgeport. His son, George S., was born March 6, 1836, in West Philadelphia, Pa., and when two years of age removed to Logan township, Gloucester Co., where he has since resided. He early engaged in active labor, meanwhile improving such opportunities for education as occurred during the winter months until his majority was attained, when he embarked in the raising of produce on shares, and continued thus employed for seven years. He was in the fall of 1800 married to Miss Beulah L., daughter of Jonathan Bennett and Hannah Lippincott, of Asbury, N. J. Mr. Bennett had been previously married to Miss Mary Davis, and was the parent of fourteen children, three of whom were by the first marriage. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Sharp are Charles Edward, Ellen B. (who has been since her eighteenth year

engaged in teaching), Katie H., Howard R., and one, Franklin B., who died in infancy. During the year 1867, Mr. Sharp purchased his present home in Logan township, and has since been actively interested in the raising of general produce and other farm labor. By discretion and close application to business he has in a comparatively few years acquired a competency, and enjoys a deservedly high reputation as a successful grower of sweet potatoes, which he makes a specialty. The market for his produce is principally found in Philadelphia. In local politics Mr. Sharp has been somewhat active as a Republican, but has invariably refused to accept office. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgeport, as is also Mrs. Sharp.

CHAPTER XLV.

TOWNSHIP OF MANTUA.¹

Geographical and Descriptive.—Mantua was taken from Greenwich and organized into a separate township in 1853, and took its name from the creek which forms its northeastern boundary. It contains an area of ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven acres, among which is some of the best land in the county. It is very productive in market garden-truck, and being centrally located on the West Jersey Railroad, enjoys good facilities for shipping vegetables and small fruits.

The township is bounded on the northeast by West Deptford, Deptford, and Washington townships, on the southeast by Clayton township, on the south and southeast by Harrison township, and on the northwest by East Greenwich township.

Mantua is watered by the numerous branches and small lakes of the head-waters of Mantua Creek. The West Jersey Railroad crosses the east part of the township, running near Barnsboro and near the grounds of the "Pitman Grove Camp-Meeting Association."

Pioneer Settlers.—Just who was the pioneer settler of what is now Mantua township is not definitely known. However, the territory embraced quite a number of settlers previous to the middle of the last century, among whom was John Driver, who took up what was for a long time known as the "Driver tract," and which is still spoken of as such.

This tract was taken up in 1740, and lies on the northeast side of the village of Barnsboro. After Driver's death the plantation was sold to Samuel P. Tice. Tice sold a portion of the plantation to West Jessup, reserving the Driver homestead for himself. At the death of Tice his property was left to his widow, his son, and John T. Ogden, an adopted son.

¹ By W. H. Shaw.



George S Sharp

the latter of whom now owns the old Samuel P. Tice homestead, and is one of Mantua's honored citizens.

Josiah Heritage was another of the pioneers of this township. In the early part of the last century he located a tract of several hundred acres along Mantua Creek, east of what is now Barnsboro village.

Timothy Young was a part owner with Heritage, and in time became possessed of most of the tract. Sharp's daughter married William Sharp, who in turn became the owner of what was for many years known as the Young tract.

The Young tract lay along the road from what is now Barnsboro to the railroad station, and it is owned by West Jessup.

The Israel Heritage tract lay a little northwest from Barnsboro, and was subsequently sold to William Early, who sold to Allen Moore, and it is now owned by Samuel Pierson.

Elisha Chew was one of the pioneers of Mantua, and owned a large tract, extending along the road from Mantua to Bee's Corners. The Chews, like the Heritages, were as numerous in pioneer days as at the present day, and probably more so, according to the population of the two periods.

David Eldridge was the owner of a large plantation, which was subsequently owned by Nathaniel Chew. This included that valuable piece of land known as the Marl Hole property.

The John Conley tract lay between the old Chew tract and what is now Pitman Grove, and included that property, or a portion of it. It was afterwards owned by James Matlack, who, by the way, became a large land-holder in this township. A portion of this large tract is now owned by — Kerns, Dr. Clark, of Woodbury, and George C. Allen.

Adjoining the Matlack, McElwaine, and Skinner tract was the tract of Presmul Dilks' property, now owned by John Lamb.

Adjoining the above is the Skinner tract, surrounded by the McElwaine, Matlack or Conley, Carpenter, Skinner, and Becket farms, and now owned by Ferry Wood and Thomas Lavin.

The old home-tract, or first portion of the old Conley tract, is now owned by Nathaniel Chew Turner.

The old John Jessup tract was subsequently divided into several farms, and bounded on the south by the Jefferson road, then by Gooding Somers' farm, the lands of John Gaunt, John Sharp, Josiah Allen, Benjamin H. Lodge, Aaron Paul, Henry C. Bender, Joseph Sweeten, Isaac F. Dilks, and Pancoast Roberts. It is now owned by West Jessup. He also owns a tract of land running from Barnsboro to Brady's mill-pond, along the Mullica Hill turnpike.

The William Skinner tract joins Samuel Lodge, David Eldridge, Thomas Bee, John Driver, and others, and is now owned by Aaron Paul, son-in-law of John Crane.

The old William Stewart tract joins the property of Aaron Paul, Thomas Bee, W. Jessup, and property of

the Dilks heirs, and it is now owned by Henry C. Bender.

The old Dilks tract joins the lands of H. C. Bender, Tomas Bee, and the Joseph Hannold tract.

The Joseph Hannold tract lay on the northeast side of what is now the Mantua and Barnsboro turnpike, and joined the Dilks, Job K. Chew, and Driver tracts.

In the west part of what is now Mantua township was Amos Eastlack, one of the pioneers. His plantation lay along the northwest side of the Mullica Hill turnpike, from the Mantua Creek southwest for half a mile.

Thomas Carpenter was another pioneer of this locality. His tract lay on the south side of the village of Mantua, on the east side of the turnpike.

Archibald Moffett located about six hundred acres of land on the east side of Mantua village as early as 1750, and built the stone house now standing on northeast side of the Barnsboro turnpike.

Joshua Cozzens' tract, adjoining Amos Eastlack tract, and farther down the Mantua Creek, is now owned by James Gardner.

The James Jessup tract, southwest of Mantua village, containing two hundred acres, is now owned by Joseph Jessup. On this tract is the Jessup grist-mill, built in 1818 by James Jessup, and owned by his son Joseph, who is now eighty-one years of age.

The John C. Eastlack farm comes next, and contains ninety-five acres. This joins the Amos Eastlack and Joseph Jessup tracts, southwest from the village of Mantua.

The next two farms are those of Girard Wood, one hundred and thirty-five acres, and Josiah C. Allen, one hundred and fifty acres.

West Jessup is the largest land-owner in this township. Besides those already named are the following: The old Moffett plantation, the John W. Jessup, Cooper Jessup, Lewis Jessup, and several others, each containing from forty to two hundred acres.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

First Town-Meeting.—Minutes and proceedings of the first annual town-meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Mantua, in the county of Gloucester, held at the Union school-house, Carpenter's Landing, March 9, 1853. Dr. John M. Sickler was chosen moderator, and Hugh A. Long, clerk for the day. The following is a list of the names of persons elected to office for the ensuing year:

Town Clerk, Hugh A. Long; Assessor, James B. Albertson; Collector, William Beckett; Commissioner of Appeal, Andrew S. Chew, Alexander R. Long, Lewis V. Atkinson; Overseer of Poor, John Daniels, John Daniels, John Gaunt; Surveyors of Highways, Alexander R. Long, Isaac C. Dilks; Overseer of Poor and Constable, Joseph R. Norris; Township Committee, John Haines, Elijah Chew, Allen Moore, Isaac C. Dilks, John Crane; Judges of Election, Charles Ballinger; School Superintendent, John Daniels; Overseers of Highways, Astor Turner, Jacob Battison; Pound-keepers, John Y. Madira, Paton L. Chew; Pound-keeper for the Village, Franklin Dern.

Resolved, That the township of Mantua raise One Hundred dollars for Schooling purposes, and the system of maintaining our roads to be

HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

done by labour. The Committee are authorized to borrow any sum of money not exceeding One hundred and fifty dollars for immediate township purposes. The Committee are also authorized to appraise the Assessor how much tax are to be raised for township purposes, and he to raise it by assessment. The next general election will be held at the Union School-house, at Carpenter's Landing, and the next annual town-meeting will be held at the school-House in Barnsdale.

"A true Copy.

HUGH A. LONG, Clerk."

The following is a complete list of township clerks, assessors, collectors, chosen freeholders, and township committee men from 1854 to 1883, inclusive:

TOWN CLERKS.

1854	Hugh A. Long.	1871	Joseph A. Daniels.
1855-57	Samuel D. Lodge.	1872-74	William A. Morgan.
1858-59	William S. Danford.	1875-77	Benjamin A. Carson.
1860-62	William C. Long.	1878-82	Thomas C. Dilks, Jr.
1863-65	Benjamin F. Sweeten.	1883	Charles H. Ferris.
1866-70	Benjamin H. Lodge.		

ASSESSORS.

1854-56	John Haines.	1872-74	Hugh A. Long.
1857-59	Jesse C. Chew.	1875-79	John Daniels.
1860-62	Charles Ballinger.	1880-82	Benjamin A. Carson.
1863-65	William C. Long.	1883	John Daniels.
1869-71	Jacob S. Bender.		

COLLECTORS.

1854	William Beckett.	1865	Amos Gaunt.
1855	George C. Clark.	1867-69	F. Smith Parker.
1856-58	1863-64, 1866	1870-72	Lewis V. Atkinson.
	coast.	1873	Samuel T. Sooy.
1859-61	Allen S. Morgan.	1874-78	George C. Dilks.
1862	John S. Somers.	1879-83	Samuel D. Lodge.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1854	John Daniels.	1870	Amos Gaunt.
	John Gaunt.	1871	John R. Sickler.
1855-56	John Gaunt.	1872-73	I. C. Dilks.
	Allen Moore.	1874	Oliver C. Boddy.
1857	Jeppha Abbott.	1875	O. C. Boddy.
	Allen Moore.	1876	O. C. Boddy.
1858	Samuel P. Tice.	1877	K. J. Hurff.
	John Haines.	1878	Franklin Dunn.
1859-60	John Haines.	1879	Isaac Newton.
	John R. Sickler.	1880	Jacob Ballinger.
1861-62	John R. Sickler.	1881-82	G. W. Grier.
	John T. Madara.		I. Cooper Dilks.
1863	John T. Madara.		Paschal M. Hewlings.
1864-65	Thomas Reeve.		
	I. C. Dilks.		
1866	I. C. Dilks.		
	William C. Long.		
1867-68	W. C. Long.		
	Lewis V. Atkinson.		
1869	L. V. Atkinson.		
	John R. Sickler.		
1870	John R. Sickler.		

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1854	-William Haines, Isaac C. Dilks, John Moore, John Crane, Isaac J. Newkirk.	1855	-John Gaunt, Joseph Sweeten, Daniel R. Ackley, John T. Bower, Allen S. Morgan.
		1856-57	-William D. Richards, Joseph Sweeten, Daniel R. Ackley, Allen S. Morgan, J. T. Bower.
		1858-59	-Mark Heritage, A. S. Morgan, Samuel D. Lodge, W. D. Richards, John S. Somers.
		1860-61	-Lijah Chew, William Haines, Aaron M. Wilkins, John S. Somers, Mark Heritage.
		1862	-A. M. Wilkins, Franklin Deno, Thomas Reeve, Josiah C. Allen, Elijah Chew.
		1863-64	-Elijah Chew, John Crane, John Haines, Samuel F. Medara, Franklin Deno.

1865—John Haines, Allen Moore, A. S. Morgan, Lewis V. Atkinson, Samuel D. Lodge.

1866—John Haines, Nathaniel W. Chew, L. V. Atkinson, S. D. Lodge, Allen Moore.

1867-68—S. D. Lodge, N. W. Chew, E. C. Pancoast, Andrew P. Glandon, Benjamin Vanderslice.

1869—W. C. Long, S. D. Lodge, N. W. Chew, E. C. Pancoast, B. Vanderslice.

1870—W. C. Long, B. Vanderslice, F. Smith Parker, John D. Shute, John D. Turner.

1871—John Haines, F. S. Parker, W. C. Long, J. D. Turner, J. D. Shute.

1873-74—George W. Grier, Benjamin H. Lodge, L. V. Atkinson, Eustice Eggle, Leonard Chew.

1875—L. V. Atkinson, L. Chew, Samuel D. Lodge, Jesse L. Eldridge, George C. Dilks.

1876—J. L. Eldridge, Samuel D. Lodge, William C. Long, John D. Price, Randall J. Hurff.

1877—F. S. Parker, S. D. Lodge, W. C. Long, J. D. Price, Henry C. Bender.

1878—F. S. Parker, J. Leo Eldridge, J. D. Price, H. C. Bender, Jacob Ballinger.

1879—F. S. Parker, H. C. Bender, William A. Allen.

1880—W. A. Allen, John Colbert, William Middleton.

1881-82—W. Middleton, Samuel T. Sooy, Daniel C. Chew.

1883—S. T. Sooy, B. H. Lodge, John H. Sharp.

Settlement of Township Accounts.—In February, 1881, a portion of the west end of the township was detached for the purpose of forming the township of East Greenwich, which necessitated a settlement of accounts between this and the new township. The township committees of the two townships, Mantua and East Greenwich, met April 11, 1881, at the hotel of Isaac Newton, in the village of Mantua, for settlement.—S. T. Sooy, William Middleton, and Daniel C. Chew for Mantua, and David B. Gill, John A. Loudenslager, and Job S. Haines for East Greenwich. The meeting was organized by electing William Middleton as chairman of the joint committee, and the appointment of T. C. Dilks and W. H. Brown, clerks of their respective townships, secretaries of the meeting. The act of division of the township and organization of East Greenwich was read.

"On motion of David B. Gill, the figures \$838,415, for Mantua, and \$130,416, for East Greenwich, for our basis of settlement, making a total of \$968,841.

"On motion of S. T. Sooy, that Mantua township's percentage be eighty-six and one-half per cent., and the percentage of East Greenwich be thirteen and one-half per cent.

"On motion of S. T. Sooy, that we take town-meeting as our time of division (being the 8th day of March, A.D. 1881) of all liabilities and resources.

"On motion of Job S. Haines, that Mantua township shall have \$104,122 as their portion of tax warrant, and East Greenwich shall have \$162,50.

"On motion of D. B. Gill, that \$511,50, the cash in hand, shall remain in Mantua township, and \$93,45 shall be paid to treasurer of East Greenwich.

"On motion of D. B. Gill, that the report be signed and filed by the clerks of each township.

"On motion of D. B. Gill, we adjourn.

THOMAS C. DILKS,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
"Secretary."

VILLAGES.

Mantua.—This thriving little town is situated on the northeast border of the township, on an elevated bluff overlooking the Mantua Creek, from which the

town derives its name, and is also at the head of navigation on the Mantua Creek. The town is also on the line of Woodbury and Mullica Hill turnpike, and is also the northwestern terminus of the Mantua and Glassboro turnpike.

The town stands upon the Thomas Campbell, Benjamin Allen, Martin Turner, Amos Eastlack, and Archibald Moffett tracts. Morgan's carriage manufactory is on the northwest side of the Moffett tract, and the Methodist Episcopal Church and district school-house stand on what was the Martin Turner tract, while the balance of the village is on the other tracts named.

As late as 1812 there were but sixteen dwellings in what is now Mantua village, owned by the following-named persons: John Heritage, Samuel Barber, George Cozzens, Samuel Van Leer, Robert Wallace, Gilbert Ashcroft, Andrew Winsey, Isaac Collins, Rev. Moses Crane, Abram Park, John Ashcroft, Amos Eastlack, John Tonkin, William C. Tonkin.

In 1812 the Tonkin brothers, John and William, owned the large frame house now standing in the forks of the turnpikes, fronting the toll-house. It was then kept as a tavern by Mrs. Taylor, a widow woman and housekeeper for the Tonkin brothers. Although she was their housekeeper, she was also the landlady, as the house was kept in her name for several years. William C. Tonkin married the daughter of Mrs. Taylor, and after Mrs. Taylor's death William kept the tavern for many years. He was also the pioneer postmaster at Mantua. As was the custom in pioneer days, the post-office was kept in the old tavern. It was no doubt quite a convenience for those in the habit of taking their "grog," as spirituous liquors were then called, as they could obtain both mail matter and grog at the same time. After the Tonkin brothers, a Mr. Allen kept the old tavern for a few years, when the building was converted into a private dwelling.

The Tonkin brothers were also among the early merchants of Mantua. The old frame store-house stood in front of the tavern, down nearer the forks of the turnpike. The old building was subsequently moved across the Mullica Hill road and converted into a dwelling.

Previous to the opening of a store by the Tonkin brothers, there was a store kept by Richard Clark as early as 1825, on the site now occupied by the store of Harry Bradshaw. Joseph C. Gill and a Mr. Lodge had a store in 1830 where now stands the store of John Trunear.

The pioneer blacksmith of Mantua was Samuel Archer, who located here in 1815. His shop stood between what is now corner of Main and Union Streets and the Tonkin tavern. John Curry and Edward Pancoast were successors of Archer and of each other in the blacksmith business.

Robert Wallace was the pioneer wheelwright. His shop was near Archer's blacksmith-shop. Others in

the same line, but later in years, were Benjamin Wood and Casamajor Pancoast.

John Ashcroft was the village shoemaker in 1820, and Thomas West was the knight of the "goose and shears." James S. Porch also made "fits" for the outer man in later years.

The pioneer carriage-maker at this place was J. C. Sparks, whose shop stood on the site now occupied by the residence of James Gardner. He subsequently built the shop now occupied by John Pinskey.

After the death of Mr. Sparks his son, Thomas T. Sparks, carried on the carriage-making business for a few years, when he sold out to Pinskey.

Allen S. Morgan commenced a general blacksmith and wheelwright business in 1848, in the shop now occupied by Franklin Denn, corner of Glassboro pike and Morgan Avenue. He carried on the business there till 1877, when he built his present carriage manufactory, corner of Morgan Avenue, Union Street, and Mantua Avenue, where he manufactures all kinds of light carriages and sleighs, employing ten men. His shop is the largest building in Mantua, and is one of the most thoroughly equipped for the business of any in the county. It is in size thirty-six by eighty feet, three stories high, with basement thirty-six by eighty feet. When he removed to his new place of business, in 1877, he sold his old shop to Franklin Denn, who still carries on general blacksmithing at that place.

Mr. Morgan was born in Barnsboro, N. J., Feb. 14, 1824, and at seventeen years of age was bound to the service of Josiah C. Sparks, of whom he learned the trade of carriage-making. After serving his time as an apprentice, he worked two years as a journeyman, and then commenced business for himself, and now enjoys a State reputation as a first-class carriage-maker.

The steam planing-mill near the creek was built by Samuel T. Sooy, and it is now owned by George Dickinson.

Jacob L. Stratton established the foundry business at Mantua in 1860, when he built the blacksmith-shop now occupied by Charles H. Ferris, where he remained until May, 1881, when he removed to his present place of business, corner of Broadway and Union Street, where he makes all kinds of small castings. In connection with the foundry is a small machine-shop, in which all kinds of farm machinery are repaired. The firm-name of the concern is Jacob L. Stratton & Son, who make a specialty in the manufacture of the celebrated "Cast-Iron Diamond Steel-Pointed Mill-Picks."

The Mantua cannery establishment was built in 1880, by John Colbert, on Centre Street, where he is packing hundreds of thousands of cans of fruit each season.

The Mantua Steam Grist-Mill, located on Broadway, was built in 1881, by Henry Lippee, the present proprietor. The extensive coal- and lumber-yards at Mantua are owned and conducted by Job Scott.

There is probably a greater number of sexagenarians in Mantua village than in any other town of the same population in Gloucester County. Of such we give the names of a few, as follows: Ann Hendrickson, aged 88; Dr. John R. Sickler, 83; Mary Dilks, 79; Amanda Lodge, 78; John C. Eastlack, 75; Thomas C. Dilks, 64; Sarah Long, 60; Rebecca Bradshaw, 73; Keziah Turner, 74; Mrs. Lydia Bower, 76; Mrs. John C. Eastlack, 72; George Kugler, 65; Mrs. George Kugler, 65; Joseph Cooper, 73; Mr. Carry, 70; Mrs. Carry, 65; George W. Brown, 63; Mrs. G. W. Brown, 63; Andrew Sweeten, 63; Elizabeth Barnard, 75; Mr. A. Dilks, 60 years.

In 1833 there were in the village four general stores, one hotel, one canning-factory, one harness-shop, one light-carriage factory, one wheelwright-shop, four general blacksmith-shops, foundry and machine-shop, planing-mill, coal- and lumber-yard, and the usual number of small shops in a town of this size. There is also one Methodist Episcopal Church and one school-house.

SOCIETIES.

Concordia Lodge, No. 39, K. of P.,¹ was instituted Feb. 1, 1870, in the Masonic Hall at Mantua, N. J., by Grand Chancellor James H. Pierson, assisted by members of Mariola Lodge, No. 9, of Woodbury. The charter members were J. Cooper Dilks, Merriel T. Park, Samuel P. Ferris, Charles Keen, John R. Sickler, Thomas J. Heritage, William C. Long, Asher Turner, Allen S. Morgan, and Eustace Eggie. The first officers of the lodge were: V. P., John R. Sickler; W. C., Thomas J. Heritage; V. C., Merril T. Parks; R. S., William C. Long; F. S., Asher Turner; W. B., Allen S. Morgan; W. G., J. Cooper Dilks; I. S., Samuel P. Ferris; O. S., Eustace Eggie.

Since the organization of the lodge the title name of the officers has been changed, as will appear in the following list of officers for September, 1883: P. C., Paul S. Heritage; C. C., J. Cooper Dilks; V. C., J. Leo Eldridge; P., Joseph T. Sickler; M. of E., Eustace Eggie; M. of F., Merrill T. Parks; K. of R. and S., William C. Long; M. at A., John Matson; I. G., Louis Boettcher; O. G., Jacob F. Beckett.

Barnsboro is a small village, located near the centre of the township, on a gravelly ridge of land sufficiently elevated to give one an extended view in almost every direction. It is also on the line of the Mantua and Glassboro turnpike, and at the intersection of four other roads. It is one mile distant from Barnsboro Station, on the West Jersey Railroad, and is surrounded by a productive agricultural district.

The town derived its name from John Barnes, who built the middle or original part of the present tavern, and probably one of the additions, as early as 1767.

This quaint old tavern has been occupied as a place of entertainment for at least one hundred and sixteen years continuously. The original or middle part was built of cedar logs, about twelve by sixteen inches square, and they are in as good a state of preservation as when first laid up. The original old fireplace and jambs are intact, and as ready to receive eight-feet wood as when first built. Which of the additions was built first no one now living can tell, as either antedates the birth of the oldest inhabitant of Barnsboro. The present proprietor and genial landlord is J. F. Talman.

The pioneer store-keeper in Barnsboro was Swayne Blundridge. The store building stood on the site now occupied by Kirkbride's store, and the present store building stood in rear of it, and was for many years occupied as a place for storing heavy groceries. The old store building was subsequently removed, and it is now occupied as a wheelwright-shop.

The pioneer blacksmith at this place was Allen Sharp. His shop stood on the site of the present residence of Mary Ann Chew, on the corner opposite the hotel.

The pioneer postmaster at this place was Charles Ballinger, who was appointed in 1852. He was succeeded in 1860 by John Crane, who was succeeded in 1866 by Charles F. Moffett, and in 1870 the present postmaster, David Kirkbride, was appointed. He is also one of the village merchants.

The store now occupied by Clement A. Ware was built in 1839 by James Jessup for Andrew Weatherbee.

The pioneer shoemaker was Mark Murphy, who located here in 1843, in a large house below the Methodist Episcopal Church. The present shoemaker is John Crane, whose shop is on the Elmer road. Mr. Crane was born in this township May 19, 1819, and when seventeen years of age went to learn the trade of a shoemaker with Samuel Lock, of Mantua village, and graduated in 1840. He then worked at his trade in Mantua for nine years, when he moved to Creesville, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for four years, and in 1853 moved to Barnsboro, where he has since resided. His first five years at this place were occupied in merchandising, when he sold his store property and engaged again in the manufacture of boots and shoes, in which business he still continues. He was married, March 25, 1841, to Elizabeth A. T. Allen, of Mantua, who has borne him nine children, six of whom are living. He has been honored many times by his townsmen, as can be seen by reference to the civil list.

There is at present in the village one church, one school-house, two stores, one hotel, one blacksmith (Clement Tomlin), one wheelwright (Isaac Bowen), one shoe-shop (John Crane).

The town of Barnsboro is surrounded by the farms of Joseph Hannold, Henry C. Betaler, West Jessup, Pancoast Roberts, and James A. Clark.

¹ By William C. Long.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal, of Mantua Village.—Religious services were at what is now Mantua village as early as 1800, and the first class was formed in 1805. Just who the leader or leaders were at that time is not positively known, but probably Abram Park and Nathan Chew, as these two veterans of Methodism were the class-leaders in 1815. Among the pioneer members of the class are found the names of Nathaniel Chew, Sarah Chew, Nathaniel Chew, Jr., Andrew S. Chew and wife, Elijah Chew, Elisha Chew, Nathan Chew, Abram Park, John Heritage, Amos Eastlack, Rachel Eastlack, Keziah Ashcroft, Richard Richards, Mary Richards, Cyrus Richards, Anna Richards, James Dilks, Martha Dilks, William C. Dilks, and wife, and since 1828, John C. Eastlack, Thomas Davidson and wife, and David Chew. The Chews were quite an extensive family, living and owning lands for miles along the banks of Mantua Creek. David Chew, above named, was one of those good Christian pioneers who became widely known for his eccentricities, and of whom many laughable anecdotes might be told did time and space permit.

The pioneer meetings were held first in private houses, barns, and groves. Amos Eastlack's house was the "Methodist tavern," as it was sometimes called on account of his house being headquarters for Methodist preachers and laymen. In 1804 the old school-house at Mantua was built, when that became the preaching-place. William C. Dilks was the local preacher, and well did he fill the office assigned him, ever alert, watching opportunities where he might sow the good seed, and filling the gaps between circuit preachers.

Meetings were continued in the school-house until the building of the first church edifice at Mantua, in 1815 or 1816, when the following-named persons were elected trustees: Amos Eastlack, John Heritage, James Dilks, Abram Park, William Tatum, Thomas Carpenter. What is now Mantua was at that time, and for many years prior and subsequent, known as Carpenter's Landing, named in honor of Mr. Carpenter, who owned the dock at that place. The first three named were the pioneer stewards of the Mantua Church.

The present church was built in 1839 or 1840, and cost three thousand dollars. The lot was purchased from — Tonkin and John Room. The old house that stood on the church lot was moved across the road and occupied for several years by Rev. Moses Crane, a local preacher, who for many years did efficient service for his Master, and finally received the reward of the faithful.

Among the preachers who have served these people the following are remembered by John C. Eastlack, of Mantua, from whom we obtained the notes for this brief sketch, he having been connected with this society for over sixty years, and one of the official board for three-quarters of that time:

Revs. John Walker, Thomas Fidler, Peter Van Nest, David Bartine, Sr., William Loomis, and, in 1829, Jacob Gruber, and Joseph Hill, Thomas G. Steward, William Williams, Richard Petherbridge, George F. Brown, Edward Stout, Benjamin Reed, George Jennings, John Fort, Walter Burroughs, James Long (two terms), James Tucker, Daniel Adams, Hamilton Norris, — Herr, Dickinson Moore, William W. Christine, and Lewis M. Atkinson, the present pastor.

The present membership is one hundred and seventy, and value of church property, four thousand dollars. The trustees for 1883 were Eustice Eggie, A. G. Holdcraft, Thomas C. Dilks, Jr., D. Cooper Cattell, Charles Ferris, — Pigeon, and William C. Long; Stewards, D. C. Cattell, T. C. Dilks, Jr., John Shute, A. G. Holdcraft, Henry Leppee, Charles Moffitt, and Pancoast Roberts. Barnsboro is connected with the Mantua charge.

The present Sunday-school superintendent is T. C. Dilks, Jr., with eighty-five pupils.

Barnsboro Methodist Episcopal Church.—Barnsboro was one of the appointments of the pioneer itinerants. They held their meetings in the school-house on the Elaer road, and from there transferred their appointment to the school-house in the village, when that institution was erected. The pioneer class-leader at this place was Samuel P. Tice, who was appointed in 1851. Among the members at that time are remembered by John Crane, from whom data for this sketch was obtained: Isaac Moffit, Mary A. Moffit, Matilda Forcer, William Moffit, Nathan W. Chew, Louisa Moffitt, Lizzie Moffitt, John D. Price, George C. Clark, Hope Price, Elijah Chew and wife, Charles Shreve, Sarah Ann Shreve, Isaac Bowers and wife, Henry Savage and wife, John Crane, and Elizabeth A. T. Crane. The preacher at that time was Rev. John Loudenslager.

The present church edifice was built in 1869, and dedicated September 6th of that year by Rev. Charles Whitecar, and cost two thousand five hundred dollars.

Among the preachers who have served this society since the building of the church, the following are remembered: Revs. Durell, Hitchins, Tucker, Williams, Adams, Snyder, Durell, Herr, Norris, Hudson, Christian, Moore, and L. M. Atkinson, the present pastor.

The present membership is forty-five. Value of church property, two thousand five hundred dollars.

The trustees in 1883 were John Crane, George K. Chew, P. Roberts, Benjamin Allen, and Paschal M. Hewlings; Stewards, Charles F. Moffitt and P. M. Hewlings; Local Preachers, Arthur Downer and John Hand.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized in 1851, with John Crane as superintendent. The present superintendent is William C. Stewart, with sixty pupils.

In the Driver burying-ground, near the village of

Barnsboro, may be found the following inscriptions:

John Driver, died May 28, 1851, aged 73 years.
 Sarah Driver, died Sept. 3, 1851, aged 47 years.
 Samuel Driver, died Mar. 17, 1850, aged 44 years.
 Keziah Driver, died Jan. 11, 1825, aged 75 years.
 Thomas English, died Jan. 18, 1850, aged 58 years.
 John Driver, died March 14, 1798, aged 75 years.
 Moses Wells, died June 16, 1849, aged 97 years.

Methodist Protestant Church at Barnsboro.—The Methodist Protestant society at Barnsboro and vicinity was organized in 1829, with the following-named members: Rebecca Danford, David B. Schoch, Ann Schoch, Hannah Ackley, Rachel Hutchinson-on, James H. Hutchinson, Sr., Samuel F. Madara, Abigail Chew, Rachel Kates, Mary Brown, Sarah Schoch, Thomas D. Clark, Harriet Shreve, Elias Brown, Ellen Brown, Jesse S. Chew, William S. Danford, Sarah J. Sharp, Elisha Panceast, Mary Hurff, Daniel Ackley, and Patience Madara.

From 1829 to 1852 meetings were held in private houses, school-houses, and barns. In the latter year the society built a house of worship on the Elmer road, nearly half a mile south from the village of Barnsboro, and in 1877 the church was rebuilt. In 1863, Westville, in the northwest corner of Deptford township, where a small frame church had been built by the Presbyterians, and subsequently purchased by Mr. Thackara for the Methodist Protestant society, was added to the Barnsboro charge. The Methodist Protestant society also own a parsonage on the lot west of and adjoining the toll-house at Barnsboro. The whole property, two churches and parsonage, is valued at four thousand dollars. The present membership (September, 1883) is seventy.

The Sunday-school connected with this society is under the supervision of George W. Morey, and has enrolled sixty-five pupils.

The preachers who have served this society are Revs. — Stevens, James Connelly, James Brindel, McDonald F. Peirson, T. Cheasman, H. R. Harrold, — Higgins, W. Wallace, H. Bruce, A. McCall, Ed. Schoch, J. Timberman, J. A. Nichols, N. Stokely, T. T. Heiss (three terms), S. Budd, J. J. Gray, T. H. Colhouer, John Clark, J. R. Beck, William Sharp, E. D. Stultz, William Van Lear, John M. Watson, J. Shepherd, George S. Robinson, and R. M. Waples, the present pastor.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL T. SOOY.

The Sooy family trace their descent from English ancestry, though the traditions of the family have not been preserved. John, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Tuckerton, Burlington Co., N. J., where during his early life he resided. He

then removed to Pedricktown, Salem Co., N. J., where he was a sailor and, at a later period, a farmer. He married Miss Ann Tomlin, of Harrison township, Gloucester Co., to whom were born children, James and Samuel T., the first having died in infancy. Samuel T. was born Dec. 11, 1819, in Pedricktown, Upper Penn's Neck township, Salem Co., where the years of his childhood were passed. At the age of ten years he removed to Harrison township, and became a member of the family of his maternal grandfather. The labors of the farm engaged his early attention, and later his trade of carpenter and builder was followed both at Mullica Hill and at Mantua. He married in 1870, Miss Harriet Hall, of Mantua, who is the mother of two children, Hattie (deceased) and Florence P. Mr. Sooy has retired from the active pursuit of his trade, and now resides at Mantua. He adheres in politics to the principles of the Democracy, and has filled the offices of collector and township committeeman in his township. He is in religion a supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mantua.

WILLIAM SHUTE.

The grandfather of Mr. Shute was Henry Shute, who lived in Gloucester County, where he was an industrious and successful farmer. The land he cultivated has been owned for successive generations, and is still in the family. Among his children were sons, Isaac, Samuel, Henry, Nathan, and also daughters. His son Isaac was born July 23, 1773, and resided below Mullica Hill. He was married to Miss Rhamael Atkinson, whose birth occurred Nov. 6, 1778, and had children,—Henry, born in 1799; James, in 1801; Isaac, in 1803; William; David B., in 1808; Clarison, in 1810; Atlee, in 1812; Joseph A., in 1815; and Samuel C., in 1823. Their son William was born Oct. 11, 1805, upon the homestead, and enjoyed in youth such advantages of education as the neighboring schools afforded, after which the labors of the farm interested him until his thirty-first year, when he sought and purchased a tract of land, and continued farming employments. He later became owner of two farms, of which he made his sons owners. Mr. Shute was married, Feb. 11, 1835, to Sibillah, daughter of John and Grace Daniels, born Nov. 23, 1805. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Shute were,—Hiram, born 1837; John D., in 1839; Mary Ann (Mrs. John Shoemaker), in 1840; and William Cooper, in 1844. The death of Mrs. Shute occurred in September, 1881, in her seventy-sixth year. Mr. Shute, having led a life of activity and hard labor, retired some years since to Mantua, and there enjoys the rest and quiet which are the grateful reward of an industrious and useful career. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but entered the Republican party on its formation, and still subscribes to the articles



Sam & Sooz



William Shute



John C. Easttack



Samuel A Eastlack

of its platform. He cares little for office, but has filled minor positions in the township. Mr. Shute is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mantua, as was also his wife.

JOHN C. EASTLACK.

The family of Eastlack are probably of English descent. The grandfather of John C., Samuel by name, was a resident of Mantua, formerly Greenwich township, of Gloucester County, and cultivated a farm within its limits. He married a Miss Turner, and had children,—Amos, Samuel, Martha, Mary, and Elizabeth. Amos was born Sept. 1, 1768, and died Dec. 23, 1833, in his sixty-fifth year, having been during his whole lifetime a successful farmer in Mantua township. He was united in marriage to Sarah Scott, to whom were born children,—James, Samuel, Amos, George, Rebecca (Mrs. Joseph Paul), and Maria (Mrs. Thomas West). Mrs. Eastlack having died, he married again Rachel Cawman, whose children were John C., Richard W., William P., and Andrew W. John C. was born Aug. 5, 1808, at the paternal home in Mantua township, where his youth was spent. At the age of twenty-one years, after acquiring a thorough knowledge of the farm, and also enjoying such advantages as the district school offered, he made an engagement of two years with a ship carpenter. For twenty years after he constructed vessels by contract, and, finding a still wider field in the manufacture of pumps, became one of the most popular pump makers in the State, and conducted a large and lucrative business. He has now retired from active labor, and in his comfortable home in Mantua enjoys the results of his years of application to business. He married, Jan. 1, 1829, Miss Sarah D., daughter of Nathaniel and Keziah Chew, whose children are Nathaniel, born in 1829; Calvin, in 1830; Amos, in 1832; and John, in 1834. Mrs. Eastlack having died in May, 1834, he married again, July 23, 1835, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Hannah Fletcher, of Woodbury. Their children are Sarah Elizabeth, born in 1836; Hannah Rebecca, in 1838; Rachel Ann, in 1840; John F., in 1842; Mary Emma, in 1844; Charles F., in 1846; Francis A., in 1849; Robert Emery, in 1851; William Ashbrook, in 1853; and James R., in 1855. Calvin C. was a useful minister of the New Jersey Conference; John F., Charles F., and James R. are grocers in Camden, and Amos is a wheelwright and pump-manufacturer in Gloucester County.

Mr. Eastlack's politics are Republican. Though for seven years justice of the peace, he does not seek office, and values but little distinctions of this character. He has been for more than half a century a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mantua, and at various times one of its officers. His wife is also a member of the same church.

SAMUEL A. EASTLACK.

Mr. Eastlack is the great-grandson of Samuel Eastlack, of Mantua township, and a grandson of Amos Eastlack, who had children ten in number, among whom was James S., born Dec. 21, 1794, in Mantua township. He devoted his early years to the transportation of wood and lumber to Philadelphia, but, becoming weary of this business, he retired to a farm, which was subsequently purchased and is now the property of his son, the subject of this sketch. He married Sarah Ashcraft, daughter of Samuel and Keziah Ashcraft. Their children are Keziah (Mrs. Asa Gardner), Mary R. (Mrs. Jacob G. Tomblin), Elijah S., and Samuel A. The death of Mr. Eastlack occurred June 24, 1873, in his seventy-ninth year. His son, Samuel A., was born Feb. 21, 1833, in Mantua township, and removed when ten years of age to the farm now owned by him. Such advantages as the district school offered were enjoyed, after which he rendered his father valuable assistance in the cultivation of the farm. This was continued during the lifetime of the latter, after which Samuel A. became owner of the property, the share he inherited having been supplemented by subsequent purchase of the remainder. He married, Dec. 9, 1861, Miss Hannah R., daughter of Francis A. Campbell, of Harrison township, whose children were Viola A., Abigail R., and four who died in infancy. Mrs. Eastlack having died, he was married again to Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of John D. and Keziah Turner, of Mantua. Mr. Eastlack's daily duties have left no leisure for participation in the excitements attending political life, though a Republican in his political creed, and interested in the success of his party. He is a contributor to the support of the Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church, where the family worship.

JOHN D. TURNER.

John Turner, the grandfather of John D., resided near Bethel, in Gloucester County, where he engaged both in farming and lumbering. He was united in marriage to a Miss Leonard, and had children,—Jane, Abby, Mary, John, and Edward. The last named married Sarah Daniels, and had children,—John, Edward, Harvey, Jane, Mary, Rebecca (Mrs. Dilks), Sarah (Mrs. Pierce), and three who died in childhood. Mr. Turner was actively interested in business as farmer, lumberman, and coal dealer. His son, John D., was born Nov. 29, 1802, near Bethel. The first twenty-six years of his life were spent at home, where the routine of duties incident to a farmer's life engaged his attention, large responsibilities having been incurred by him as a consequence of the early death of his father. He was married Dec. 11, 1828, to Miss Keziah S. Chew, daughter of Jesse and Keziah Chew, of Gloucester County, whose

birth occurred Nov. 22, 1808. Their children are Amanda E., born Oct. 30, 1829 (Mrs. William Becket); Sarah Jane, whose birth occurred April 3, 1832 (Mrs. Samuel Eslick); Elizabeth, born July 24, 1834 (Mrs. Harrison Heritage); Edward Rufus and Albert, deceased. Mr. Turner subsequent to his marriage purchased a farm near Barnsboro, in Gloucester County, where he resided during the remainder of his life and followed successfully the occupation of a farmer. He affiliated at an early day with the Whig party in politics, but later became a Democrat, and held the offices of freeholder and commissioner of appeals. Both he and Mrs. Turner were active members of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Turner was steward. His death occurred July 8, 1877, in his seventy-fifth year. His widow still survives and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Heritage, in Mantua.

CHAPTER XLVI.

TOWNSHIP OF MONROE.¹

Geographical and Descriptive.—This is the northeast corner township of Gloucester County, and was formed in 1859, when it was a part of Camden County, and was annexed to Gloucester County in 1871 with Washington township, which see. This was, and is yet, known as one of the *pine* townships. However, a large share of the pine timber has disappeared, and in its place are the cleared fields of the husbandman, whose thorough cultivation of the light sandy soil brings forth adequate returns for his labor. The township is drained on the east by Great Egg Harbor River and Squankum Branch, south by White Oak Branch, centrally by White Hall and Hospitality Branches, and northward by Scotland Run.

Monroe is bounded northeast and east by Camden County, southeast by Atlantic County, on the southwest by Franklin and Clayton townships, and on the north and northwest by Washington township.

Early Settlers and Pioneer Incidents.—The pioneers of what is now Monroe township settled in and around what is now the village of Williams-town, then known by the name of *Squankum*. Hon. John F. Bodine wrote for and had published in the minutes of the "Surveyors' Association of West Jersey," also in *The Constitution of Woodbury* of July 24, 1878, a full and complete pioneer "History of Squankum," which we are permitted to reproduce in this work, feeling satisfied that no one but Mr. Bodine could do half as well, as he is a practical surveyor, and knows whereof he speaks:

"The first location or survey I find on record that

was made in the vicinity of Williamstown, or, as it was first called, Squankum, is one made by Henry Roe, Oct. 13, 1726, recorded in the surveyor-general's office at Burlington, in Book M, page 76, for 121 acres. This was upon Cedar Swamp, and covered what used to be considered the most valuable to farmers living in the neighborhood of water-courses. I suppose, by information gathered, that this man Roe lived near or at Woodbury.

"The next location was made by Charles Brockden, May 10, 1737, recorded at Burlington, in Book M, Part II., page 207, for 1200 acres. The description of the location thereof will give the residents of Williamstown a name I suppose they are not familiar with. It commences as follows: 'Situate in the county of Gloucester, at a place called "Hospitality Ponds." This tract is the location of what is known as Egypt place, the Levering and Whitehead, Babcock, both the Sykes places, the place that Jacob Ivohoff lives on, and a part of the William Stellman place. I will give more details of this location further on.'

"The next location I find was made by John Alford, May 13, 1737, recorded in Book M, page 339, in surveyor-general's office at Burlington, for 1442 acres, and covered the land of Peter Scott, Graham Hankin, the old Steelman place, Gottlieb Pfeiffer, William B. Ireland, and several other settlements. When John Alford made this location he no doubt lived in Gloucester County, near the river, for I find his father's name connected with lands lying in the river townships; but after locating this tract Alford removed to Boston, and there became a merchant, and there died. I have one of the best-preserved parchment deeds for this land that was made by his heirs to Savil Wilson, a prominent citizen of Deptford township, near Woodbury, dated Aug. 30, 1774, in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign. The deed has the large seal of the province of Massachusetts Bay, and on it the name of Thomas Gage, Governor. The second course of said deed reads as follows: 'Thence north thirty-two degrees, westerly one hundred and sixty-five chains by Squankum settlement.' This is evidence of there being somebody living in this county at that time, which I hope to show by evidence further on."

"The next location I find is one made by John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, June 1 and 2, 1742, recorded in Book A, at Burlington, page 230, for one thousand acres, and took in the head of Squankum Branch, and is popularly known as the Williams survey, because Williams bought it, and sold it out in subdivisions.

"The next location is by the same parties, recorded in the same book, A, page 234, dated April 8, 1743, for eleven hundred and thirty-six acres. Rabb's place, the 'County Timber,' Samuel Eateman's place, R. Miller, and considerable of woodland west of the Tuckahoe road was in this survey.

"The next location I find is one made by Samuel



John D. Tunney

McCollick, March, 1749, recorded in Book E, Burlington, page 221. This survey is known as the Baynes, or Church property.

"The next location, as to date, is the Richard Allen survey, made Nov. 26, 1751, recorded in Book S, No. 6, page 12, at Burlington, for four hundred and twenty-six acres. This survey reads as follows: 'Beginning at a pine standing on the southwest side of White Hall Branch, near the swamp side.' This shows it was the tract White Hall Mill was built on.

"The next location I find near this place, according to date, is one made by Richard Cheesman, Nov. 11, 1758, recorded in Book L, page 59, which commences as follows: 'Beginning at a W. oak marked 4 blazes, also R. C., near the road that leads to White Hall Mill.' This shows that at this early date there was a mill at White Hall. This road runs on the northeast side of the Thomas Crover (formerly Daniel Crover) farm, and thence out somewhere through by where Thomas S. Bateman's farm is, and so on out by what is called the Hoffsey place, or Hospitality Settlement, and so on out to the old Cape road, which was a beaten track from Cape May or the ocean to the Delaware River at Camden and Gloucester.

"The next survey for this neighborhood found upon record at Burlington is one made by Joseph Hollingshead, Feb. 9, 1759, recorded in Book H, page 429. This is only of special use to us in this paper, as we find one hundred acres thereof were sold July 9, 1783, to Thomas Stiles, and this was settled and known as Stiles' field down to Squankum Branch, on the north side thereof, about four miles below this place, in Squankum Neck. There is evidence of the old settlement therupon, as an old road leading thereto. I find several surveys located around about this place, as follows: S. Powell, 1739; Rodman, 1740; John Owen, two surveys, in 1740 to 1742. These four surveys were afterwards resurveyed by Philip Freeze. In 1829 the Penns, in addition to the two foregoing mentioned surveys, located nine hundred and forty, two hundred, nineteen hundred, and one thousand acres respectively, and one to Richard Arrel, 1748, for three hundred and sixty acres; two surveys to Isaac Kay, in 1755, for about three hundred and thirty-three acres.

"I find a survey made by John McCarty, Dec. 8, 1757, for one hundred and ninety acres, and one made to Joseph Harrison, May 6, 1760, called twenty-four acres; these two tracts are what Coles' saw-mill was established upon, but I have not been able to fix the time definitely when Coles' saw-mill was built. I find a survey located by Thomas Coles, March 16, 1787, that adjoins the McCarty tract. I also find that the description locating the beginning corner says, 'Standing twenty-eight links northerly of the road from Canada to Coles' mill.' This would show that there was a mill at this date.

"I find a deed recorded in which reference is made to a survey made to Joseph Harrison on the south

side of Four-Mile Branch; also one made by John Bispham, which I should think was located previous to 1775, although this I cannot say, as they have lately come to my knowledge by searching the deeds-books. I do not find records of any locations from 1775 until the Solomon Haines location, made April 19, 1781, recorded in Book R, page 144, surveyor-general's office, Burlington. This began on the northeast side of Williamstown, and will be referred to hereafter.

"The next is a resurvey, made by Thomas Tabor, May 27, 1782, recorded at Burlington, in Book R, page 225. This was made upon a David Roe survey, because the Roe interferes with Brockden's survey.

"The next survey of importance was one made to Isaac Parker, April 15, 1786, recorded in Book U, page 40, at Burlington, and is at the upper end of Williamstown. I find a survey made to William Smith, March 23, 1787, for one hundred and sixty-seven and one-quarter acres lying near this place; also one made to John Williams, June 2, 1787; one to Daniel Ellis, made July 7, 1792, for nine hundred acres; this survey lies near this place, to the east, and takes in where James Elison and Henry Smith live. There were some smaller surveys made after this date,—one to Jonathan Collins, one to John Tice,—but the last century appears to have closed up the larger surveys about here. It shows that the active times of the Revolution were fully occupied without making surveys of lands, at least in this place."

In, Out, and In Gloucester County.—"When Squankum was first settled it was in Deptford township, and remained so till 1836, when Washington township was formed, and up to the session of the State Legislature of 1844 remained in old Gloucester County. That winter, however, application was made by residents of Camden City to set off Camden, Waterford, Newton, Union, Delaware, and Gloucester townships into a new county to be called Camden. At that time one of the members of the Legislature lived in Williamstown, and strenuously opposed the movement until the bill included Washington township, when his vote was changed and the bill passed. In the struggle which ensued for the location of the court-house and other county buildings Camden was again victorious. While the people of Williamstown and New Brooklyn remained in Washington township, the voters were obliged to go to Cross-Keys to attend elections and town-meetings, and when the voting population had increased to four hundred and fifty it was thought that there were too few offices to be divided among so many voters, so it was decided to divide the township; accordingly application was made to the Legislature in 1859, when the township of Monroe was created, and Williamstown designated as the place for holding elections and town-meetings. Monroe township remained in Camden County till 1871, when it was found that Gloucester County would lose one member of the Legislature, and Hud-

son County gain one. Upon investigating the subject it was found that to take the two townships of Washington and Monroe from Camden and annex them to Gloucester would save her the member and not injure Camden County. A bill was accordingly passed and approved making the necessary transfer, whereat the people of the townships of Washington and Monroe rejoiced to find themselves again in old Gloucester County."

Settlement of Squankum (Williamstown).—"I now come to the settlement of this place, which was first called Squankum, as will be recollectcd is mentioned in the deed of Alford's heirs to Savil Wilson. The first evidence of settlement near Squankum was the Richard Cheesman location, made 1758, giving the beginning corner near the road leading to White Hall Mill. This, I think, clearly evidences a settlement. This corner is just out the settled part of the village. The second location, being the Brockden, made in 1787, as I said before, was the first one I find of what was properly Squankum, and appears to bear an important part, for it is upon this tract that I find the first settlement.

"As will be surmised by the name, Brockden must have been a German.

"I find, by referring to the first deeds upon record at Woodbury for any part of this land, the citation of title which used to be quite common in the body of deeds giving the previous transfers. I find as follows: Charles Brockden conveyed the twelve hundred acres as located to his daughter, Mary Patterson, and her husband, Thomas Patterson, by two deeds, dated 24th and 25th of February, 1769. Said Mary and Thomas mortgaged the same to John Reynolds, March, 1771; this mortgage is recorded in our office at Woodbury, in Book A of mortgages. In the copy of the mortgages, fourth course says, 'Then by lands of Johannes Hoffsey,' etc. I could not find the deed from Brockden to Patterson, recorded in Trenton, but I find in Book A, G, page 57, a deed from Thomas and Mary Patterson to the said Johannes Hoffsey, dated Dec. 14, 1773, for one hundred acres, more or less. I think there is no doubt of the said Hoffsey being located there previous to 1771, for the mortgage gives the boundaries of the Brockden tract, independent of the piece afterwards sold to the said Hoffsey (now called Huffsey) in 1774. Patterson mortgaged the same to one Ellis, and in the description in that mortgage it says that Thomas and Mary Patterson, of Hospitalitv, Gloucester Co., which would indicate that they lived on this tract at that date. In fact, when the writer first came to Squankum, thirty-nine years ago, there was an old cedar-log house standing upon what is known as the Sykes place, from being owned for nearly as many years as I have lived here by a father and son named Sykes. This house in its earlier days must have been quite a palatial residence; it was built of cedar logs, hewn square, and dovetailed together at the corners, and was two stories high; it was wainscoted inside with planed cedar boards, one edge beaded; in it was a wide, open entry, about eight feet wide, with an open stairway. This no doubt was the residence of the 'Patroon,' as the old German landowners were called, for by the old records I find that Charles Brockden, to whom it was located, was quoted as of the city of Philadelphia, and after he got too old to live out there, I think his daughter and her husband and family occupied the house. I find the same house was occupied by an old German family named Craver, some of whose descendants live in our place, and form part of our best citizens. In fact, I find one of the sons of this original Craver that, I am told by one of the descendants, was born in that old house, and now lies buried in the village graveyard; from the tombstone I find he was born in 1777. Another evidence of the early settlement of this tract I think is that to this day, near where the old log house stood, there is a beaver dam, and it is well known that beavers will not stay where people live, and when settlers came the beavers left, and that the dams go down and the lands become more dry.

"The afore-mentioned Hoffsey appears to have been a man of some note and perseverance, as I find he made two surveys in 1789, one for eighty-six acres, and the other for thirty and three-quarter acres. The eighty-six-acre tract was a narrow strip between the Brockden survey and the eleven hundred and thirty-six acres Penn survey, and was nearly two miles long and quite narrow. The thirty and three-quarter acres tract was a triangular piece that lay between the Brockden, Penn's one thousand acres, and the Taber survey, one line being a trifle over a mile long. It happened that I bought a portion of this tract, and mapped the whole tract, as it was divided mutually between John and Samuel Hoffsey, sons of the said old Johannes Hoffsey. It made the most singular-looking map I ever saw, and until I got these surveys and placed them to the map of the original deed to Hoffsey, I had often wondered how he ever got such a shaped piece of land.

"I find in connection with the subdivision of the tract into plantations or smaller lots the names of Hazlett, Hart, Vandegrift, Van Sciver, Butler, and Young, one of the settlers on the Penn location of eleven hundred and thirty-six acres that nearly joined this tract, and the name of George Sennor, which by the names would indicate a German settlement. This location lies to the south and west of what is called the Penn's or Williams' Settlement. This Hoffsey place was where the first Methodist preaching was held in this vicinity. (See history of Methodist Episcopal Church of Williamstown.)

"This Brockden tract seems to have been divided as follows: First, Patterson to Hoffsey; then Mary Howell, who was a Patterson, deeded the land to John Hart in 1790, for eleven hundred acres, and Hart to Timothy Young, by the sheriff, two hundred and eighty-three and three-quarter acres, now known

as the Whitehead, Levering, Taggart, and the place where C. Pfuhl lives; then Hart deeded the balance of the eleven hundred acres to Samuel Hazlett, who sold one hundred and twenty-three and one-quarter acres to Vandergrift (this is now in the Babcock place), fifty acres to Butler (this is also part of Mr. Babcock's), four hundred and forty-seven and one-half acres to Jesse Van Sciver (this covers the Sykes, Imhoff, part of William Steelman, and others). He also sold lots to parties named Sharp. At this point it is proper to name a very prominent man, William Nicholson, who bought the Vandergrift and Butler tracts in September, 1793. He bought these two tracts and settled here, and for upwards of forty years was a prominent man here, and became an extensive land-owner. His numerous family of sons and daughters settled in the surrounding country, where there are at present several generations descended from the pioneer Nicholson. He was also connected with the pioneer glassworks of this section.

"The eleven and thirty-six acres Penn tract appears to be next in order, as from this tract are found some of the earliest sales or subdivisions. One feature in this location is the seventh course, which says, 'To a black oak standing by the old Cape road.' This would show there was a main road leading through the neighborhood at that time (1743), and the mention of a road leading to White Hall Mill has led some of the older inhabitants to recollect the old road leading by the old cedar-log house and by the old Hoffsey place and the Sennor place to the old Cape road. The first sale of this tract was from Penn to Richard Cheesman the *elder*, June, 1772. Cheesman deeded a piece to George Sennor in 1777; then, April 25, 1782, Cheesman deeded to his daughter, Maria Jackson, four hundred acres, and she, in 1804, deeded one hundred and four acres to Timothy Young; April, 1808, she deeded three hundred and twenty-eight acres—the balance of the four hundred acres—to Jacob Jennings. It afterwards passed through the hands of several owners, until now it is owned and occupied by James Robb. The piece of Young's, in connection with George Sennor, was deeded to the county of Gloucester, June 6, 1812, and it is now partly owned by the county of Camden, for the use of wood for her county house. A large part of the farms of Carvin, David C. Tweed, Samuel Bateman, and Robert Miller are a part of this tract.

"The next in order is the Solomon Haines, Joseph Harrison, and Bispham surveys; they lay to the north and east of Williamstown. Andrew Pearce bought fifty-one and three-quarter acres of the Harrison location, June 7, 1790, and three and one-half acres of Solomon Haines, and eighty-one and one-fourth acres of John Marshall. These pieces make up what is known as the Ayres place. Obadiah Eldridge, the grandfather of our respected citizens, Joshua, Job, and Obadiah Eldridge, moved upon the place where Washington A. Sickler now lives in 1776;

then Joshua, the father of the present Joshua and brothers, was ten years old. Obadiah the elder bought eighty and three-quarter acres of Solomon Haines, June 6, 1792, and he sold the same to his son Joshua the next year. Josiah Albertson, the grandfather of Thomas C., Ann, Gideon, and David Albertson, who are now living, middle-aged men, lived just beyond the Four-Mile Branch, at what is known as the Bobby lot, now lying on the railroad. While living there, in April, 1779, Thomas, the father of the above-mentioned men, was born; how long before that the father had lived there is not known. This gives us settlements to the north and east as well as the south and west of Williamstown for over one hundred years.

"Next in order is the Thomas Taber survey, that lies southeast, which was deeded to Jacob Brick, May 10, 1784. Brick, no doubt, lived upon the land, and the settlement was near where Levi Prickitt now lives. Brick having died about 1800, the tract was divided into four shares and allotted to his daughters. The farm owned by Thomas Crover was one share; one share is still woodland; William H. Bodine and Savil Porch own some of the tract, and a family by the name of Sharp owned and lived upon one of the shares, and was quite prominent in the neighborhood.

"We now come to the Alford tract, covering the farms where Gottlieb Pfeiffer and William B. Ireland now live, and where Edward Wilson, grandfather of Jacob Wilson and Savil Wilson, lived, the tract having been bought by Samuel Wilson, Sr., in 1774, and his sons, as mentioned, settling thereon, had much to do with the settlement in its early history. Jonathan Collins lived near the Wilsons. He made two locations early in this century, and in March, 1820, sold out and went west. In the same neighborhood lived Joel Westcott and Job Eldridge, that formed a settlement of five families within half a mile of each other. It is believed that none of the immediate descendants of these families are living here at present."

Civil Organization.—Under the date of "Williamstown, Monroe township, Camden Co., March 9, 1859," we find the following minutes of the first town-meeting:

"In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, passed the — day of —, 1859, to make a new township, to be called the township of Monroe, from a part of the township of Washington, in the county of Camden, and State of New Jersey, the taxable inhabitants of said township of Monroe convened at the house of Charles W. Husted, in Williamstown, for the purpose of electing officers for the said township of Monroe, and other business for said township.

"The reading of said act was performed by John F. Bodine, when Abijah Hewitt was chosen moderator of said meeting, and the meeting was duly organized by appointing George W. Allen secretary;

and each one being sworn into office, the preliminary business of the township was performed, such as reports of former officers of the township of Washington, when the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

- "Town Clerk, Jacob Ireland; Assessor, Joshua Eldridge; Collector, Samuel Remmell; Chosen Freeholders, Clayton B. Tice, Edward S. Ireland; Commissioners of Appeal, Obadiah Eldridge, Abijah S. Hewitt, Hessa Hause; Constable, Joshua Eldridge; Overseer of the Poor, Thomas D. Sparks, Thomas W. Stanger; Judge of Probate, Joshua Nichols Jr.; Surveyor of Highways, Andrew W. Ireland; Townsip Committee, Abijah S. Hewitt, Thomas W. Stanger, Elias Campbell, Richard Stevenson, Peter Scott; Town Superintendent, George W. Allen."

The following is a list of town clerks, assessors, collectors, chosen freeholders, constables, and township committee, from 1860 to 1883, inclusive:

TOWN CLERKS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1860-61, Charles W. Seller. | 1872-77, Garrett Tilton, Jr. |
| 1862-63, Thomas W. Stanger. | 1878-79, Ulysses C. Green. |
| 1864, Joel A. Bedine. | 1880-81, Joseph N. Tombleson. |
| 1865-69, Elzay Gillett. | 1882-83, William F. Tweed. |
| 1870-71, Rem C. Tice. | |

ASSESSORS.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1860-61, Joshua Eldridge. | 1871-77, John R. Tice. |
| 1862-63, 1865, Thomas C. Willatts. | 1878-83, Israel Gilford. |
| 1864, 1869-77, M. S. Zimmerman. | 1881, Daniel Dawson. |
| 1868-69, Abijah S. Hewitt. | 1882-83, John W. McClure. |
| 1870-73, Matthias M. Chew. | |

COLLECTORS.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1860-61, Simon Dummett. | 1867, J. Alfred Bedine. |
| 1862-63, Daniel Ireland. | 1868-83, Elmer Burr. |
| 1864-66, Joshua Eldridge. | |

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1860-61, 1870, Clayton B. Tice. | 1878, Paul L. Richmond. |
| 1862-63, Charles Wilson. | M. M. Chew. |
| 1866-69, William H. Bedine. | 1880, Abijah S. Hewitt. |
| 1871-72, C. B. Tice. | M. M. Chew. |
| Samuel Tombleson. | 1881, M. M. Chew. |
| 1873-75, C. B. Tice. | William Trout. |
| J. A. Bedine. | 1882-83, M. M. Chew. |
| 1876-78, Paul L. Richmond. | Joseph C. Nicholson. |
| C. B. Tice. | |

CONSTABLES.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1860-61, Joshua Eldridge. | 1880, J. Little. |
| 1862-63, T. C. Willatts. | G. B. Gaunt. |
| 1864-67, Matthias S. Zimmerman. | 1881, G. B. Gaunt. |
| 1868-69, 1874, 1882-83, G. B. Gaunt. | Thomas Stanger. |
| 1870-78, Joshua Little. | |

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1860-61, —Abijah T. Hewitt, Thomas W. Stanger, Elias Campbell, Charles W. Husted, Peter Scott. | 1880, J. Little. |
| 1862-63, —Clayton B. Tice, Daniel Ireland, Samuel Tombleson, Jr., Samuel D. Sparks, Peter Scott. | G. B. Gaunt. |
| 1863-—T. W. Stanger, C. W. Husted, P. Scott, S. Tombleson, Jr., S. D. Sparks. | 1881, G. B. Gaunt. |
| 1864—Peter Scott, Thomas W. Stanger, Daniel Ireland, Charles W. Husted, S. Tombleson, Jr. | Thomas Stanger. |
| 1865—Daniel Ireland, Obadiah Eldridge, John W. Middleton, John E. Tice, Charles Wilson. | |
| 1866—O. Eldridge, Clayton B. Tice, John R. Tice, J. W. Middleton, Daniel Ireland. | |
| 1867—The same, E. Cawley, John R. Tice, James Carvin, John W. Middleton, O. Eldridge. | |
| 1868—O. Eldridge, William Carkney, Charles K. Lewis, James Carvin, Richard F. Tice. | |
| 1869—Benjamin Zimmerman, John R. Tice, Clayton B. Tice, O. Eldridge, Thomas A. Chew. | |

- 1870-71—Henry T. Morgan, Richard F. Tice, O. Eldridge, C. B. Phifer, B. Zimmerman.
- 1872-—R. F. Tice, O. Eldridge, G. Pfeffer, B. Zimmerman, J. A. Carvin.
- 1873—B. Zimmerman, James D. Souders, R. F. Tice, James Carvin, J. A. Pfeffer.
- 1874—Richard F. Tice, B. Zimmerman, James Carvin, James D. Souders, Samuel P. Dohart.
- 1877—S. P. Dohart, James Carvin, John McClure, G. Pfeffer, J. A. Ayars.
- 1878—G. Pfeffer, J. J. Ayars, J. McClure, James Carvin, Charles Clark.
- 1879—Charles S. Clark, J. W. McClure, Samuel Garwood.
- 1880—C. S. Clark, S. Garwood, John M. Tarrant.
- 1881-82—Samuel Garwood, John M. Tarrant, James D. Souders.
- 1883—Samuel Garwood, J. C. Tice, J. B. Siskler.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Williamstown.—"I have gone over what would properly be called the outside locations and settlements, and will now come to the Penn location of one thousand acres, or, as it is usually called, 'Williams' Survey.' This is the tract upon which the village of *Squankum* is built. This tract was one hundred and twenty chains long from north to south, and ninety chains from east to west, and lies about equally on both sides of the Squankum Branch, the head of the Branch being on the northern end of the tract. The north end crosses the turnpike where the division line between Jacob, Joseph, and James Leigh's places run, and, crossing the pike, runs through the fields to the Hussey line, and crosses the road on the southern end between Thomas Hewitt and John Delhart's places, and follows the Hussey and Tabor line on the west and the Ayres line on the east, and follows to near the sand hills.

"The Penns deeded the tract to Israel Williams, but in what year is not definitely known, but supposed to be 1772, as other tracts were deeded by the Penns in that year, and Israel Williams deeded it to his son, John Williams, in 1781. After that date the tract was divided up into lots and farms; and through neglect to record deeds difficulty has been found in naming parties whom Williams sold to, yet the lot and parties to whom sold have been ascertain'd, except in one case. The first lot was five and a half acres, sold to Jeremiah Dilks in July, 1789; the next was eleven acres, sold April 1, 1793, to William Strong. The original church lot was from this piece. The next was ninety-eight acres, sold to Joseph Smallwood, Dec. 12, 1799. This takes the lot upon which John Hutchinson is, and where Henry Tice and wife lived for many years, and where they died. The next was seventy-one acres, sold to Isaac Hooper, April 9, 1796, and covers the Paul Sears farm, and where Joseph Leigh lives. The next was a deed to John Swope for one hundred and fifty acres, made April 9, 1793. This covers part of what is known as the Swope farm, and part of it is now owned by James D. Souders, with the old mansion of Mr. Swope. Mark Brown, B. Zimmerman, the Namehouse, Mrs. S. Cawley's store, J. V. Sharp, and the Rickey place, and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

in those houses up the Porch Mill road are upon a tract. The next sale was to Thomas English, April 6, 1797, for one hundred and fifty-four acres at the southeastern end, on the south side of the branch, and now occupied by Samuel P. Dehart, Thomas B. Hewitt, Simeon Rammel, Thomas Hays, all part of Samuel C. Dehart's heirs. The next was added to John Spencer, made July 3, 1797, for fifty-four acres, and known as the Thomas Bateman farm. The next was sixty acres, deeded to Timothy Young, June 20, 1798, and afterwards sold to Maj. John Tice.

Isaac Parker sold one hundred acres to David Evans, Dec. 24, 1791. This adjoined the Penns or Williams tract. Evans afterwards sold to William Peas in 1801, and Peas sold to Stephen Rhoads and Cornelius Tice, and in 1812 or 1815 this one hundred acres was sold to Jacob Swope, and it is now partly owned by Jacob, Joseph, and Levi Prickett, James D. Souders, Timothy Reed, and those tenant-houses of R. Wilson's. July 23, 1795, Parker deeded to George Stiles one hundred and twenty and a half acres, Stiles sold to Jacob Spencer, and he to Thomas Whitacar; thence through several parties till it reached the Bodine family in 1845. Since then fifty acres has been sold to Job D. Eldridge, and twenty-five acres to R. Wilson and Mr. Bugbee. The balance of the Parker tract is owned by Joshua and Job D. Eldridge, where they live, and the places where John C. Atkinson and John M. Lutz live. The residence of Isaac Parker was up what is known as Eldridge's Lane, nearly half-way between the turnpike and the Glassboro road. Here Mr. Parker died, and left six sons, among whom his property was divided in 1811."

PIONEER TAVERN.—Maj. John Tice filled quite an important position in the early settlement of what is now Williamstown. He moved here from Tansboro in 1798 or 1799, and built the pioneer two-story frame house in Squankum. It stood just where the railroad crosses the main road or street. The old house, having served its time and purpose as the pioneer hostelry, has been removed to another location, and converted into a barn. In this building, when new, in 1800, Franklin Davenport was born. This house was kept as a tavern for many years, and was the place where the old pioneers did most congregate and relate their many hairbreadth escapes, and picture to others the many hunting scenes in which they had been engaged, the hundreds and thousands of bears and wolves they had killed, and occasionally how they had missed a nice buck; and how much each had done, politically, either as Federal or Democrat, towards saving the country; and how much more my land was worth than *any* other; and how much larger load one man's team could haul than another. Then sometimes followed the wrestling-match, the scrub-race between the best colts or old horses, then the quoit-pitching, and other innocent amusements. Truly, the old pioneer tavern did gain some notorify before its conversion to more useful purposes.

PIONEER ROADS.—“The Tuckahoe road was laid out the 23d and 24th days of February, 1784; partly on the old beaten road.

“The road from May's Landing to Woodbury was laid April 29, 1793, and to and from this road many of the original pieces of land were described and bounded.

“In 1849 a charter was obtained for a turnpike road to Camden, but this was too long a road for one company, and was not built in 1852. A charter was obtained for a road from Williamstown to Good Intent, and the road was built and opened in 1853, that gave us connection with the Woodbury and Good Intent and Red Bank road, a good road to Philadelphia. This road satisfied the people till railroads came into South Jersey, when we again became restless, and obtained a charter in 1861 for the Williams-town Railroad Company, which road was not built till the fall of 1872.”

PIONEER POST-OFFICE AND NAMING THE TOWN.
—“Previous to 1842, Squankum had no post-office. The mail matter of the citizens, small though it was, came tri-weekly by way of Cross-Keys. In this year it was thought best by the people to make application for an office, but, as there was a place in Monmouth County called Squankum, another name necessarily had to be adopted for this place. Accordingly a public meeting of the citizens of Squankum was called, and organized by the appointment of Paul Sears chairman. Mr. Sears proposed the name of Williamstown, in honor of Mr. Williams, who owned the thousand acres upon which the town was situated, and who, it is believed by all or nearly all the inhabitants, was the first settler. The name of Williamstown was adopted by a unanimous vote, and under that name the office was established.”

WILLIAMSTOWN (SQUANKUM) IN 1853.—Besides the large glass-manufactory, there were, in 1853, in the village of Williamstown, two canning-factories, two lime-kilns, two churches (Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian), the glassworks store, with George W. Ireland as superintendent, the stores of W. H. Bodine & Co., Josiah Ireland, and James S. Cordery, one drug-store, by Dr. Halsey, one school-house, with three schools, three physicians, A. J. McKelway, L. M. Halsey, and J. Gaunt Edwards, one hotel, Washington House, by E. Elliott, library and free reading-room, built in 1878, and the new town hall, located on Main Street. This is an imposing frame structure, built in 1852, at a cost of four thousand five hundred dollars. The building committee, appointed by town-meeting to confer and consult with the township committee in relation to the hall, were as follows: Brooklyn, Abijah S. Hewitt, Charles K. Lewis; Cole's Mill, Robert Chew; Williamstown, William H. Bodine. The hall is one of the best in the county, and is well adapted for all purposes for which such buildings are used. The lower story is well arranged for township business and election purposes.

The present postmaster is Samuel Garwood, with George W. Ireland as deputy, and the office is kept in the glass-works' store.

Cross-Keys.—This hamlet is located in the north corner of the township, and a part of it situate on the northwest side of the road, in Washington township. The place was thus named from the fact of the roads crossing each other at an angle of nearly or quite forty-five degrees, and from the fact that six roads centre at this point.

There has been a tavern kept at what is now Cross-Keys for nearly or quite one hundred years. Among the genial old landlords who dispensed "Provender and Jersey Lightning" at this old hostelry may be mentioned the names of —— Whitney, William Nicholson, William Lashley, Joseph Nicholson, —— Kirby, and lastly Eli Gannett, who closed up the business at this place in 1876.

The pioneer store at Cross-Keys was opened for the transaction of business by Thomas Parks, in 1849, in the building now occupied by Hiram Hurst. In 1860, John Jones commenced the mercantile business in the store now occupied by Joseph C. Nicholson.

The business of the hamlet is now conducted by J. C. Nicholson and Hiram Hurst, merchants; Charles K. Lewis, blacksmith; Jacob Burrows, wheelwright; Nathaniel Foster, tinsmith. A steam saw-mill was built in 1870 by Samuel Tombleson, and it is now owned by Charles Zimmerman.

Brooklyn is a small hamlet on the northeast border of the township, where were once the glass-works of Thomas W. Stanger, and at one time it promised to be a place of considerable importance. The first store at this place was opened by Mr. Stanger, in 1850, where he has continued in the mercantile business for one-third of a century. There is also at this place a saw-mill, school-house, small Methodist Church, blacksmith-shop, and ten or twelve dwellings. The town lying as it does, two miles from the line of railroad, will probably never be any larger than at present.

ECCLESIASTICAL

Methodism in Squankum.—The old Hoisey place, spoken of in the early history of the township, has further claim to notice as being the birthplace and cradle in which Methodism in Williamstown was rocked. It was here that the pioneer Methodist meetings were held in this vicinity. The Hoisey house, or an old house standing on the Hoffsey tract, was one of the preaching-places in the old Gloucester Circuit, and the history of that aggressive denomination in this vicinity runs back to 1796 or 1797. Hutchinson, Cawn, Turk, and others of the pioneer preachers are among the names of the old veterans of the cross who dispensed the word of God in the then wilderness of old Gloucester.

John Williams, the owner of the tract upon which Williamstown is situated, set apart two and seven-eighths acres of land, just where the present tavern

and barn-yard are located, for school and meeting-house purposes, but he never deeded it as such, subsequently when he deeded the residue of the thousand acres as unsold by his deed of 1805 to the said lot with that deed. In connection with this lot we quote from the church records: "They did however, continue to hold their meetings here (Hoisey house), but in 1800 transferred the preaching to Squankum, and the first society organized, consisting of about twelve members, who were formed in class, with Joseph B. Smallwood leader. Thomas Everhardt was the preacher at the time." The house used for holding the meetings was a log school-house that was built upon the lot above referred to on the two and seven-eighths acres. The small and young society was not long left to peaceable worship in this humble place; they encountered the opposition of the owner or would-be owner of the log building, who was not of the same household of faith. Through this opposition they were compelled to change their quarters, and again occupied a part of a building that has since been occupied as a hotel, which was at one known as the "Sears" tavern. Here they were not long left in peace and quietness, but, as were many others in the early days of Methodism called to suffer, so were they called to endure opposition and persecution. They were beset by a mob, though happily no force was used, and reproached with being false prophets and preaching the false Christ. This drove them to buy a lot and build a church. This lot was bought from William Strong, by deed dated Sept. 25, 1804, and contained one acre of land. The first trustees were John Sickler, Joseph B. Smallwood, Joel Westcott, Henry Crover, and Israel Lashley. They soon after built a meeting-house, which was considered very large for that time. In this meeting-house quarterly meetings were held for Gloucester Circuit, which took in a large territory. In fact, the family of John Swope say that they entertained in the old-fashioned hospitable way visitors and attendants upon these meetings in such numbers that the whole floors of the house would be filled with "shake-downs," as they were called, who came long distances to attend these meetings. This old church was the one in use in 1839. It had a gallery around three sides, and the high pulpit, the old style movable seats, with one and two bars across the backs, and everything as clean and neat as soap and water could make it, but no paint had been applied to the inside of the building. This building was occupied as a church till 1844, when the congregation decided to build a more commodious structure. The old church building was moved from the lot, loaned to the public for school purposes, and occupied as such for five years, when a new and commodious school-house was built.

The second Methodist Church was dedicated in the fall of 1844, and occupied for church purposes till 1860, when the congregation had outgrown this building.

far also, when the trustees decided to build a new church, provided they could raise five thousand dollars. Two of the trustees were walking through a piece of woods, looking at some timber, when the conversation turned upon the new church project; taking pencil and paper from their pockets, they wrote the names of the members of the congregation, and marked at the end of each name the sum they thought each should give to make the amount required. When they got through they found their figures amounted to nearly the required sum. They had some blanks printed, and one of the trustees took upon himself the task of calling upon each individual, and received notes for three, six, nine, and twelve months for the sum fixed, all of which, except one, were paid as agreed, and the present Methodist Episcopal Church was built, and in the tower of it was placed the town clock.

The old church, built in 1811, was sold to the township for a town hall, and used for that purpose until 1882, when the present beautiful and commodious two-story hall was built.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Cross-Keys.—The Methodist Society at what is now Cross-Keys is the outgrowth or result of a small class formed at Chestnut Ridge, in Washington township, in 1780, as near as can be ascertained. The place of meeting was in the old cedar-log school-house built by the Friends, which was occupied both as school and meeting-house. This log school-house served the double purpose till 1853, when a frame building was erected on the site of the old log building, and this served as sanctuary and schoolroom till 1875, when the present neat and commodious frame meeting-house was built in the village of Cross-Keys, at a cost of three thousand six hundred dollars. The new church edifice was dedicated in 1875 by the late Bishop Scott, assisted by Revs. —— Hartranft and Jesse Thompson, then preacher in charge.

The pioneer class-leader at Chestnut Ridge school-house was John Pease, with the following-named persons as members of his class: Richard Gauntt, Margaret Gauntt, Anna Pease, Hannah Young, John Pease, Abijah Collins, Patience Collins, Martha Collins, William Corkrey, Ellen Corkrey, George W. Williams, Patience Williams, Marian Nicholson, Rev. William V. Darrow, David Hutchinson, Priscilla Hutchinson, Isaac Champion, Ann Champion, Mrs. George Bakerly, Moses Pease, Priscilla Pease.

In 1835, Cornelius Pease was the class-leader, and another of the pioneer class-leaders for a long term was Richard Gauntt.

The following are among the many preachers who have served this people for the last century: Revs. David Dunfield, R. V. Lawrence, James White, Thomas Wilson, Joseph Atwood, Abraham Isaac Jacob Trustt, William Margerum, —— Andrews, Jesse Thompson, John P. Connolly, Gillen Alvine, John Oakes, and John Sechrist, present pastor.

The present membership of the society is fifty, and the value of church property four thousand dollars.

The present stewards are Moses Pease, Abijah Collins, Richard Evans, and J. C. Nicholson; Trustees, John Pease, Moses Pease, Charles Stewart, David Bates, Joseph N. Tombleson, Samuel Gaskill, and Joseph C. Nicholson.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized in 1855, with Joseph Nicholson as superintendent. The present superintendent is Richard Evans, with an average attendance of seventy pupils.

The Williamstown Presbyterian Church.—The Williamstown Presbyterian Church was organized Sept. 9, 1810. Previous to 1810 there had been no Presbyterian preaching in the place, but about that time several Presbyterian families having moved into the neighborhood, a request for the organization of a church was sent to the Presbytery of West Jersey, and a committee was sent from that body to organize the church. The use of the Methodist Episcopal Church having been kindly granted for the time to the Presbyterians, several services were held there, which resulted in the organization of a church of five members. The original members were John McClure, Mrs. John McClure, William Tweed, James Tweed, and Benjamin Harding. Benjamin Harding and John McClure were the first ruling elders.

The church struggled forward through many discouragements, being for months at a time without preaching. Rev. Messrs. Peck and Smythe served the church for a few Sabbaths each at different times, but it was nearly three years before a settled pastor was secured. Meanwhile, however, good progress had been made. The corner-stone of a church building was laid in July, 1841, and the church was dedicated in May of the following year. The cost of this church with its lot was two thousand four hundred dollars, of which sum one thousand dollars was raised at the time of dedication. Thomas B. Wood, Abel Babcock, Richard H. Tice, James McClure, Thomas Black, and Thomas Marshall were the trustees under whose care the church was built.

In April, 1843, the first pastor of the church, Rev. Charles E. Ford, assumed charge and served for twenty-five years. Under his earnest efforts the church entered on a career of steady growth. The debt of fourteen hundred dollars was cleared within a few years, and year after year new members were gathered into the church. Through this constant increase the original building became too small for the congregation, and in 1859 the church was enlarged by an outlay of three thousand dollars to its present size. Throughout all his pastorate Mr. Ford preached the gospel in outlying stations around Williamstown, reaching in ten different points, so that the influence of the church has been felt over a wide region round about. Three Presbyterian Churches, at Ber-

Hin, Waterford, and Clayton, were once preaching stations of this church. After twenty-five years of untiring service Mr. Ford resigned the pastorate in 1868, having received two hundred and fifteen persons into the church during that time, and leaving ninety-three active members in place of the handful that he found when he came.

Rev. Chester Bridgman succeeded Mr. Ford as pastor, and had charge of the church from Oct. 18, 1869, until July 11, 1871, when the pastoral relation was dissolved by the Presbytery of West Jersey, under whose ecclesiastical jurisdiction the church, as well as the Rev. Mr. Bridgman, was placed.

On Sept. 6, 1871, a unanimous call was extended to the Rev. George H. Stuart Campbell, of Philadelphia, Pa., to take charge of the church as pastor. Mr. Campbell accepted the call at the fall meeting of the Presbytery of West Jersey, which met at the Presbyterian Church, Salem, N. J., and on the 7th of November, 1871, he was regularly ordained and installed pastor of the church. The Rev. Caspar R. Gregory, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Bridgeton, N. J., presided as moderator, and proposed the constitutional questions; the Rev. Alexander Proudfit, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Clayton, N. J., preached the sermon; the Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D.D., pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., delivered the charge to the pastor; and the Rev. Charles E. Ford (being invited) delivered the charge to the people. The pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Campbell extended to Dec. 4, 1876. During that time fifty-one persons were added to the church. A debt of sixteen hundred dollars on the parsonage of the church was entirely liquidated, largely through the efforts of the pastor. Rev. Mr. Campbell preached from Jan. 1, 1872, until Oct. 1, 1872, at the Presbyterian Church of Bunker Hill, seven miles distant from Williamstown, N. J., on every Sabbath afternoon, and he officiated at the Presbyterian Church, Williamstown, N. J., every morning and evening. After October, 1872, until December, 1876, Rev. Mr. Campbell preached at the Presbyterian Chapel at Franklinville, N. J., on alternate Sabbath afternoons. A debt of four hundred dollars on the Bunker Hill Presbyterian Church was also canceled through Mr. Campbell's exertions. During the year Mr. Campbell preached at Franklinville, N. J., he had the chapel entirely remodeled, both inside and out, at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars. The number of the active membership of the Williamstown Presbyterian Church (including the chapel at Franklinville, which has never been a regularly organized church, but for some years under the charge of the Presbyterian Church at Williamstown) was one hundred and ten. The condition of the church, both spiritually and temporally, was excellent. About that time (1876) Rev. Mr. Campbell received and accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church, Phoenixville, Pa., which he accepted. Ac-

companied by the good wishes of the people of his charge, he went there. After Mr. Campbell's departure the church was vacant until October, 1877, when a call was presented to Rev. Alexander S. Smith of Yonkers, N. Y., which he accepted. Mr. Smith continued the pastor of the church for two years, and then went to labor in the West. Rev. H. L. Mayers, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Millville, N. J., supplied the pulpit for nearly a year, and then accepted a call to Kittanning, Pa.

The present membership of the church numbers eighty-eight. This is less than the number several years ago, but the church has lost heavily by removals and deaths, overbalancing the gain by new members. The field has also been narrowed by the organization of neighboring Presbyterian Churches. But through all its years the church has held to what it believed to be sound gospel truth, and the seed sown has not been lost. The present pastor is Rev. H. L. Janeway, who has been in charge since September, 1881. The church holds property valued at about eight thousand dollars.

CEMETERIES.

There are in Williamstown village three cemeteries,—the old Methodist, on Main Street, and the Williamstown Cemetery, in rear of the Methodist Church, containing five acres of land, beautifully platted in driveways, walks, and burial lots. These are both owned by the Methodist Episcopal Society of Williamstown. The Presbyterian burial-ground lies in rear of the Presbyterian Church, on Main Street. In the two former may be found the following, among the many inscriptions, on tombstones therein contained.

In the old cemetery:

- Hugh Atchison, born 1789, died 1877.
- Daniel Nichols, died March 7, 1870, aged 81 years.
- Deb'th Nichols, m., died July 11, 1871, aged 61 years.
- John Young, died Aug. 5, 1875, aged 187 years.
- Eannah Young, died Nov. 10, 1878, aged 179 years.
- John Stratton, born Aug. 19, 1785, died Oct. 10, 1865.
- Milligard Stoddard, born April 4, 1792, died Jan. 14, 1871.
- Hannah Abbottson, died April 6, 1878, aged 77 years.
- Thomas Ware, died June 26, 1878, aged 47 years.
- John Ware, died Nov. 16, 1870, aged 41 years.
- George Ware, died Sept. 8, 1878, aged 37 years.
- William Ireland, died April 15, 1868, aged 55 years.
- Sarah Ireland, died Oct. 1, 1876, aged 111 years.
- Rachel White, art., died Sept. 19, 1878, aged 63 years.
- Patience Sears, died July 2, 1871, aged 16 years.
- Kozian Sears, born 1851, died 1872.
- John Smith, deceased May 1, 1875, aged 76 years.
- Robert S. Smith, died Sept. 25, 1875, aged 39 years.
- Martie B. Smith, deceased Aug. 25, 1875, aged 157 years.
- William Stebbins, died Oct. 1, 1876, aged 48 years.
- Lambert Stebbins, born Dec. 3, 1873, aged 172 years.
- Joseph A. Stebbins, deceased Oct. 25th Pa. City, d., Fort Washington, Md., Dec. 13, 1874, aged 26 years.
- Thomas Whitecar, died Feb. 7, 1848, aged 63 years.
- Marie A. L. H. L., died Nov. 1, 1876, aged 37 years.
- Amelia P. H. H. H., deceased Sept. 1, 1876, aged 115 years.
- David E. Hobson, died April 27, 1877, aged 47 years.
- Peters J. Powers, deceased Nov. 10, 1877, aged 79 years.

Isaac Albertson, died Mar. 9, 1873, aged 67 years.
 Father Campbell, died May 4, 1867, aged 62 years.
 Henry Graver, Co. D, 50th N. Y. Vols., died at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 21, 1863, aged 34 years.
 George H. Collett, died April 1, 1851, aged 43 years.
 Alexander Scott, Jr. Esq., May 14, 1851, aged 75 years.
 Alice Scott, died March 25, 1860, aged 89 years.
 William Nicholson, born April 8, 1805, died May 29, 1849.
 Sarah Nicholson, died Oct. 1, 1837, aged 65 years.
 Joseph Nicholson, died Jan. 26, 1878, aged 75 years.
 Minerva Nicholson, died Jan. 18, 1879, aged 70 years.
 Jacob Dohart, died Aug. 25, 1865, aged 77 years.
 Cornelius Dohart, died Jan. 18, 1876, aged 50 years.
 Edith Dohart, died Jan. 13, 1888, aged 87 years.
 Joseph Sykes, died March 13, 1868, aged 70 years.
 Sarah Sykes, died April 18, 1874, aged 84 years.
 Edward Barber, soldier.
 Samuel G. De Hart, died Dec. 29, 1869, aged 51 years.
 Charles Wilson, died May 30, 1878, aged 68 years.
 Levi P. Wilson, Co. A, 16th N. J. Vols., died at Washington, D. C., May 21, 1862, aged 17 years.
 Daniel Graver, died Feb. 26, 1872, aged 57 years.
 Thomas E. Graver, born April 14, 1848, died Sept. 24, 1878.
 William Kirby, died Dec. 21, 1862, aged 68 years. *Here lies an honest man.*

In the Williamstown Cemetery :

Joseph Tilman, died March 13, 1875, aged 69 years.
 Jacob Leigh, died Nov. 18, 1881, aged 68 years.
 Rebe[a] Doughty, died Oct. 2, 1870, aged 56 years.
 Hannah Shumate, died Oct. 17, 1871, aged 87 years.
 John G. Adairson, born Nov. 29, 1829, died Oct. 31, 1877.
 Philip R. Lee, died Jan. 6, 1874, aged 69 years.
 John W. Ireland, born April 25, 1810, died Aug. 28, 1862.
 Amelia Smith, died Oct. 28, 1861, aged 60 years.
 Joel Bodine, born in Burlington County, N. J., Dec. 4, 1794; died in Camden, N. J., May 19, 1879.
 Leah, wife of Joel Bodine, born in Burlington County, N. J., Feb. 21, 1809; died in Camden, N. J., May 2, 1879.
 Phoebe, wife of J. J. Bodine, died Sept. 11, 1854, aged 45 years.
 Narciso W. Shumate, born Sept. 16, 1815, died Nov. 4, 1872.
 Jacob Hilyard, died Aug. 19, 1867, aged 48 years.
 Ann Elbridge, born Jan. 26, 1815, died Sept. 6, 1876.
 Henry Tice, born Aug. 26, 1838, died Aug. 7, 1866.
 Elizabeth H. Tice, born Dec. 25, 1840, died Aug. 28, 1876.
 John Louz, born Feb. 25, 1817, died June 21, 1871.
 George C. Hunter, died Aug. 1, 1882, aged 71 years.
 Christopher Hunter, died April 27, 1852, aged 11 years.
 Amy Ireland, born Oct. 1, 1830, died Oct. 1, 1866.

In the Presbyterian Cemetery :

Robert Steiner, died March 25, 1879, aged 49.
 Susanna Lutz, born Dec. 24, 1838; died Sept. 12, 1872.
 John Carvin, Jr., died Jan. 9, 1874, aged 34.
 Louis Melone, died May 10, 1871, aged 60.
 John Crist, died April 25, 1861, aged 46.
 Ruth D. Steppard, died Dec. 1, 1878, aged 56.
 Eliza J. Mahr, died Aug. 8, 1879, aged 36.
 Elizabeth Wilson, died Sept. 17, 1872, aged 51.
 Robert Wilson, died Sept. 12, 1881, aged 72.
 Abel Babcock, born June 13, 1789; died June 24, 1879.
 Hannah Babcock, born Jan. 12, 1817, aged 75.
 William S. Lovell, born May 1, 1821; died Oct. 28, 1879 in soldier of Co. L, 17th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.
 Jane Gossong, born Jan. 9, 1792; died Nov. 9, 1861.
 Samuel Bateman, born April 1, 1819; died Jan. 14, 1879.
 Betsy Scott Bateman, born Jan. 16, 1819; died Jan. 28, 1875.
 Richd H. Tracy, died Oct. 5, 1861, aged 57.
 Hannah Tice, died May 15, 1876, aged 71.
 Mary W. Buck, died Jan. 23, 1869, aged 26.
 James McInnes, died Oct. 29, 1879, aged 59.
 Eliza M. Curtis, died July 24, 1871, aged 36.
 James M. Curtis, died March 4, 1871, aged 35.
 Mary McInnes, died Aug. 11, 1875, aged 29.
 Martha B. Burden, born March 21, 1804, died 1879.
 Sarah Ann Tracy, died Sept. 19, 1816, aged 14.

Isaac F. Rice, died Dec. 17, 1871, aged 47.
 Thomas Black, died Nov. 2, 1841, aged 41.
 Ann Maria Black, died Nov. 23, 1874, aged 32.
 Jane Tweed, died Nov. 19, 1857, aged 51.
 William Tweed, died Nov. 8, 1869, aged 41.
 Rachel Tweed Wilson, born Oct. 26, 1846, died 28.
 John Roberts, died April 21, 1841, aged 31.
 John Mallett, born June 11, 1830, died April 24, 1870.
 Ann C. Mallatt, died June 26, 1872, aged 43.
 James McQuigg, died March 17, 1870, aged 56.
 Martha McQuigg, died Jan. 23, 1876, aged 50.
 Margaret Hemphill, died July 1, 1865, aged 63.
 Catharine Wentan, died June 19, 1864, aged 57.
 Rachel M. Hemphill, died July 7, 1877, aged 57.
 James McLaughlin, died May 10, 1870, aged 68.
 Elizabeth Rodgers McLaughlin, died July 23, 1871, aged 65.
 Jane Findley, died July 9, 1872.
 E. Armstrong, died Oct. 1, 1862, aged 38.
 Andrew Todd, died Nov. 11, 1870, aged 60.
 Ann Clark, died Feb. 17, 1879, aged 63.
 Thomas Clark, died May 3, 1881, aged 76.
 J. McLaughlin, died Jan. 17, 1881, aged 79.
 Thos. Rooney, born March 6, 1777, died June 20, 1855.
 James Whitehead, born Dec. 18, 1800, died Nov. 23, 1854.
 Moore Tweed, born Aug. 7, 1823, died June 28, 1863.
 Mary Ann Pfeiffer, died Oct. 14, 1871, aged 43.
 George Pfeiffer, Sr., died Sept. 1, 1866, aged 79.
 Rosina Pfeiffer, died Dec. 17, 1877, aged 78.
 James Moore Blatt, died July 7, 1874, aged 24.
 Thomas Geoggin, born May 3, 1833, died May 24, 1863.

SOCIETIES.

Williamstown Lodge, No. 27, A. O. U. W.—This lodge was instituted at Williamstown, N. J., Aug. 23, 1883, by Deputy Grand Master Workman, C. H. Wilson, of Atco, assisted by a deputation from Reliance Lodge, No. 20, of Atco.

The following officers were installed: P. M. W., L. M. Halsey; M. W., George W. Ireland; F., James Trout; O., Elmer Hurff; G., E. S. Ireland, Jr.; Recorder, Eli Marsh; Fin., George W. Janvier; Receiver, William Trout; L. W., William F. Tweed; O. W., George W. McIlvane; M. E., L. M. Halsey, M.D.; Tri-trees, J. H. Sickler, Lewis Westcott, and J. Mossbrook. The institution and installation exercises took place in Twilight Hall, the place of meeting of the Knights of Pythias and Odd-Fellows. The new lodge is mainly due to the exertions of the Deputy Grand Master of the district, Mr. C. H. Wilson, who was also one of the most active promoters of Reliance Lodge.

The charter members of this lodge were Elmer Hurff, Jacob Wilson, W. F. Tweed, George W. Ireland, Eli Marsh, James Trout, William Trout, George W. Janvier, Joshua B. Sickler, Dr. L. M. Halsey, C. Rouse, L. Wescott, M. Huntsinger, George McIlvane, J. Mossbrook, M. S. Tice, J. Hilyard, C. H. N. Bodine, Ed. Brown, Dr. L. T. Halsey, E. S. Ireland, Jr., T. B. Hewitt.

The regular meetings of the lodge are held on the first and third Friday evenings of each month.

INDUSTRIES.

The Williamstown Glass-Works.—Williamstown is located on the Squankum Branch of Great Egg Harbor River, and was for a number of years known by the name of Squankum. In 1800 there were but

four houses in the village and they widely separated. The town progressed slowly until the glass-works were established and the railroad constructed, since which it has advanced rapidly in population and importance, until now it contains about eleven hundred inhabitants. A railroad nine miles in length, built in 1872, connects Williamstown with Atco, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

In the year 1835, Israel Ewing, Richard H. Tice, and J. De Hart selected the locality of Squankum for a glass-works, and in that year erected one furnace. Benjamin Smith, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Woodward Warick, now of Glassboro, subsequently became associated with William Nicholson in the ownership of the works, the firm being Nicholson, Warick & Co. About this time Williamstown was substituted for that of Squankum as the name of the village. In 1839, Mr. Joel Bodine purchased the interest of Mr. Smith, and associated with him Gabriel Iszard, the two gentlemen assuming the interests of all previous owners. After one or two intermediate changes, Mr. William Coffin, Jr., then of Winslow, purchased an interest in the concern, and the business was conducted for a year or two under the firm-style of William Coffin, Jr., & Co., when Mr. Joel Bodine became possessed of Mr. Coffin's interest, and from 1842 to 1846, Mr. Bodine was the sole owner of the works. In the latter year Mr. Bodine admitted his three sons, John F., William H., and Joel A. Bodine, to an interest in the business, and the firm-style became Joel Bodine & Sons. In 1855, Mr. Joel Bodine withdrew, and the sons continued the business as Bodine Brothers. In 1866 and 1867, Joel A. and William H. Bodine withdrew, and the firm of Bodine, Thomas & Co. was organized, under which the business is carried on at the present time.

The Williamstown Glass-Works cover six acres, comprising three large furnaces,—the second of which was erected by Mr. Joel Bodine in 1848,—batch-house, lear buildings, a large pot-house, twenty by eighty feet, two stories high, with wing twenty by forty feet; packing-house, five large sheds for storage purposes, steam saw-mill and grist-mill combined, blacksmith- and machine-shops, large general store and offices, and fifty dwelling-houses. In addition to these, thirty of the employees of the works own their own dwelling-houses and farms. A railroad switch runs through the glass-works proper, delivering supplies at every part of the yards directly from the cars.

The works turn out bottles ranging from half-ounce in size to two gallons, comprising the usual varieties of druggists' glassware, patent medicine bottles, fruit-jars, pickle-bottles, and various styles in German flint, such as mustards, ketchups, etc. About three hundred and seventy-five hands are employed, men and boys, as blowers, shearers, packers, engineers and machinists, day men, farm hands, and tending boys.

It is estimated that fully one thousand persons depend on the works for support.

The rear consumed and used at the works five thousand tons of coal, two thousand eight hundred tons of sand, one thousand tons of soda-ash, eight hundred sacks of ground salt, four thousand ends of wire, twenty-three thousand bushels of lime, and one million five hundred thousand feet of box-boards per year. The pay-roll calls for ten thousand dollars per month. The annual business from all sources reaches in the aggregate three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The value of the glass produced yearly is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The glassware manufactured by this firm is shipped to all points in the United States and Canada, but principally to New York, Pennsylvania, and the New England and Southern States. Shipments of considerable value are also made to California and other parts of the far West. The firm hold farm interests in three hundred acres, also own timber tracts, and do a large country trade in building materials, farm implements, fertilizers, etc. The office is connected by telegraph with the Western Union Telegraph office at Philadelphia, Pa., and telephone wires also run from the office to all parts of the works.

The J. V. Sharp Canning Company was organized in 1889, and incorporated the same year, and in 1882 large and commodious buildings were erected a short distance west from the village of Williamstown for the canning of all kinds of fruit. Mr. Sharp had been previously engaged in the business on a small scale for some fifteen years. The capacity of the works is about twenty-five thousand cans of all kinds daily, and employment is given to from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five persons during the canning season.

The same company are also engaged in the manufacture of lime from oyster-shells. They have two patent kilns near the canning works, in which the lime is manufactured. The track of the Atco and Williamstown Railroad extends past the village to the kilns and canning-works.

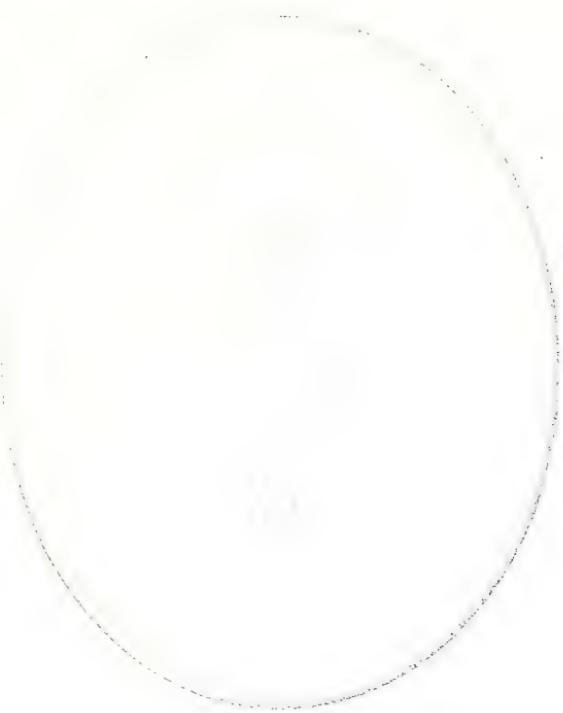
The officers and directors of the company are as follows: President, Samuel Garwood; Treasurer, J. A. Bodine; Secretary, George W. Ireland; Directors, S. Garwood, J. A. Bodine, John F. Bodine, Isaiah Aldrich, and W. H. Bodine.

John D. Sharp has also a small canning establishment, operated by himself, where he carries on quite an extensive business.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. JOHN F. BODINE.

The earliest representatives of the Bodine family were among the band of Huguenots who fled to America to escape religious persecution and located at



John F. Bodine



Matthew W Chew

New Rochelle, in Westchester County, N. Y. From thence they emigrated to Staten Island and later to New Jersey. John Bodine, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, was born in Cranberry, Middlesex County, N. J., about the year 1750, from which place he removed when a youth to Burlington County, and engaged in the active pursuits of life. He married and had children,—John, Stacy, Francis, Charles, Joel, Wilson, Jesse, Daniel, Samuel, Budd S., Susan (Mrs. Wright), Mary (Mrs. Moncrief), Abigail (Mrs. Hudson), Sarah (Mrs. Allen), and Lucy (Mrs. Fisher). These children were all born in the Wading River tavern, a popular resort, of which Mr. Bodine was for a period of forty years the respected landlord, and where his death occurred in 1829 or 1831. His son Joel was born in 1795, and twice married, first to Miss Sarah Gale, to whom was born a son, Samuel; and second to Miss Phebe Forman, whose children were John F., William H., Isaac E., Charles J., Alfred, Henry C., and one who died in infancy. Three of this number still survive. Mr. Bodine, in 1821, made Philadelphia his residence, and in 1826 removed to Millville, Cumberland Co., N. J. In 1834 he repaired to Winslow, Camden Co., N. J., which place was for five years his home, when he chose Williamstown as a more permanent abode. His death occurred in Camden, in his eighty-fourth year. John F., his son, was born Oct. 27, 1821, in Tuckerton, Burlington Co., and spent his youth in active employment when not enjoying the limited advantages of education there afforded. After two and a half years of service in the shop of a blacksmith, he entered a glass manufacturing establishment, and at the age of seventeen was for three years an apprentice to the art of glass-blowing. He then removed to Williamstown, and became assistant to his father, receiving, after attaining his majority, a salary for his services. At the age of twenty-five he had by industry and thrift accumulated the sum of six hundred dollars, with which a partnership was formed with his father and brother. This sum formed the nucleus around which centred a large and successful business, that of hollow-ware glass manufacturing, with which a general store was connected, and continued until his retirement in 1882. Mr. Bodine was married in 1844 to Miss Martha, daughter of John Swope, of Williamstown, and had children, Emma (Mrs. Atkins) and Phebe (Mrs. Duffel). He was a second time married, to Miss Gertrude, daughter of Peter Boucher, of Columbia County, N. Y. Their children are Joanna (Mrs. Garwood) and Alice. In politics Mr. Bodine is a strong Republican, and has been actively identified with the political interests of the district and county. He filled the offices of superintendent of schools and freeholder each for three years, and was in 1864 elected member of the State Legislature, where he served on the committees on Railroads and Corporations, having been chairman of the latter. He was in 1873 appointed one of the

county judges and officiated for five years, after which he was elected to the State Senate for a period of three years, and chairman of the State Prison and Public Grounds Committees, also a member of the committees on Railroads and Canals, Lunatic Asylums, and Industrial School for Girls. Mr. Bodine is actively interested in the advancement of the religious interests of the village, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Williamstown. He is president of the Williamstown Railroad, which he was largely interested in building, and director of the First National Bank of Camden. He is also identified with the Masonic order, and member of Breyerley Lodge, No. 2, of that order.

MATTHIAS M. CHEW.

The Chew family are of English origin, though New Jersey claims its early representatives as citizens.

Robert, the grandfather of Matthias M., was a resident of Franklin township, in Gloucester County, where he was both a farmer and a lumber merchant. By his wife, Tanzen, he had thirteen children, as follows: Jane, Sarah Ann, Thomas E., Lafayette, Levi, Charles, Margaret, Elizabeth, Esther Ann, Beulah, Samuel D., Phebe, and one who died in early youth. Thomas E., the father of Matthias M., was born in Franklin township in 1818, and having acquired a knowledge of farming pursuits, made it his calling, to which was added that of brick-making. He married Miss Elizabeth Miller, and had children,—William, Matthias M., Susanna (married Maskell Bates), Sidney (deceased), Isabella (deceased), Robert, Thomas, Sarah, Elizabeth (deceased), Mary Ella (deceased), and Rose Ella (deceased). In the fall of 1865 he bought of Hugh Golston, of Baltimore, Md., the Coles Mill property, intending to make of it a cranberry bog, as well as to use it for nail and farming purposes. He devoted seventeen acres of the pond to cranberries, and in 1877 erected a saw-mill on the site of the old one, which had been burned. Mr. Chew's death resulted from an accident while engaged in sawing shingle-bolts. He was buried at "The Lake," and a fine monument erected to his memory by his children. The property remained in the hands of Mrs. Chew, as administratrix of the estate, until 1879, when she obtained from the court permission to sell the same at public sale.

Matthias M. Chew, second child of Thomas E., was born at "The Lake," in Franklin township, on the 22d day of February, 1842. Here he spent his early boyhood, remaining a member of his father's family until twenty-one years of age, and living successively in Glassboro, Clayton, Evansville, Cape May, and Bethel. At the latter place he obtained until eighteen years of age such education as could be acquired by three months' yearly attendance at the district school. With his father's consent he, in the fall of 1862, enlisted and did his brother William in

Company D, Twenty-fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in August, 1863, by reason of expiration of term of service, having participated in the battles of Fredricksburg and Chancellorsville. On the 22d day of December, 1864, he was married to Miss Mary Etta, daughter of Thomas A. and Abigail Ann (Leonard) Chew, who was of the same family and distantly related. After his marriage Mr. Chew cultivated the farm of his father-in-law on shares for one year, and later rented a farm of Mr. Jessup for a year, then removed to Cole's Mill, and began the cultivation of cranberries, taking from his father two acres of bog, which he set out to vines, his share being an undivided one-half interest. The sudden death of the latter having prevented the consummation of their bargain, he removed to Williamstown and engaged in surveying and conveyancing, to the study of which he had been devoting his leisure hours for several years. Mr. Chew had meanwhile given the cultivation of cranberries much thought and attention, and becoming thoroughly convinced that it could be made a remunerative business, he in 1870 bought, in company with his brother Robert, at the sale above mentioned, the entire property. At this time there were about twenty acres out to vines, though not as yet productive. The following summer he divided the farm with his brother, Matthias receiving one hundred and seventy-five acres. The next year Matthias M. had two hundred and eighty bushels of berries, since which time he has planted fifteen acres more to vines, making thirty-five acres in all, from which he has realized five thousand bushels of berries in one year. In October, 1881, Mr. Chew bought of William Corkrey two hundred acres of land, known as the Hospitality Mill property, situated in Monroe township, of which fifty acres are set to vines, and yielded eleven hundred bushels of berries this present season. Mr. Chew is the acknowledged pioneer cranberry-grower of this part of New Jersey, his success being an evidence of what can be achieved by perseverance and thorough knowledge of the business in which he is engaged. It has inspired others and made the cultivation and raising of cranberries an extensive business, bringing to the operators yearly many thousands of dollars, and giving employment during the picking season to hundreds of people. He now has all the buildings and appliances necessary to the storage and shipping of his berries, the raising and handling of which he has made a science. Mr. and Mrs. Chew have five children,—Thomas J., born Jan. 8, 1867, died Aug. 4, 1867; Mary Abigail, born May 21, 1868; Elizabeth, born March 8, 1871; Edward D., born Sept. 11, 1872; and Samuel M., born June 18, 1874.

In politics Mr. Chew is Republican. He has served two terms of five years each as justice of the peace for Monroe township, has been for four years a member of the board of freeholders, and for the same period assessor of the township. He is at

present officiating as freeholder and commissioner of deeds, the latter office having been held for two terms. In religion, he is a supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Williamstown, and one of its trustees.

CHAPTER XLVII.

TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH HARRISON?

THIS is one of the southwest border townships in the county, and the youngest of the thirteen, having been organized in March, 1883.

Geographical and Topographical.—The township is bounded on the east by Clayton township, on the south by Salem County, on the west by Woolwich, and on the north by Harrison township, from which this township was organized.

The surface of the township is gently undulating, sufficiently so for proper drainage, while the soil produces crops equal to that of any other locality in this or adjoining counties.

The township is watered by the head-waters of the south branch of Raccoon Creek, which forms a part of the north boundary line, and affluents of Oldman's Creek, which forms the south boundary line of the township.

For early settlers, see Harrison township.

Civil Organization.—Chapter xlvi. of the Laws of New Jersey reads as follows:

"An Act to create from the township of Harrison, in the county of Gloucester, a new township called South Harrison."

"1. Be it enacted, That all that portion of the township of Harrison, in the county of Gloucester, lying or being within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the station in the middle of the public road leading from Miller's Hill to Swedesboro, via Triangle Mills, or Pickwick, where the Woodstock township line intersects said road; thence running a direct line to the centre of the bridge over the south branch of Raccoon Creek, in the eponymous road; thence in a direct line to the bridge over the north branch of said creek, in the road leading to Harrison's Mill (Five Points); thence up the said north branch, by several courses, to where it intersects the Glassboro township line; thence bearing southward to the Clayton township line, thence along the Clayton township line to the boundary line between Salem and Gloucester counties; thence along said boundary line until it meets the W. End township line; thence along the W. End township line to the place of beginning, shall be and hereby is set off from the township of Harrison in the county of Gloucester, and make a separate township to be known by the name of the township of South Harrison."

"2. And be it enacted, That the inhabitants of the township of South Harrison shall, and are hereby, constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of 'The Inhabitants of the Township of South Harrison, in the County of Gloucester,' and shall be entitled to all the civil, political, military, privileges, and immunities, and such franchises, franchises, and immunities, as are granted, and doth grant to other townships in the State."

"3. And be it enacted, That the inhabitants of the township of South Harrison, after assessing, shall hold their first annual town-meeting in the hall at Harrison's Mill (the new town-hall), at the time now fixed by law for holding town-meetings in the several townships of this State."

"4. And be it enacted, That if the townships of Gloucester, of the townships of Harrison and South Harrison shall not be able to agree in the time for holding their annual town-meetings, they may meet at any time convenient to both."

or village of Mullica Hill, in the township of Harrison, as a majority of the committees shall determine, in the first Monday in April next, at one o'clock A.M., and shall then and there, or elsewhere thereafter as may be proposed, call together and divide between the said townships the assets, liabilities and real estate of the old township of Harrison, in proportion to taxable property and taxes, as levied by the assessors at the last assessment; and to ascertain the just proportion of debts to be paid by the inhabitants of each of said townships; and that if at any time the committee, on the part of either of said townships, shall neglect or refuse payment as aforesaid, then the assembled may proceed to make said division and to ascertain the said proportion of debt, and the decision of the majority of those present shall be final and conclusive; provided, that it shall not be lawful to adjourn the said meeting to such time and place as a majority of those assembled as aforesaid may think proper.

5. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed so as to interfere with or impair the commission of the justices of the peace, or commissioners of deeds, until they shall expire by their own limitations; or so as to impair the rights of the said township of South Harrison, in and to its just and legal proportion of the surplus revenue of the general government, and the interest thereof.

6. And be it enacted, That the said township of South Harrison shall form a part of the assembly district of the county of Gloucester.

7. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately."

Approved March 2, 1833.

The following is a complete list of the first township officers and appropriations ordered:

Town Clerk, Alfred W. Melson; Assessor, Thomas Bortz; Collector, Jno. Wriggins; Chosen Freeholders, Charles Strinz, Stacy W. Hazleton, Township Committee, Asa Engle, George Horner, Samuel Moore, Surveyor of Highways, Alfred French, Nathan Wilkinson; Overseers of Roads, Samuel S. Melvin, Charles Stearns, Robert Crawford; Commissioners of Appeal, Wm. S. Matteson, Chas. Steward, Joseph Horner; Judge of Election, Amos T. Eastlack; Inspectors of Election, Peter K. Elihu, Henry Moncrief; Justice of the Peace, John W. Bates; Constable (for three years), Samuel R. Devault; Overseer of Poor, Samuel R. Devault; Pound-Keepers, Jos. C. Horner, Patrick Connelly, John B. Porch. Appropriations for roads, \$300; for poor, \$100; for incidental, \$300.

Harrisonville.—This village is located on the southwest border of the township, about four miles from Mullica Hill, and named in honor of General William H. Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe. The place was formerly called *Coletown*, and in 1844 assumed the present name, by which it is known at the post-office department.

In 1835 there were only nine dwellings within the present limits of the village. These were the houses of Martha Cole, Samuel Cole, John Howey, William Mounce, Thomas Cole, Susan Pimm, John Fogg, Nathan Gaunt, and Israel Kirby. Andrew Knisell, John Davis, John Howey, Isaac Ridgway, Joseph Cheadle, and George Horner were other old settlers near here.

The grist- and saw-mills were built in 1810 by Thomas Cole, and now owned by Parker D. Lippincott. The pioneer store of the town was kept by John Fogg, and the second store, at what is now Harrisonville, was opened for business, in 1818, by James Saunders, in the building now occupied by Halderman & Hazelton. Isaac Lock also had a store on the corner now occupied by Riggins. Lock commenced here in 1855. Several other parties have kept store here, and at different times. The store of Lydia Lippincott, now Lydia Haines, was converted into a dwelling, and is now occupied by Dr. Stanger. The pioneer wheelwright of Harrisonville was Nathan

Gaunt, who was succeeded by Asa Cole. The business is now carried on at the same place by William Ladlow, who is also engaged in the general blacksmithing business.

The pioneer blacksmith at this place was the late Samuel Pimm, who was succeeded at the old place by William and Samuel Pimm. The pioneer harness-maker in this town was Amos M. Jones; and the present one is Andrew Knisell. —— Mounce was the early shoemaker; but since 1850 or 1851 Lewis Amy has attended to the pedal appendages of his neighbors. The first resident physician at this place was Dr. Miller, now of Paulsboro. Samuel Stanger is the present physician.

The old Cole property in the village is now owned by William Matson, who came here in 1846, and for several years was engaged as a dealer in live-stock and in the butchering business, and now engaged in farming.

There are at present in Harrisonville two general stores, Halderman & Hazelton and Riggins Brothers; three wheelwright- and blacksmith-shops, William Ladlow, Amos Eastlack, and the Pimm brothers; Methodist Episcopal Church, and school-house.

Fairview is a small hamlet in the south part of the township, where there is a Methodist Episcopal Church, school-house, cemetery, and half a dozen dwellings. The land-owners at this place are James Lafferty, Jacob Armstrong, Joseph Abbott, Aaron Simpkins, William McGowen, William Lafferty, Charles Shugard, Joel Chord, John Orsuts, Mary Bates, Wade Mulford, —— Nelson, and one or two others.

The new school-house at this place was built in 1873 or 1874, and John V. Becket was the first teacher in this school building, and taught here for four or five years. James Lafferty had a store here from 1876 to 1880.

Lincoln.—This is a small hamlet in the southeast part of the township, formerly known as *Stringtown*. Here is a grist- and saw-mill and a few houses. Just when or by whom the mills were built is a mystery, yet in 1828 the grist-mill property was purchased by James Jessup, father of the now venerable Joseph Jessup, of this township. In 1833, Joseph Jessup purchased the saw-mill property and rebuilt the mill, which he still owns. Having subsequently come in possession of the grist-mill, he sold it, in 1853 or 1854, to Paul Avis, the present owner. Mr. Avis has improved the mill by the addition of more runs of stone (four French burrs), and increased its capacity for business to five hundred bushels of grain per day, until it is now a first-class mill, manufacturing the highest grades of flour.

In the pioneer days of Stringtown there was considerable business done at this place, but at present there is only the grist-mill, saw-mill, and a blacksmith-shop, with Bartley Stiles as blacksmith.

Saint John's Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society is located at Harrisonville, and is an

outgrowth of old Bethel Church, near Hurfville, and was organized into a separate society in 1818, with Samuel Cole as the pioneer leader. Mr. Cole at this time lived where William S. Matson now lives, in the village of Harrisonville. He was one of those old-fashioned Methodists, ever ready to sacrifice time and money for the good of the cause. He did not keep a tavern by any means, but kept what in some sections was known as a "Methodist tavern," where Methodist preachers were always welcome, and not only preachers, but all who wore the old-fashioned imprint of Methodism,—a straight coat with rolling collar and broad-brim hat. Abraham Geathart was the preacher in charge at the organization of this society, and Edmund Layton was another leader.

Soon after the class or classes were formed the building of a house of worship seemed to be the next thing necessary to be done, and in 1848 the present church edifice, located in the village of Harrisonville, was built, at a cost of two thousand four hundred dollars. Rev. John K. Shaw, then presiding elder on this district, preached the dedicatory sermon. The building committee were Israel Kirby, John Davis, and Samuel H. Weatherby, who were also elected first trustees.

In 1875 the present parsonage was built. This is a modern frame building, standing on the lot adjoining the church.

Among the preachers who have served this people since the days of Geathart we are enabled—through the kindness of Mrs. William Matson, to whom we are indebted for all these items—to present the following list: Revs. James Long, Caleb Fleming, James Bryan, Joseph Ashbrook, John T. Fort, David Dufield, Isaac Hugg, Samuel Parker, William Stockton, Joseph Somerell, Edwin Waters, John Warthman, Matthias Shimp, Daniel Harris, and William Abbott, the present preacher in charge.

The present stewards (1882) are Samuel Pimm, Michael Swgart, Thomas Turner, William Pimm, Lippincott Cassady, Christopher Harbison; Trustees, William Matson, Amos Eastlack, Joseph Dare, Clarkson Lippincott; Sunday-school Superintendent, Samuel Pimm, with nineteen teachers and an average attendance of eighty-five scholars. Value of church property, five thousand dollars. Membership in 1882 was one hundred and eighty-two.

Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church is located in the hamlet of Fairview, southeast part of the township. Previous to 1840 or 1842 the meetings were held in private houses, barns, or grove, upon the old Fairview camp-ground. During one of those years, under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Edwards, the present church building was erected, for the double purpose of church and school, and was jointly occupied till 1873, when the new school-house was built, since which time the Methodists have continued to worship in the old building.

As near as can be ascertained, the pioneer class-

leader at this point was Samuel Bates, with the following-named persons forming the larger portion of his class: Mascal Bates and wife, Thomas Lucy and wife, Sarah Moore, Hannah Lafferty, Lucy Cassidy and wife, John Heaton and wife, Wade P. Mulford and wife, Joseph Nelson and wife, James Nelson and wife, Jacob Schatt and wife, Hannah Becket, and Charlotte Molica.

The first trustees of the church property were Wade B. Mulford, John Heaton, and Mascal Bates.

The following are among the preachers who have served this church and congregation, and is probably nearly a correct list: Revs. Noah Edwards, the first preacher in charge, Joseph Atwood, — Gearhart, Samuel Hugg, — McDonald Joseph Ashbrook, Joseph Pierson, William Stockton, Matthias Shimp, Levi Herr, — Waters, Jno. Warthman, D. B. Harris, and William Abbott, the present preacher of this circuit.

The trustees of the church for 1882 were Jacob Armstrong, Abram Morgan, John C. Nelson, Edward P. Roske, and James Nelson. The present steward is James Nelson; local preacher, Rev. John V. Becket; membership, forty; value of church property, five hundred dollars. The Sunday-school connected with this church is under the supervision of John C. Nelson, with an average attendance of forty pupils.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

TOWNSHIP OF WASHINGTON.

Geographical and Descriptive.—The territory now comprising the township of Washington was taken from Deptford in 1856, and named in honor of "the father of his country." In the formation of Camden County, in 1841, it was set off to that county, and remained a portion of the same until reannexed by act of the Legislature, approved Feb. 20, 1871. In order to more fully define the act we quote the first section:

"Be it enacted, etc., That all that part of the county of Camden, comprising the townships of Washington and Moore, except that part of the township of Washington, included within the boundaries of Gloucester County, abovesigned, form, which is to remain a part of said county of Camden, and Gloucester shall have the same hereby annexed and made a part of the county of Gloucester, and shall be subject to all the laws applying to the county of Gloucester; and the residue of the said township of Washington, (as still redefined,) lies within the jurisdiction of the township of Washington, in Gloucester County, and the said township of Moore, shall be hereafter called the township of Moore, in the county of Gloucester, and the division line between the townships of Washington and Moore lies on the line, and the townships of Gloucester and Washington, on the other hand, as said townships are hereby constituted, shall lie beyond the boundary line between the boundaries of Camden and Gloucester."

originally, Washington township was sixteen miles long and four miles broad. This extensive area has been lessened by the formation of Monroe township and other alterations, till it now contains but thirteen thousand seven hundred and thirty acres. The soil is naturally light, yet under good cultivation it is susceptible of large crops. It was what was formerly known as pine land, and in many places it still retains not only the name but the pines.

The township is bounded on the east by Camden county, south by Monroe, west by Mantua and Clayton townships, and north by Deptford township.

Early Settlers and Pioneer Incidents.—Among the pioneers of what is now Washington township we find the name of James Dilks, who came from England and purchased of John Ladd a tract of two hundred and seventy-two acres, the deed bearing date the last day of May, 1711. The sum paid was £30 silver money. This tract embraced what is now contained in the lots of land owned by Peter Carr, William Becket, Thomas W. Hurff, Brooks Hurff, and the store property at Bethel.

The deed from Ladd to Dilks was witnessed by Sarah Ball, Sarah Eastlack, and R. Bull, the surveyor of the farm. The deed is recorded in secretary's office at Burlington, in Liber of Deeds, folio 515.

July 17, 1748, James Dilks sold to his son, Joseph Dilks, one hundred and eighteen acres of the original tract. This deed was witnessed by James Cattell, James Dilks, Jr., and Michael Fisher.

Andrew Dilks, living about a mile west from the Bethel Church, is a lineal descendant from James, through his son Joseph, grandson Andrew, great-grandson Andrew, making the present Andrew a great-great-grandson of James the first. Andrew has one son, Presmul, who has a son, Andrew Warren Dilks.

From James Dilks, who located here in 1714, have sprung the numerous families of Dilks, or Dilkes, as some of the families still spell their names. Andrew is among the older ones now living, and is one of the most enterprising farmers in the township.

The Josiah Heritage tract is now owned by John Hurff, Martha Swope, and Albert Hurff.

Jesse Leonard was another of the old settlers, and owned quite a large tract of land. It is now owned by John W. Downs, sheriff of Gloucester County, Thomas W. Hurff, and Matthias Chew. These are among the most productive farms now in the township.

John Leonard's old plantation is now owned by Samuel Evans and John C. Turner. Mr. Turner also owns the farms formerly owned by Thomas and Ephraim Bee, two of the pioneers of this township.

The Edward Turner plantation is now owned by the heirs of John Wilson, deceased.

The Thomas C. Crease plantation is now owned by the heirs of the late Robert Wilson.

The Elijah Porch plantation has passed into the possession of Jesse Nicholson.

Bartholomew Carter's plantation is now the property of Ephraim Watson.

The old plantation of Maryall Turner is now owned by Jeremiah Paulin.

The plantation of Patrick Flanigan, containing one hundred and twenty-two acres, is now owned by Thomas W. Huff. Upon this farm is one of the best marl-beds in the county.

Civil List.

TOWN CLERKS

1836-37. James H. Chester.	1837-59. William C. Garwood
1838-39. Thomas B. Wood.	1860-62. Charles T. Carter.
1841-42. John C. Turner.	1864-64. Richard Gant.
1843-44. Jonas Keen.	1871-73. Jesse K. Prosser.
1845-47. Richard Gant.	1876-81. John Wilkins.
1848-51. Isaac S. Turner.	1882. Jesse K. Prosser.
1862-65. Charles W. Sader.	

ASSESSORS.

1836-37. Joel Wood.	1857-59. John W. Downs.
1839-41. Thomas B. Wood.	1860-62. John D. Heritage.
1842-43. Isaac S. Turner.	1863-64. Daniel W. Bailey.
1845-47. Ira Bradshaw.	1871-73. William Rockstroh.
1848-50. George Wood.	1874-76. Charles Swope.
1849-51. William C. Garwood.	1877-81. Thomas F. Farley.
1850-51. Samuel D. Sparks.	1882. Thomas W. Hurff, Jr.
1854-55. Alijah S. Hewett.	

COLLECTORS.

1837-38. Joseph Hurff.	1856-58. Silas Raubell.
1839-40. Andij W. Dilks.	1859-60. Jess R. Turner.
1840-42. Thomas W. Hurff.	1861-62. David C. Wood.
1843. Thomas B. Wood.	1863-64. Thomas F. Farley.
1844. Peter S. Elliott.	1871. Isaac Champion.
1845-51. Joel Steelman.	1872-74. Joseph T. Hurff.
1848-52. David Ward.	1875-78. Daniel W. Wood.
1857. Charles Wilson.	1879-82. George G. Weatherby.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1840-43, 1851. Gerrard Wood.	1857-58. Edward S. Ireland.
1840. Jacob Park.	1859-61, 1875-77. David C. Ward.
1841-45. John D. Heritage.	1865-67. Samuel D. Slaney.
1844-46. William Corkley.	1871. Biram Wilkins.
1846-48. Thomas W. Hurff.	1871-73. Eli Gant.
1847. Samuel D. Poole.	1872-74, 1878-80. George Hurff.
1848-49. John Harting.	1874-76. Benjamin F. Sickler.
1849-53. John W. Downs.	1877-78. Abijah S. Hewitt.
1850-52. John W. Parsons.	1879-80. Joseph A. Leop.
1853-55. Andrew D. Turner.	1881-82. Jacob P. Williams.
1854-56. John F. Belline.	John Lavans.
1856-58. Randal E. Morgan.	

TOWN COMMITTEE.

1839-47. Paul Sears.	1844. 1846-47. 1850-51. Joseph Nicholson.
1839-40. Randal W. Morgan.	1844-45, 1848-49, 1857. Elias Campbell.
1839-46. Samuel C. Sharp.	1846-47, 1848-49, 1857. Abijah S. Hewitt.
1840-50. James H. Chester.	1846-47. Thomas Marshall.
1846-49. 1845-50, 1848-51. George Hurff.	1846. Matthias S. Schmidlin.
1848. Jacob Delect.	1847. Gerrard Wood.
1849-51. Thomas Back.	1848-49. Jacob Parks.
1850-51. 1851-52, 1859-60. John Ward.	1849. Thomas P. Firth.
1852. Joel Wood.	1850-52. John Wilkins.
1840. Israel Hewitt.	Samuel P. Tice.
1841-42, 1848. Abel Babcock.	1850-55. Andrew Dilks, Jr.
1841. 1844-45. 1847-54. 1850-51.	1850. Israel H. Tice.
William Gardner.	1851. Christopher Siekler.
1841. Joseph G. Haven.	1850-51. John Prosser.
1842-43. John Downs.	1850. 1850-51, 1854-55. Isaac S. Turner.
Thomas B. Wood.	1850-51. Jesse B. Thompson.
William Corkley.	1850-55. Jesse R. Turner.
1841-44. John Turner Capt.	

1853. Richard Stevenson.	1851-52. Joseph Hart.
1854-55. Jos. S. Hart.	1853-54. David W. Wood.
1855. J. D. Hart.	1855. William Hamilton.
1855. Simon Barnard.	1856. David Hurff.
1856, 1874-75. John N. Wick.	1857. Thomas P. Farley.
1856. Andrew D. Turner.	1857-58. Clark J. Bush.
1858. 1870-71. John V. Downs.	1858-59. George Padley.
1857. William H. Barnes.	1859-60. Randol N. Sheldon.
1857-58. Charles W. Sader.	1859-60. Edward Scott.
1858. John Hart.	1860-61. 1874-75. 1881-82. Joseph
1858, 1860-2. 1864. Cornelius	Gardner.
1859-60. David L. Newell.	1861-62. Hurff.
1859-60. 1872-75. John S. Wood.	1867-68. Ivan D. Pearson.
1861-63. Miss Crate.	1868. William Beckett.
1862-63. David Ward.	1869. Dennis Cohan.
1864-65. John Pease.	1870. John Wilkins.
1864-65. David C. Wood.	
1871-72, 1878-80. James B. Cook.	

CONSTABLES.

1828-42. Isiah Pitt.	1853-56. Emely Gifford.
1838-39. Joshua Eldridge.	1857-58. Joshua Eldridge.
1842-45. Thomas J. Cheeseman.	1859. Jesse R. Turner.
1843-46. Thomas J. Cheeseman.	1860-61. Thomas F. Farley
1846-48. Sam'l D. Spahs.	1871-72. Benjamin Patchor
1848. John Eldred.	1881-82. John S. Barrett
1857-58. Joel C. H. Tice.	
1849. John Hardner.	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1848. Jacob Wicks.	1855. Thomas S. Bateman.
1839-40. James H. Chester.	1871. Daniel Aldrich.
1845-46. 1850. Joel Wood.	1874-75. Jonas Keen.
1845-46. Tristis T. Firth.	1878. Thomas Pilling.
1850. Samuel P. Tice.	1877. Jesse R. Turner.
1851, 1856, 1861. Isaac S. Turner.	1878. Daniel L. Jones.
1851-56. Henry Munsted.	1880-81. William C. Nicholson.
1853. Paul H. Sickler.	1881. Charles Edeken.
1855-60. William C. Garwood.	

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1849. Joshua Heritage.	1857-58. Claren B. Tice.
1841, 1857-58. Joel Wood.	1859-61. David W. Farley.
1842. Thomas B. Wood.	1863-64. Isaac S. Turner.
1843-44. 1852. Peter Steelman.	1871-75. John S. Wood.
1849-50. William S. Eival.	1872-74. Thomas Pilling.
1851-53. Aljah S. Hewitt.	1876-79. Charles Baker.
1851. John N. Wick.	1880-82. Henry Sybitt.
1855-56. John W. Dows.	

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Turnersville is a small village situated on the easterly border of the township, on the line of the Williamstown and Good Intent turnpike, and at the head-waters of Timber Creek.

Among the pioneer settlers at this place were John Turner, after whom the town is named, Peter Cheeseman, Henry Hurff, and John Williams. Turner's tract covered what is now the northerly part of the village of Turnersville, and the tract of Peter Cheeseman the other part of the village, or rather the other part on which the village is located. The pioneer store in this vicinity was that of John Turner, and was kept in the front part of the house where Joseph Turner now lives, about three-quarters of a mile from the centre of what is now the village. He commenced here in a sort of primitive way, with but a few goods, such as were actually necessary for family use, and increased his stock as trade through the development of the country demanded, and continued the business here till 1840, having commenced in 1800.

Having a large tract of land as well as his trade business to attend to, he transferred the store to his son, Jesse R. Turner, and built a store-house on the site now occupied by the tannery, George G. Weatherby. He also built the stone dwelling occupied by Frank Van Sickler, and subsequently sold to a Mr. Godshall. Jesse Turner was succeeded in the old store by William Garwood, then came George Hurff, followed by Andrew D. Turner, then Joseph and Daniel Turner, and Joseph subsequently sold the property to Daniel Turner, who rented it to Mr. Weatherby.

The pioneer blacksmith at Turnersville was Lemuel Sheldon, in the shop now occupied by W. H. Carter, and a man by the name of Brown was the pioneer wheelwright.

The pioneer saw-mill was built by Isaac Collins in 1800, and stood on the site now occupied by the saw-mill of Joseph Prosser.

The old stone grist-mill was the first of its kind in this vicinity, and was built by Peter Cheeseman some time previous to 1850. It is now owned by Abram Nash. The next grist-mill at this place is the one now owned by Thomas Brady and Samuel Sharp, Jr. It was built by John Turner for John Williams a few years after the Cheeseman mill was built.

Israel Firth was a school-teacher here in 1827; Andrew Turner was the first postmaster, and Franklin Van Sickler the present one.

There are at present in Turnersville one saw-mill, two grist-mills, two stores, blacksmith-shop, shoe-shop, school-house, and Methodist Episcopal Church. The population of the town is about one hundred and fifty.

Hurffville is situated in the southwest part of the township, six miles southeast from Woodbury, the county-seat, and two and one-half miles from Barnboro Station, on the West Jersey Railroad. The village of Hurffville includes the settlement long known as "Bethel," the two settlements numbering about sixty-five dwellings. That portion of the settlement on the east side of the creek came to be known as Bethel as early as 1800, from the fact of the Methodist Church located there having been given that name. The land on the west side of Bethel Creek was formerly owned by John and Samuel Porch, and subsequently by their heirs.

Daniel Lamb, having become one of the heirs of Porch by marriage, sold, in 1833, seventy acres of land to Thomas W. Hurff, a carpenter by trade. At that time there was but one house in what is now Hurffville proper. In 1841, Mr. Hurff built his present residence, also his old store-house, and the same year built three dwellings or tenement houses above the road northwest from his residence. At the erection of the last house, John Brix, a blacksmith, named the embryo town "Hurffville," which name the town still retains. Mr. Hurff now owns eleven dwellings in the little town, a fraction more than one-sixth of the total number in the village.

The pioneer store was that of Mr. Hurff, and for twenty-one years, 1841 to 1862, his was the only store in the little village. The next store was that of C. C. Richman, who in 1862 opened a small store, now kept by Mrs. Richman, Mr. Richman having deceased within the last year. The present store-house of Mr. Hurff was built in 1872. The third store in Hurffville was opened by John W. Chew, in 1870 or 1871, he having built at that time the store-house located opposite Bethel Church. He was succeeded by Robert C. Clark, who purchased the property in 1880, and still continues the mercantile business.

The pioneer blacksmith at what is now Hurffville was John Brick. His old shop stood a little northeast from Hurff's old store. The next blacksmith was David Ward. He purchased a building-lot of Mr. Hurff, and built a shop and dwelling-house. The present blacksmiths are Evan D. Pearson and Joseph Kercher. There are also two wheelwright-shops at this place.

The pioneer tavern-house at this place was built by Charles Pearson, in 1860, and it is now owned by William Gilmore. It was kept, in 1883, by J. L. Toulin.

A post-office was established here in 1852, and named Hurffville, with Thomas W. Hurff as postmaster. Johnson Becket was the pioneer mail-carrier. He was running a stage between Philadelphia and Glassboro, and when this office was established he was induced to make a deflection in his route in order to take in Hurffville. This was done at the expense of Mr. Hurff, as he had agreed with the post-office department at Washington to pay all the expenses for carrying the mail between this place and Philadelphia for a term of four years. Robert C. Clark is the present postmaster, and the office is kept in his store, opposite Bethel Church. Mails are received and despatched daily by Eisler, who runs a stage from Hurffville to Barnsboro, on the West Jersey Railroad.

HURFFVILLE CREAMERY, located in the village of Hurffville, was built in 1880, and opened for business June 15, 1881. It was built by John McClure, James McClure, and Levi Parsons, and has at present (1883) a working capacity of five thousand pounds of milk per day, with room in the building for double that amount. The land upon which the creamery stands (one acre) was purchased from Thomas W. Hurff. Mr. Parsons retired from the firm in January, 1882, leaving then, as at present, the McClure brothers the sole owners. William S. Burrough is the present superintendent of the creamery.

There is also at Hurffville a lodge of Knights of Pythias and a lodge of the Mystic Chain.

CURCHES.

Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, Hurffville, founded in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy, and incorporated the 17th day of February, 1819, as follows:

"THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

"CHARTERS,

"Whereas the free and dear Society, the proprietors of One-half of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bethel in the township of Delsea, in the county of Gloucester and State of New Jersey, for the sum of thirty dollars and upwards, as by the act entitled 'An Act to Incorporate Trustees of Bethel, as such,' passed the thirteenth day of June in the year of our Lord Seventeen-hundred-and-seventy-nine, did, by Assembly on the seventh day of February A.D. Eighteen-hundred-and-thirteen, at the Meeting-house above-mentioned, by a plurality of Votes of each of the Society and Congregation, as were present, having given ten days notice agreeable to Law, Deliberately Metyall Turner, John Downs, Jesse Pratt, Andrew Ware, & Chester Dilks, as Trustees of said Society a congregation, by Virtue of the before-recited act;

"And the said Metyall Turner, John Downs, Jesse Pratt, Andrew Ware, & Chester Dilks, as trustees aforesaid, having formerly taken and subscribed an affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Declaration presented by law of this State, and an affirmation for the faithful discharge of their duty as trustees aforesaid, as by these respective affirmations before annexed will more at large appear, doth lay upon themselves, By virtue of the aforesaid act, the name of 'The Trustees of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church in the township of Delsea, in the county of Gloucester.'

"In testimony whereof they have hereunto set their hands and seals, this seventeenth day of February, A.D. eighteen hundred and nineteen,

METYALL TURNER,

JESSE PRATT,

ANDREW WARE,

JOHN DOWNS,

CHESTER DILKS,

"Trustees.

"Witness present,

ISAAC PETER VANNEST,

JOHN FISHER."

Next follows the statement of the fact by Justice Ferther that the above-named trustees appeared before him, one of the justices in and for the county of Gloucester, on the 17th day of February, 1819, when each subscribed to two affirmations, the first bound them to support the constitution of the United States, and hold true and faithful allegiance to the government of the State and the authority of the people; and, second, that they would faithfully, impartially, and justly perform all the duties enjoined on them as trustees of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, in the township, county, and State aforesaid. Each of these two affirmations were required of each of the trustees separately; all of which was then recorded in the clerk's office of Gloucester County, in D.D., folio 190, of deeds.

Next in the archives is the copy of a deed from Aaron Dilks and wife to the Rev. Francis Asbury and others, in trust for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church, or Society, of North America, dated March 10, A.D. 1794; also recorded in the clerk's office of Gloucester County, lib. C of deeds.

Copy of Deed.—Elijah Porch to the trustees of the Methodist Society, recorded in clerk's office of Gloucester County, in W. O, folio 514, of deeds, dated April 8, 1811:

"John Bearley and Andrew Dilks to Metyall Turner, Jesse Pratt, Andrew Ware, Chester Dilks, and John Downs, trustees of Bethel Church, the meeting-house and lot of land containing half an acre, and to their successors in office forever." Recorded in the clerk's office of Gloucester County, lib. D.D., fol. 292, of deeds. This indenture bears date Feb. 24, 1819.

Following is the deed in trust in full, giving all the duties of trustees, together with all privileges and purposes for which said house and grounds were originally intended, in detail, viz., to be held in trust for a place of worship and burial-place, and no other purpose, and use of the Methodist Episcopal Society of Bethel.

Following this on the record is a deed for a lot of land lying before Bethel Church.

"From John Tonkin and William Tonkin to Mervall Turner, Jesse Pratt, Andrew Ware, Chester Dilks, John Down, trustees of Bethel Church, and their successors in office." Dated Feb. 22, 1819. Recorded Feb. 23, 1819, in the clerk's office of Gloucester, in lib. DD, folio 226, of deeds. The lot on which the school-house now stands contains thirty-five-one-hundredths of an acre, more or less.

Directly following this last deed of the old church property is recorded the following, which is so concise and business-like, and written so long ago by hands long since returned to dust, that we cannot refrain from copying the entire page:

"Be it remembered, that on the first Monday in February, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, we, the trustees of the incorporation for the Methodist society of Bethel, did meet at the house of Mervall Turner, for the purpose of organizing ourselves for business, at which meeting was chosen by election John Down, president; Jesse Pratt, secretary. And business being commenced, we proceeded to make the expenses pertaining thereto, and first,—

To expenses for a book of records.....	\$2.50
To easement paid to John Firth for services in surveying the grounds pertaining to the meeting-house, and writing deeds for same.....	.50
To Dr. C. T. Edwards and his wife payment.....	2.50
To Dr. C. T. Edwards and his wife payment.....	2.50
To the use of the library above mentioned.....	33.00
To expenses paid for Dr. Tabor's sermon and lecture.....	2.25
<hr/>	
Sect. 62 ²	

"JESSE PRATT,
"Secretary."

The first subscription-list recorded is for the payment of the bill just mentioned, consisting of forty-two names, in sums from fifty cents to five dollars, amounting in all to \$62.25, and acknowledged by the trustees by the following minute, viz.: "The trustees received, Feb. 5, 1822, on the above subscription, \$62.25, to rebut the amount on the preceding page. Jesse Pratt, secretary."

The next item recorded is the horse-sheds, then built, and subscription-list containing fourteen names, which we will not stop to write, but simply give the aggregate amount, \$61.94, all in lumber, except \$3 cash. Following is another bill itemized for another shed, with each donor's name annexed, and the amount donated carefully recorded in detail.

On Oct. 28, 1823, is recorded an election, or re-election, of trustees, together with the affirmations subscribed to, according to the then existing law, the names of Josiah Heritage and Presneal Dilks being added. Quite a lengthy account is given of the appointment of a sexton at this time. At this point also occurs a list of names, sixty-four in number, a

subscription for an aggregate of \$14.75, to purchase stoves. Some settlements of minor importance are recorded in 1824, and no election of trustees is recorded until September, 1839, when, after having given ten days' notice, John Down, Andrew Dilks, Josiah Heritage, and Presneal Dilks were reelected, and Thomas Chew, Elisha D. Chew, and Joel Wood were elected.

Thus closes up all, or nearly all, the recorded facts concerning the old house, the first church of Bethel, Gloucester Co., N. J., and although, as has been said before, Bethel makes no claim to priority boastfully, there are in her archives evidences of antiquity enough to establish the fact of having been always loyal as the Methodist Episcopal Church.

First the society was known as the Methodist Episcopal Society of North America until after 1781, when we became a church in this country with a regular ordained ministry, since which time no note or record is made, but this fact is plainly stated, Methodist Episcopal Church of Bethel, or in terms equivalent.

The old church building, according to the record, was used as a place of worship from 1770 to 1840, just seventy years, during which time this time-honored temple was often filled with power and glory such as is seldom seen or felt this side the river of Death. How many who found the pearl of great price within her walls are now swelling the hallelujahs of heaven!

Just in the rear of the old pulpit, towards the setting sun, lie the bones of Rev. John Ragan, a native of Ireland, who fell with his armor on in 1797. Around and beneath the spot where stood the old meeting-house are buried the fathers and mothers of early Methodism, where their names can be read.

We have thought perhaps it would not be uninteresting to some to hear a short description of this old house. The dimensions were as follows: Size, twenty-eight by thirty-six; height of post, sixteen feet; and it stood side front to the road. Galleries ran around the front side and two ends. It was lined or ceilinged inside with cedar boards, the posts and beams were planed smooth, and all the timbers, except braces and rafters, were seen on the inside. The outside was covered with inch cedar boards, and the roof covered with shingles. Who built the structure, or who helped in any way to erect or construct, we have no record to show. The frame, containing the same timbers almost intact, is still standing in a good state of preservation, and is used as a barn on the farm of Samuel J. Evans, about a mile from where the old church stood as a house of worship, now one hundred and thirteen years old. That old house and its old graveyard are both objects of more than ordinary interest to people of Bethel, each having its history. Here "the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep," let them rest in peace.

THE SECOND CHURCH LIBRARY.—Following this is the subscription-list, containing one hundred and

thirty-nine names, pledging to pay from one dollar to fifty dollars. In this house the society worshipped from 1840 until Feb. 15, 1883, forty-three years. During this time many changes have taken place. In 1840 we had only a small burial-place, about two acres; since then have been purchased, first, half an acre, next one and a quarter acres, and the last purchase comprises some thirty-two acres. Besides this, the house and lot which constitutes the parsonage has been purchased and paid for, and a new house built for the pastor on the same, in addition to the one on the lot when bought. Thus from time to time has the church grown stronger financially and numerically.

In the summer of 1840 the now old house was finished and dedicated. All these forty-three years the old temple number two has stood, amid lightning's flash and thunder's roar of summer and the stormy winds of winter, and still it stands, a relic of by-gone days. A few are with us still who saw the second temple rise, but far the greater number are gone over the river. It would be matter of much interest to know just how many were converted in this house, but this can never be known until the great day of eternity, when all things shall be revealed. Time has rapidly flown, and with its flight have gone the men and women who made up the congregations forty years ago. How many of them we have known and loved who used to worship here. We could name them, but we forbear. Peace to their memory, which is as ointment poured forth.

The grass grows, the sun shines, the birds warble just as sweetly, the seasons come and go, and Time's chariot-wheels roll by as if they had never been; but their record is on high, and when the last trump's dreadful din shall call them they will rise from old Bethel graveyard to take part in the first resurrection, "and every form and every face be glorious and divine."

Thus we have passed over the events of the past. Much, very much of interest has been passed over untouched. We have said but little of the grand old preachers, those mighty men of God, who used to preach as for eternity, and who stood on this classic ground of Methodism so long ago. Of such were Francis Asbury, Ezekiel Cooper, — Pedicord, Benjamin Abbott, who speaks of Bethel in his journal, and says the power fell on the people while he was preaching, and all fell to the floor as dead. Charles Pitman, that mighty preacher of Jesus and the resurrection, has often held forth here. And so we might name many truly good and great men who have honored this place with their presence and are gone to their rewards, but time and space will not allow.

We must now leave these old, time-honored temples for the present, and hasten to speak of the new house we now occupy, erected during the last year (1882). But little need be said, however, of this, as

all are cognizant of the facts. Only a little more than a year ago the matter began to be talked about, and soon measures were put on foot to begin the work. Plans were drawn and submitted, a committee was appointed, facts and figures were taken, and a plan was adopted at a meeting called for the purpose in April, 1882. A contract was entered into for the work in May, 1882, and on June 20th the corner-stone was laid, according to disciplinary form, by Rev. John W. Hickman. A galvanized iron box, containing the records, together with the subscription-list, a copy of each county newspaper, and some small coins, were deposited in the wall of the foundation June 22, 1882. Two days later the superstructure was raised, and dinner was served in the churchyard by the ladies, underneath the maple shades. This new house stands ninety feet south of the second church (still standing at this writing), and is the third house of worship erected at Bethel. The work was pushed rapidly forward, almost the entire community helping, as of one mind. Great praise is due to our then beloved pastor, who labored so untiringly in assisting to build this church edifice during the last year, being the last year of his pastorate here. Perhaps few other men could have had so good success as Rev. J. T. Price. Great credit is also due the building committee, John C. Turner, Samuel J. Evans, and John C. Thompson, who proved worthy the trust reposed in them.

The present edifice is thirty-eight by sixty feet; thirty feet post; lower story eleven feet in the clear; upper story, from floor to ceiling, twenty-five feet six inches; height of tower to top of dome, seventy-three feet, with red ball, and golden hand making seven feet more,—eighty feet in all. The whole structure is of good material, well and substantially built. The entire cost of building, including furniture and organ, was seven thousand six hundred dollars. With the close of the year 1882, the house being finished, or nearly so, the furniture and carpets and fixtures were rapidly put into position, while ready hands were constantly employed and willing hearts engaged to get all ready for the great, good time coming, namely, the dedication, which occurred Feb. 15, 1883.

The dedicatory sermon was preached by Bishop Matthew Simpson, from the text, "She hath done what she could." The day was stormy, the rain fell in torrents, but did not prevent the people from attending, and though the trustees had to raise four hundred dollars and upwards, every dollar was provided for, and all the people sang "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

One event occurring about this time, or a little before, had the effect to sudden all hearts. In the midst of our rejoicing over dear old father, Calvin G. Richman, who had lived among us for thirty years, had been gathered home. His a ripes shock of corn, at the age of eighty-three, full of years and full of faith. He had so wished to live to see this new church finished and

dedicated and heard the bell, and so often and anxiously asked how the work went on during his last days among us, that all had hoped he would have been with us. But before the time arrived his time had come, and the new bell he had so much desired to hear was tolled for the first time for his funeral, which took place in the old house. Many times had he been permitted to meet the fathers in the first church here, and many more times had he stood up in the second house and proclaimed the truth of God to the people. Faithfully he lived, and peacefully and triumphantly he passed away. He is gone, but not forgotten, while we are left to continue the work he so nobly sustained for more than fifty years.

"May we triumph so when all our conflicts past,
And dying, and are laid at our feet at last."

And last though not by any means the least, we come to notice the Sunday-school connected with this church. According to the recorded facts concerning the school, we find a meeting was held on the 13th day of May, 1849, which is the first on record of any school connected with the church. A constitution and by-laws is recorded for our school, written at the time above named, Article 1 of which reads: "This association shall be called the Bethel Sunday-school, auxiliary to the Sunday-school Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church." Officers were elected at this time and teachers appointed; Thomas Young as superintendent. The school has been reorganized in the spring of every year since. The names of the different superintendents elected are as follows: 1849, Thomas Young; April 28, 1850, Michael Devall; April 6, 1851, Thomas Young; March 21, 1852, Edward Evans; April 3, 1853, Thomas Young; April 10, 1854, E. F. Watson; April 28, 1855, Michael Devall; April 29, 1856, and May 16, 1857, Thomas E. Chew; April 18, 1858, E. F. Watson; May 1, 1859, McKendry Rielman; May 6, 1860, Edward Evans, Jr.; May 5, 1861, Joseph R. Chew; April 13, 1862, Jesse B. Thompson; March 27, 1864, and April 10, 1865 and 1866, John W. Downs; 1867, William Beckett; from 1870 to 1880, E. F. Watson; and from them until the present, J. C. Thompson. Until 1864 the school could not be maintained through the winter, but ever since that time has continued to be an evergreen, living and blooming in winter as well as summer.

Thus we have noted only a few facts in our history of one hundred and thirteen years, and many of us saw the last service in the old and the first in the new church. May 6, 1883, was celebrated for the first time the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in this new house; when the new silver communion set was brought into use for the first time by our new pastor, Rev. William Margerum. For how many years to come the people of old Bethel will kneel here at this altar we cannot tell, but sincerely hope for another hundred years at least.

"Whence first I could the crowded street,
A hand or two to ease
What broad nose angles with willing face,
A hand to lay to some?
Pale trembling was, and very youth,
And childlike Earth its heart of truth.
Therein, the people, Land and sea,
Whose will the mighty millions be,
A hundred years to come?"

Turnersville Methodist Episcopal Church.—This was, in 1780, an out-station from old Bethel Church at Hurffville, or rather Bethel, a mile from Hurffville. The old pioneer Methodist preachers were in the earlier days of Methodism composed of men who were found at the post of duty, whether that path led to the hovel or palace. They were men of religious convictions, and went wherever the spirit led them, preaching to the people whenever they could gather a few of the pioneer settlers. They were not as particular about the size or quality of their congregations as some of the modern followers of the lowly Galilean. Had they been of that class they never would have entered fields so utterly uninhabited as some of the wooded hamlets of South Jersey were in those days of toil and privation. These men of God not only preached, but they organized classes and societies at those points where enough persons could reasonably be convened to form a class.

As nearly as can be ascertained, John Turner, father of the present venerable Joseph Turner, was appointed a class-leader in 1785, and his son, Jesse Turner, was his successor in office. Among the pioneer members of Turner's class were Elizbeth Turner, wife of the leader, Tamson Hurf and wife, Jacob Cheeseman and wife, Lemuel Sheldon and wife, Maria Gantz, Adam Fox and wife, John Carter and wife, and John Williams and wife.

Previous to 1855 meetings were held in school-houses, private dwellings, barns, and in the summertime, when the weather was fair, in the grove. After worshiping seventy years without a regular place of wor-hip, a building committee consisting of Benjamin Prosser, Samuel Sharp, John Turner, and John Prosser was appointed, and during the summer of 1855 the present large church edifice was erected at a cost of five thousand five hundred dollars, and dedicated in the fall of the same year by Rev. Hickman.

The first trustees were Benjamin Prosser, Jonas King, John Prosser, Samuel Sharp, Daniel Turner, Jesse R. Turner, and William Garwood.

Among the preachers who have served this people, Mr. Turner remembers Solomon Sharp, John Walker, James Stout, James Long, Jacob Gruber, —— Greenbank, Ed. Page, and Mr. Louis is among the earlier ones. Rev. Jacob Price is the present pastor in charge of the circuit.

The present official board, August, 1882, is composed of the following-named persons: Trustees, Joseph Turner, George Williams, Samuel Gauntt, Elmer Curry, and William Corson; Stewards, Joseph

Turner, Samuel Gannett, and George Williams; Class-Leader, Samuel Gannett. Membership, thirty. Value of church property, four thousand dollars. John R. Gannet is the Sunday-school superintendent.

Wesley Chapel is located in the southeast part of the township, in the hamlet known locally as "Senor-ville," about two and a half miles east from Hurffville.

This was formerly a school-house appointment, known as "Lebanon" district. Divine services were held here for several years by the itinerant preachers of the Methodist denomination, and previous to 1868 a class was formed, with Caleb Ross and William Kerns as leaders. The class was a part of the Bethel Society at Hurffville, and for the better accommodation of the members living in Lebanon district it was thought advisable to build a house of worship for what appeared to be the nucleus of a strong society, and accordingly a subscription-list was put in circulation, dated Lebanon, July 28, 1869, and the following signatures obtained: Daniel Senor, David L. Senor, William S. Dilks, Isaac Cramer, George Wilson, Thomas E. Armstrong, Jesse Foster, Wesley Brown, Matthias French, John T. Brown, Thomas Reeve, Jesse Nicholson, John Angelo, C. McIlvaine, Joseph Watson, John Nitche, H. Clifford, John C. Thompson, James Lots, John S. Wood, Joseph Hurff, George Bailey, William S. Senor, W. Jessup, John L. Watson, John Libb, Isaac Turner, Joseph Higgins, C. G. Richman, Edward Evans, Joseph Harper, Charles W. Sheldon, Jacob Leedy, Mary E. Franklin.

It is proper to state here that the late Mrs. David Senor was instrumental in building Wesley Chapel, she having circulated the subscription-list, obtaining from the above-named persons sums ranging from fifty cents to fifty dollars, a total amount sufficient to warrant the building of the chapel. Hon. Thomas W. Hurff donated the half-acre of land upon which the chapel stands.

The corner-stone of the chapel was laid July 9, 1870, upon which occasion one hundred and twenty persons donated sums ranging from fifty cents to twenty-five dollars each.

The chapel was completed and dedicated in the fall of 1870, at a cost of thirteen hundred dollars. The trustees at that time were David Senor, John Lloyd, Gilbert Pine, and John Libb. Rev. Stiles preached the dedicatory sermon.

The officers of the chapel in 1883 were as follows: Trustees, Gilbert Pine and John Libb; Class-Leader and Steward, John Libb.

A Sunday-school was organized in 1870, with John Lloyd as superintendent, who was succeeded by John Libb, the present superintendent.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

Bethel Cemetery.—This burial-place is in rear of the Methodist Episcopal Church and lot at Bethel, or Hurffville, in this township. This seems to have been one of the pioneer graveyards of the township. The

following are of the many inscriptions to be found here:

- John G. Gannett, March 8, 1811, age 187.
- Samuel Gannett, son of Gannett, 1812, age 177.
- Augustine N. —, July 1, 1813, age 149.
- George Gannett, son of Gannett, 1815, age 169.
- David Ross, died April 24, 1818, aged 74.
- Lucy M. Gannett, Aug. 2, 1819, aged 75.
- Rev. William V. Peacock, died Jan. 2, 1869, aged 106.
- Isaac C. Dilks, died Aug. 2, 1869, aged 73.
- Eliza C. Cowen, died March 1, 1870, aged 69.
- Nicholas Dousky, died Oct. 8, 1870, aged 73.
- Patrick F. Bergin, died Oct. 11, 1870, aged 74.
- Benjamin Heritage, born Feb. 11, 1779, died March 27, 1851.
- Rev. John Heritage, born April 1, 1778, died May 7, 1859.
- Mary Heritage, born March 24, 1785, died March 22, 1857.
- Ruth Williams, died May 14, 1793, aged 57.
- Benjamin Hart, born Oct. 15, 1714, died Aug. 2, 1839.
- John Pitts, died October 1771, aged 65.
- William Pitts, died Oct. 28, 1814, aged 62.
- Sarah B. Pitts, died March 26, 1815, aged 55.
- Joseph Pitts, died Nov. 24, 1816, aged 55.
- Mary Pitts, died Aug. 16, 1837, aged 71.
- John Pitts, died Dec. 17, 1850, aged 73.
- Davis Wood, died June 13, 1841, aged 50.
- Mary Watson, died Jan. 27, 1870, aged 81.
- Charles P. Davies, 60, in defense of his country, July 28, 1862.
- James A. Murphy, died March 2, 1847, aged 54.
- Robert B. Nicholson, died Sept. 1, 1849, aged 32.
- Thomas Parrott, born Nov. 21, 1817, died Oct. 29, 1857.
- George Hart, born July 22, 1783, died Sept. 3, 1871.
- Anna Hart, born July 20, 1801, died Aug. 1890.
- Frank Hart, died Jan. 2, 1856, aged 64.
- Thomas Smith, died May 7, 1859, aged 61.
- Stephen dome & Carter, died April 16, 1867, aged 77.
- Rev. John Turner, died Oct. 2, 1851, aged 53.
- Elizabeth Turner, died Dec. 25, 1871, aged 93.
- Eliza Turner, died Aug. 18, 1821, aged 50.
- Sarah Turner, died Sept. 8, 1861, aged 47.
- Mary Early, died March 14, 1861.
- Lydia —, 1843.
- Rev. John Pitts, died Jan. 2, 1847, aged 66.
- Mary Ann Pitts, died March 24, 1847, aged 34.
- Wm. and Spence died Sept. 26, 1857, aged 60.
- Samuel J. Moore, died March 2, 1847, and May 10, 1871.
- Jonathan C. Pitts, died January 1, 1851, aged 63.
- James Pitts, died March 6, 1852, aged 77.
- John Pitts, died Dec. 26, 1862, aged 62.
- Rev. Benjamin Heritage, born April 4, 1816, died Jan. 17, 1872.
- Charles A. Hart, born Aug. 1, 1831, died July 10, 1852.
- Thomas Bee, Jr., died Sept. 5, 1853, aged 42.
- Mercy Bee, born June 27, 1801, died 1875.
- Rev. Andrew Dilks, died Oct. 12, 1855, aged 63.
- Preston Dilks, died July 15, 1855, aged 65.
- Mary Dilks, died Aug. 21, 1855, aged 80.
- Lydia Pitts, died Aug. 22, 1856, aged 49.
- Anna Bee, died Aug. 20, 1872, aged 83.
- John Swope,
- Charles H. Swope,
- Jacob Swope,
- John S. Wood, died May 2, 1871, aged 14.
- Rebecca L. Dilks, born Jan. 2, 1801, died Aug. 19, 1879.
- Rev. Mark Heritage, died Jan. 6, 1879, aged 76.
- Eliza H. Hart, born Mar. 1, 1815, died Aug. 15, 1878.
- James S. Dilks, died Jan. 21, 1874, aged 84.
- Martha Cram, died Aug. 2, 1874, aged 48.
- Sarah Chow, died Aug. 25, 1874, aged 49.
- Margaret C. Heritage, died April 7, 1878, aged 47.
- Jed Wood, born Aug. 12, 1815, died Sept. 18, 1876.
- Ann Wooldridge, died Sept. 24, 1877, aged 65.
- David Herk, born in 1811, died Sept. 2, 1878.
- Penelope Hutchinson, born Aug. 14, 1795, died Dec. 16, 1852.
- John L. Parr, born Feb. 1, 1815, died aged 50.
- Rev. Dr. Thompson, Sept. 15, 1870, died Feb. 21, 1880.
- John Herff, died Jan. 18, 1861, aged 57.
- June B. Thompson, died Dec. 7, 1877, aged 66.

- Jesse Stein, died Oct. 11, 1821, aged 72.
 Rev. John Brainerd, Sept. 16, 1770, aged 45.
 Mr. P. Pease, died Feb. 1, 1822, aged 75.
 Jesse Turner, died Feb. 12, 1837, aged 74.
 Mary S. L. married April 4, 1814, aged 18.
 Jason Thompson, Nov. 8, 1771, and Dec. 5, 1856.
 Moses T. Hill, born May 4, 1754, died July 21, 1849.
 Jessie P. Turner, died July 1, 1814, aged 54.
 William Brown, born Aug. 9, 1814, died Oct. 19, 1852.
 Jacob Lewis, died March 4, 1843, aged 87.
 Nathaniel Turner, born March 1, 1773, died 1858.

During the early part of the last century the north side of this yard was occupied by the Indians as a burying ground.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOSEPH TURNER.

Three brothers of the Turner family at an early period emigrated from England. One settled in New York State, another in the West, and the third in New Jersey. From the latter was descended Robert, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, who located in Washington, then Deptford township. By his wife Joannet he had one son, John, a local Methodist preacher, born May 9, 1771, who resided on the farm and in the present house of his son Joseph, which was erected nearly a century ago. He married, in 1798, Miss Elizabeth Carter, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Carter, born June 26, 1782, and had fourteen children, elsewhere mentioned by name in this volume. Mr. Turner died Oct. 4, 1858, in his eighty-ninth year. His son Joseph was born Sept. 29, 1809, on the homestead, where the winter sessions of the district school and the duties incident to the cultivation of the farm occupied the years of his boyhood. He also assisted his father in the cutting and shipping of timber until twenty-four years of age, when an opportunity to rent a farm advantageously was embraced. For seven years Mr. Turner was a tenant, after which he became a purchaser, and removed to the property now owned by his son, Ellison K. Here he remained for twenty years, and in 1862 returned to the old homestead, which is still his home. He was married, Jan. 12, 1832, to Miss Ach-sah, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Kirby, and granddaughter of Samuel and Mercy Kirby, of Salem County. Mr. and Mrs. Turner had children,—Ellison K., born in 1833; Mary Ann (Mrs. William Kerse), in 1834; Martha H. (Mrs. Henry Leap), in 1836; Sarah W. (Mrs. Hiram Stenger), in 1838; Robert in 1840; Elizabeth (Mrs. Harris Leap), in 1842; Burroughs, in 1845; Anna (Mrs. John Wilkins), in 1848; and Abigail (Mrs. Benjamin Williams), in 1851, of whom Mary Ann is deceased. All are living in Gloucester County, and are accessible to the home of their parents. In 1863 Mr. Turner retired from active labor, and transferred the interests of the farm to his son Robert. In politics

he has never been a partisan, but has reserved to himself the right to vote independently and without regard to party claims. Through the decisions of fate, he has survived acceptably as freeholder of his township. He has been for nearly fifty years identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, which Mrs. Turner is also a member. Mr. and Mrs. Turner celebrated their golden wedding, in 1881, which eventful occasion their children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren, to the number of forty, were present.

JOHN S. WOOD.

The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Samuel Wood, who married Mary Tatton, and had three children,—Joel, Gerard, and two daughters. Mr. Wood followed farming employments, and was a prominent justice of the peace, as was also his father. His son Joel was born June 27, 1815, and succeeded to the pursuits of his parent. He married, June 25, 1843, Susanna, daughter of John Swale, of Berlin town, N. J., and had children,—William T., born 1814; John S.; Mary, born in 1820 (Mrs. Robert Turner); Hannah, who died in youth; and Sarah, born in 1822. He married, a second time, Ann Warner, and had one son, Edmund T., born in 1847. The death of Mr. Wood occurred in 1874. His son John S. was born Feb. 10, 1816, and passed his boyhood at his father's home, where the usual course of the farmer's son was followed. He was married, Jan. 16, 1845, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Ephraim and Anna Bee, of Washington township, Gloucester Co., and immediately after purchased a tract of land for farming purposes, to which additions were made from time to time until he had secured a property farm and other lands of value, including a cranberry bog. He continued farming occupations for over twenty years, his frugal habit and industry winning him, and gaining for him a competency. Mr. Wood was a strong Democrat in his political relations, and held various small offices in the township, though honest men of this character were frequently declaimed. In religion, he was a Methodist, and a member of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church of Haddonfield. His death occurred May 2, 1879, in his sixtieth year. His wife still survives, and resides upon the farm.

ANDREW DILKS.

The advent of the Dilks family possibly antedates that of any other family in its settlement in Gloucester County. James Dilks, the greatest of the patriarchs of the subject of this sketch, having with his wife, as is related from England, in 1711, selected a tract of one thousand acres, purchased of John Ladd. He had nine sons, James, Jos. Ph. Aaron, John, and a daughter, Mrs. Nicholia, wife of each of whom we find no particular account, part of the original pa-



Joseph Feuer



John S. Wood

Andrew Dittlo



Thomas W. Shaffer

Joseph, of this number, married, and had two sons, William and Andrew, who inherited the estate of their father, the subject of this sketch being now the possessor of this property, which embraces two farms. Andrew, who served in the war of the Revolution, and was stationed at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1776, married Miss Joanna Richards, of the same county, and had children,—Andrew, Presmuel, Mary (Mrs. Albertson), and Rachel (Mrs. Parks). Mr. Dilks continued to pursue farming employments on the ancestral land until his death. His son, Andrew (2d), was born in 1785, on the homestead, where he resided during his lifetime, and devoted his energies to the cultivation and improvement of the land. He married Miss Priscilla, daughter of Benjamin and Priscilla Clark Heritage, of the same county, to whom were born children,—Robert, Benjamin, Andrew, Josiah, and Priscilla (Mrs. Christopher Sickler). The death of Mr. Dilks occurred Oct. 12, 1853, in his sixty-eighth year. His wife survived him, and died in her eighty-third year. Their son, Andrew (3d), was born Dec. 18, 1815, in the dwelling which was his home for more than half a century, and on the ancestral land where, during his lifetime, he has continued to reside. His youth was in no sense eventful, the ordinary tasks of the school-boy and the avocations of a farmer's son having engaged his attention until his marriage, when the estate became his by purchase and inheritance. He was in 1841 united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth L., daughter of Thomas Bee, a prominent citizen of Deptford township. Their children are Presmuel (who resides in Philadelphia), Andrew (who died at the age of eighteen), Elizira (whose decease occurred at the age of nineteen), and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Dilks' death occurred on the 1st of April, 1882. Mr. Dilks' tastes have led to farming employments, and his interests have centred about the home of his ancestors, where his whole life has been spent either as a farmer or in conducting the business of a miller. He has been true to the Whig principles of his family, and in the formation of the Republican party indorsed its platform. Though occasionally officiating in a public capacity in the township, he has never been an aspirant for political distinction. Though not intimately connected with any religious denomination, he aids in the support of Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS W. HURFF.

The Hurffs are of German ancestry, Conrad, the grandfather of Thomas W., having emigrated from his native land, and on his arrival in America settled in New Jersey, where he purchased of the Proprietors of South Jersey a tract of land in that portion of Gloucester County which is now Washington township, where he became a prosperous farmer. He married and had children,—John, Henry, George, Isaac, Priscilla (Mrs. Beckley), Elizabeth (Mrs. Davi-

sone), Ann (Mrs. Cheseaman), and Catherine (Mrs. Williams). George, his son, was born at the paternal home, and succeeded his father in the conduct of the farm. He married Anna, daughter of John Williams, of the same township, on the 5th of March, 1807. Their children are Rose, John G., Thomas W., Isaac, Mary (Mrs. Harris Cole), Patience Ann (Mrs. Asa Cole), George, Tamzen (Mrs. William Nicholson), Elizabeth, Hiram, Jonathan, Catherine (Mrs. Jesse Prosser), and Henrietta. His son, Thomas W., was born on the 27th of April, 1811, in Washington township, and received instruction in the rudimentary branches at Turnerville, after which, at the age of seventeen, he was apprenticed for four years to a carpenter. Having learned the trade he pursued it continuously until 1841, and found steady employment in his skillful hands. He was married Jan. 1, 1834, to Martha E., daughter of John Turner, of Washington township, whose death occurred Dec. 22, 1834, when he was a second time married on the 16th of February, 1842, to Hannah, daughter of Randall and Mary Cheseaman Jaggard, and granddaughter of James and Susan Morgan Jaggard, of Gloucester County. Their children are Clark J., Mary (Mrs. Augustus Boyles), Randall, Rebecca S., Mrs. George W. Beckley, Martha T., John M., Thomas W., Eliza, George B., and Elizabeth. Having purchased a desirable site, Mr. Hurff, in 1841, erected his present comfortable home, and at a later period several other dwellings adjacent. The hamlet grew in proportions, and was, in compliment to its projector, christened Hurffville. Mr. Hurff then opened a store, and has since that time been engaged in mercantile pursuits, to which he has added lumbering and farming. He abhors in politics with the Democratic party, and was, as its representative in 1850-51, elected to the State Legislature, where he served on several important committees. He has also acted as freeholder, and held other township offices. He is identified with the First National Bank of Woodbury as a director, and is a member of the Odd-Fellows' fraternity, in which he was formerly actively interested. He is a supporter and worships with the congregation of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church of Hurffville.

HIRAM WILKINS.

John Wilkins, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, resided upon the property now owned by his grandson Hiram, where he was an active and prosperous farmer. He married Miss Mary Stokes, and had children,—Samuel, Charles, William, John, Hannah (Mrs. Garwood), and Elizabeth (Mrs. Gibbs). During his later life Mr. Wilkins removed to Camden, and until his death resided with his daughter, Jane, his son, was born in Burlington County, and removed with his parents to what is now Washington township, in Gloucester County, where, during his

youth, farming occupations absorbed his attention until his twenty-first year, when the attractions offered by the water induced him to become a boatman, an occupation which he found both attractive and lucrative. He in 1819 engaged in farming employments on the property owned by his father, and also dealt extensively in wood. He married Miss Mary Cade, and had children,—Hiram, John, Caroline, Thomas, Charles, Anna Maria, and Benjamin. Hiram was born in Blackwoodtown on the 20th of January, 1819, and being thoroughly versed in the routine of farm employments, made it his calling. He, on attaining his majority, inherited a portion, and purchased the remainder, of the farm, and continued to cultivate its broad acres until his son leased the property, when he abandoned active labor, and now exercises a general supervision of affairs. He married, in 1841, Caroline, daughter of Randall Morgan, of Washington township, and had children,—John, Sarah (Mrs. Henry Bateman), Emily (Mrs. Burroughs Turner), and Thomas. These, with the exception of Thomas, who is in Colorado, are in Gloucester County. Mr. Wilkins frequently votes independently in politics, though in sympathy with the platform of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Blackwoodtown, as also his wife. He continues to reside upon the homestead, though not identified actively with its interests.

CHAPTER XLIX.

TOWNSHIP OF WEST DEPTFORD.

Geographical and Descriptive.—The territory comprised within the boundaries of what is now West Deptford was originally a part of Deptford township, and separated or organized into a township by act of the Legislature approved March 1, 1871, as follows:

In Repealed, etc. That all that portion of the township of Deptford, in the county of Gloucester, lying within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the Camden County line, in the line of Timber Creek, and in the centre of the bridge of the Gloucester Turnpike Company; and thence running in a southerly direction, along the centre of the road of said Gloucester Turnpike Company, until it intersects the line of the boundary of the city of Woodbury; thence following the western and southern boundary of said city of Woodbury, to where the same intersects the centre of the Woodbury and Mullica Hill Turnpike Company; thence in a southerly direction along the centre of said road to the centre of the bridge of said turnpike, where, in the middle of Mantua Creek, it intersects the line of Mantua township, in said county of Gloucester; thence in a westerly direction, following the heretofore established lines of said township of Deptford, down the middle of said Mantua Creek, the several courses thereof to the Delaware River; thence at right angles with the shore, in a straight line, until it intersects the boundary line between the State of New Jersey and the State of Pennsylvania; thence following said boundary line up the Delaware River, the several courses thereof, to a point opposite the mouth of said Timber Creek; thence in an easterly direction to the mouth of said Timber Creek; thence along the centre of the several courses thereof, until it intersects the middle line of the

Gloucester Turnpike Company's tract, which was the place where it shall be divided, to wit, from the township of Deptford, in the county of Gloucester, and hence a separate township to carry by the name of the new town of West Deptford."

The township is also bounded on the north for a short distance by Timber Creek, on the southeast by Deptford township and Woodbury City, on the southwest and northwest by Mantua and Greenwich townships, and on the north by Delaware River. The soil is a sandy loam underlaid with maul, and a small portion in the southwest part of the township is a clay loam, the most of which is under a high state of cultivation, producing large quantities of truck for the Philadelphia market.

The township is quite highly favored with water, having the Delaware on the north, the Mantua Creek along its entire western and southwestern boundary, and the Woodbury Creek running across the township in a northwesterly direction, also several smaller streams emptying into the different creeks and river mentioned. The township contains an area of ten thousand two hundred and twenty-three acres.

Change of Boundary Line.—An act of the State Legislature was approved Feb. 20, 1878, changing the eastern boundary line of this township so as to make the line of the West Jersey Railroad the township line from Big Timber Creek to the junction of that road with the Gloucester and Woodbury turnpike at North Woodbury, thus leaving the whole of the village of Westville in Deptford township.

Early Settlers and Pioneer Incidents.—“The first attempt to effect a settlement on the eastern shore of the Delaware River is believed to have been made within the limits of this township. About the year 1621 the Dutch West India Company dispatched a ship containing a number of persons fully provided with the means of subsistence and articles of trade, under the command of Cornelius Jacobus May. . . . He explored the bay and river, and at length landed and built a fort on Sassacon, now Timber Creek, on the northeast boundary of the township, and named it Fort Nassau. . . . The site of old Fort Nassau is said to have been on the farm or plantation of the Howell family, just below the mouth of Timber Creek. The colonists, however, soon fell beneath the tomahawk of the Indians.”—*From Historical Collections of New Jersey.*

The most prominent feature in the history of what is now West Deptford is the fact that it contains within its boundaries localities where transpired some of the most thrilling events of the Revolutionary war. In this township are the remains of Fort Mercer, where the Hessians, under Count Donop, met with an ignominious defeat by the Americans under Col. Christopher Greene, Oct. 22, 1777. Here, for many years, repose the remains of Count Donop, until a morbid and unmentionable curiosity regard the grave of its slumbering dust. Here, too, stands a monument erected by the patriotic citizen of Penn-



Hiram Wilkins

Sylvania and New Jersey to the memory of Col. Greene in close proximity to the scene of his brilliant military exploits.

Fort Mercer is, or was, also in this township, just below what is known as the village of Red Bank. This fortification was little more than an embankment of earth and a ditch filled with brush and sharpened timber, and was designed to support the left of the *façade de frise*. The bank of the Delaware at this place is steep, which afforded protection to the attacking party. For full account of battle of Red Bank, see general history of Gloucester County.

The following incident occurred during the battle, showing that *women* are not the bravest people in the world. Mrs. Whitall, whose house was near the fort and in line of the enemy's shot, sat by her wheel spinning, when a cannon-ball came crashing through the middle of the house. This she thought rather an impudent intrusion, but rather than be annoyed by such callers, moved her spinning-wheel into the cellar, where she continued to ply her vocation during the remainder of the engagement, alone and undisturbed, though the iron visitors repeated their calls several times during the memorable battle.

Among the pioneers who came up what is now known as Woodbury Creek was Richard Wood. He ascended the creek in a canoe, and with the aid of the Indians erected a rude dwelling. The whole process of building and removing his family to the place was accomplished in the short space of one week. It seems the little colony, for there must have been more than Richard Wood and family, soon became short of provisions, and none being nearer than Burlington, as Philadelphia was not yet settled, the male colonists started off in canoes for that place to obtain food. A storm prevented their return as soon as expected, the provisions left for the women were exhausted, and the poor creatures, overwhelmed with grief, looked for nothing but starvation in a strange land, with none of their kindred near to soothe their dying moments. Thus they were grouped together at the bend of the creek, near where the graveyard now is, watching, with tearful eyes, the flowing tide and listening in vain for the sound of the returning paddles, when an Indian woman appeared upon the opposite bank, saw they were in trouble, and stopped. By their signs she understood their wants, and then disappeared in the shades of the forest. In an hour or two, for she had gone several miles, she returned loaded with venison and corn-bread. These she placed on a long piece of bark, and walking a good way to tidewater set it adrift, and gave it a push across. It came to where the white women were, and its contents saved their lives, for their husbands returned not until such a length of time that, but for her, starvation would have been inevitable.

Among the pioneer settlers of this township will be found the names of Whitall, Wilkins, Bender, Rambo, Lodge, String, Taggart, Hinckman, Cloud,

Wood, and a few others. As these, and other pioneers entered the mouth of Woodbury Creek, squatted upon the first piece of land not pre-empted, and for several years, probably not before the year 1725, was the small territory now embraced in West Deptford occupied by immigrants.

The Wilkins property has been in the family for over one hundred years. The William Rambo and the W. G. and E. J. Lodge farms were sold off from the old original John Wilkins tract, and the Wilson Fitzgerald farm, one of the very best in the township, was cut off from the Newbold tract.

Unlike most other townships of an equal population there is neither store, tavern, lawyer, doctor, blacksmith, wheelwright, secret society, and but one church organization within its borders.

Civil Organization. —The pioneer town-meeting for the township of West Deptford was held in the school-house in the village of Thoroughfare, March 21, 1871, when Joshua Carter was elected moderator, and Josiah Budd, Jr., town clerk, and the following resolutions, with others, unanimously adopted :

For schools, \$1 poll-tax, and enough more to make it \$2, for all children in the district between the ages of five and eighteen years of age.

For the support of the poor for the ensuing year, \$100.

For incidental expenses for the year, \$300.

For roads and bridges, \$300.

For wages, horse and cart per day, \$1; additional horse, \$1; man, \$1.50.

Military tax, \$1.

Poll-tax and such additional tax as will make it \$1500.

Resolved, To elect the officers this year by ballot.

The following list of officers were decided upon to elect: one assessor, one collector, two overseers of roads, three commissioners of appeal, two overseers of the poor, one constable, and five pound-keepers.

On motion, *Resolved*, To hold the next town-meeting and election within the limits of the township.

The polls were opened at one o'clock and closed at six o'clock in the afternoon, when the total number of votes polled was one hundred and sixty-eight.

The following officers were duly elected for the year 1871:

Town Clerk, Josiah Budd, Jr.; Assessor, David B. Lester; Collector, Moses C. Low; Chosen Freeholders, William Knaggs, Charles R. Leonard; Township Committee, William R. Tatton, William Wade Griscom, John G. Whitall; Justices of the Peace, Richard M. Wilkins and Thomas L. Stephen; Surveyors of Highways, Benjamin T. Gibbs, Joseph G. Parker; Overseers of Highways, A. Mott and Peter B. George Howey; Overseers of the Poor, Charles Kidby, Jonathan T. G. U. Jones, Judge of Election, Charles B. Price; Constable, Robert C. Hills; Commissioners of Appeal, William Randa, Joseph Carter, Clement Beeson, Round Knaggs, John J. Steiner, Clement Whitall, Benjamin D. Hance; Thomas Kidby, Thomas Knaggs.

The minutes were signed by Josiah Budd, Jr., town clerk; Jo. Carter, moderator.

The following is a complete list of town clerks, as-

sessors, collectors, chas. n freeholders, township committees, justices of the peace, and constables elected in this township since 1871, except 1878 and part of 1881:

TOWN CLERKS.

1874-75. Josiah Budd, Jr.	1877-78. David B. Leslie.
1874-76. Casper Budd.	1879-82. Louis K. Wilkins.

ASSESSORS.

1872-73. David B. Leslie.	1879. Thomas A. Chambers.
1874-76. Josiah Budd, Jr.	1880. James T. Field.
1877. Charles W. Knight.	1881-82. Edward J. Lodge.

COLLECTORS.

1872-77. Thomas A. Chambers.	1881-82. John W. Leonard.
1879. Moses C. Low.	

CHosen FREEHOLDERS.

1872. William Knight.	1876-77. Edward J. Lodge.
Charles B. Leonard.	1879. Samuel Hopkins.
1873-74. Charles B. Leonard.	Joseph A. Moore.
Ferman Lawrence.	1880. Joseph A. Moore.
1875. F. Lawrence.	William Knight.
John W. Leonard.	1882. Walter Enzke.
1876-77. J. W. Leonard.	Samuel Herkert.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1872. 1876. John G. Whitall.	1877. Benjamin W. Wallace.
1873. William Rambo.	1879-80. J. G. Whitall.
1874. John C. Budd.	J. G. Tatam.
1875. Clayton N. Shuster.	J. C. Budd.
1877. Benjamin J. Lord.	1882. J. G. Whitall.
Albert Jones.	James M. Wilkins.
William G. Lodge.	Joseph A. Moore.
Clayton N. Shuster.	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1872. George E. Harris.	1875. Joseph Kichman.
David B. Leslie.	1876. John Halton.
1879. Edward J. Lodge.	1881. John H. Sharp.
1874. Samuel Kenlyes.	

CONSTABLES.

1872-75, 1879-80. R. C. Hudson.	1876-77. M. Van Buren Stephens.
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The township officers for 1883 are as follows:

Town Clerk. Louis E. Wilkins; Assess., Edward J. Lodge; Collector, John W. Leonard; Chosen Freeholders, Samuel H. Hartney, Joshua Joyce, Township Committee, John G. Whitall, Joseph A. Moore, John C. Budd, Surveyors of Highways, Edward Star, J. Wenz Hamfeld; Overseers of Highways, Joseph M. Hunter, Renegel A. Leslie, Andy E. Budd, Thomas Cowell; Overseers of the Poor, Charles B. Leonard, John L. Hewitt; Commissioners of Appeals, William G. Lodge, Joseph Carter, Clark B. Leonard; Judges of Election, Joseph Low; Inspectors of Election, James T. Field, Alonzo P. Rambo, Pound-Keepers, Still Chew, J. Wood Hamfeld, John Sharp, Samuel Swoeton.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Red Bank.—There are only two villages in this township, one of which is Red Bank, on the bank of the Delaware River, so named from the color of the soil. It was settled as early as 1621 or '22, by a family named Whitall and others, some of whose descendants are still residents of this township. This locality was made famous in history by the defeat of the Hessians, under the command of Count Donop, by the Americans, under command of Col. Greene.

In commemoration of the event a monument of

handsome gray marble has been erected, bearing proper inscriptions. A few years since the United States government purchased one hundred acres of land lying at the mouth of Woodbury Creek, between it and Red Bank village. For many years Red Bank was a place of considerable importance, the county courts being held here in 1686, and a large amount of business was done here, there being several stores, dwellings, taverns, and ferry from this point to League Island and Philadelphia. At present it is but the remains of a once prosperous town, no store, tavern, church, and but one school-house.

Thoroughfare.—This is a small hamlet near the centre of the township, at the intersection of several roads, and through it the Delaware Shore Railroad passes. There is at this place a Methodist Church, school-house, Grange headquarters, town hall, railroad station, and about twenty dwellings. The place is surrounded by a rich truck-producing country, and is only three miles from Woodbury. There was one small store here in 1883.

RELIGIOUS.

Saint Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.—This is the only religious organization in this township, and is located at the small hamlet of Thoroughfare, near the centre of the township. The first class was formed in 1858, by Rev. A. A. Ballard, in the old school-house, then occupying the site upon which the present school-house stands. Joseph Cox was appointed leader, with the following-named persons composing the larger portion of his class: William Bailey, William G. Lodge, Edward J. Lodge, Mark Low, John Hewitt, Clayton N. Shuster, Edward Packer, William B. Rambo, Isaac Fowler, William Inskip, Thomas Wyne, Martha A. Hewitt, Esther W. Lodge, Mary B. Lodge, Abby A. Lodge, Elizabeth and Joanna Wyne, Eliza Wilkins, Millie Davis, and Mary Carson.

This class was the outgrowth of a series of religious meetings commenced in the old school-house in the winter of 1857-58 by Joseph Cox. He was assisted in his efforts by Rev. A. A. Ballard, within whose circuit the meetings were held. In the early part of the year it was decided by the infant society to build a house of worship suitable for the accommodation of the increasing congregation and membership. Mark Low, William G. Lodge, Edward J. Lodge, Clayton N. Shuster, John Hewitt, Richard Wilkins, and William Bailey were appointed trustees, and during that year 1858 the present large and commodious frame church edifice was erected, at a cost of six thousand dollars. The church building, however, was not dedicated until 1860, when those interesting services were conducted by Rev. A. A. Ballard.

The following-named preachers have served this people since the expiration of Mr. Ballard's term, in 1859: Rev. David Duffield, —— Carnan, —— Williams, —— Lambhart, —— Howe, Knock Green, Willi-

¹ 1878 is not recorded in township book.



James J. Lord

Reeve, John Hutchinson, Isaac Cook, and the present pastor, Samuel Hudson.

The officers of the society for 1832 were as follows: Stewards, John Hewitt, Thomas Wyne, Louis K. Wilkins, William Lodge, William Rambo; Tru-tees, William Rambo, Edward Packer, John Hewitt, Thomas Wyne, James Wilkins, William Lodge, Edward J. Lodge.

Present membership, forty-five.

There is connected with the church a well-organized and officered Sunday-school, consisting of eighty scholars, under the superintendence of Edward Packer.

INDUSTRIES.

Dobbs' Drain-Tile and Brick-Works are located in the southeast part of the township, on the farm of Henry Kean. The property was leased in April, 1869, by James C. Dobbs, who established drain-tile works, and placed his brother, Solomon Dobbs, in charge, who is at present the general superintendent and manager. The present capacity of the works is three thousand brick and three thousand five hundred pieces of drain-tile (all sizes) per day, which gives employment to seven men. The distance from the works to Wenonah Station, on the West Jersey Railroad, is two miles, and to Ogden Station, on the Woodbury and Swedesboro Railroad, half a mile.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES J. LORD.

The progenitor of the Lord family in America was Joshua Lord, formerly of Lancashire, England, who emigrated to the United States in 1684, and settled near the mouth of Woodbury Creek, in Gloucester County, from whence he later removed to a farm now occupied by the subject of this biographical sketch. He married Miss Sarah, daughter of John Wood, of Gloucester County, and formerly of Lancashire, England, on the 13th of January, 1680. They were the parents of Joshua (2d), who married on the 9th of May, 1748, Miss Hannah Lippincott, and had children,—Phineas, born in 1749; Joshua, in 1752; Sarah, in 1753; James, in 1755; Ann, in 1757; Hannah, in 1759; Eunice, in 1761; Joshua (3d), in 1766; and Jelut, in 1770. Joshua (3d) was born April 2, 1766, and married Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth Jessup, whose birth occurred Sept. 29, 1771. Their children were Joshua, born in 1801; James J.; John S., in 1805; Mary, in 1807; Elizabeth, in 1808; Benjamin J., in 1812; and Sarah, in 1816. Joshua and Sarah, of this number, died in youth; John's death occurred in 1872, leaving one child, and that of Elizabeth in 1807. James J. was born July 27, 1803, upon the ancestral estate, and represents the fourth generation in his ownership

and occupation of the land. With the exception of a brief interval in school at Westmont, Pa., in 1847, his life has been spent in the cultivation and improvement of his inheritance. He began active employment at an early age, and in youth rendered his father valuable assistance in the conduct of the farm, in 1838 becoming owner by the will of the latter of that portion of the land (the original tract having been extensive) on which he now resides, his home being on the exact spot occupied by his ancestors. He married Miss Catherine Moore, whose death occurred Nov. 4, 1870. Mr. Lord, having been actively employed in the management of his own business interests, has devoted little time to the political issues of the day, though a pronounced Republican in his sentiments. He has adhered to the religious faith of his ancestors, and is a member of the Orthodox Society of Friends, who worship in Woodbury. Benjamin J., his brother, who resides adjoining the homestead, was married to Mary E., daughter of William and Atlantic Thomas, of Philadelphia, on the 7th of June, 1859. He also devotes his energies to farming employments, and although not active in the political arena, has for twenty years officiated as township superintendent of schools. He is also an Orthodox Friend in his religious belief. Miss Mary, the only surviving sister of Mr. Lord, who resides with her brother, Benjamin J., is a lady revered for her benevolence and many virtues.

WILLIAM RAMBO.

The Rambo family are of Swedish origin. John, the grandfather of William, was an innkeeper at Swedesboro, Gloucester Co., N. J., during the period of the Revolution. He married a Miss Champneys, and had children,—Jesse, Champneys, Gabriel, Jacob, John, Peter, Christian, Sarah, and others. His son John was born Jan. 23, 1776, and followed in the county of his birth the employments of a farmer until his death, which occurred May 27, 1831. He married Patience Crim, and had children,—Peter C., Louisa, Champneys, Benjamin, and Eppiebarus. By a second marriage to Lydia Key were born children,—William, Patience, Elizabeth, John, Jacob, Lydia, Mary, and Harriet. The death of Mr. Rambo occurred May 27, 1831, and that of his wife Sept. 12, 1841. His son William, the subject of this brief sketch, was born Oct. 28, 1812, on the homestead farm in West Deptford, Gloucester Co., the immediate vicinity of which has been his lifetime residence. A brief period of his youth was spent at school in Philadelphia, though meagre advantages of education were enjoyed, and active labor filled in the hours usually devoted by youth of the present day to study. His father having died, William exercised a supervision of the farm for his mother from 1831 until 1838, when he became by inheritance and purchase the owner of the property, on which for forty-

four years he has resided. He married, Dec. 28, 1838, Miss Amy, daughter of Samuel and Susanna Hilman, of Gloucester County. Their children are Mary, deceased; Lydia, Susanna H., Abouo P., Anna Louisa, Mary Elizabeth, deceased; Harriet, and Jacob W. Mr. Rambo espouses in politics the principles of the Republican party, and has held, as its representative, various minor township offices. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rambo and their children are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Paulsboro.

CHAPTER L.

TOWNSHIP OF WOOLWICH.

Geographical Description.—The boundaries of the township of Woolwich are the township of Greenwich on the northeast, that of Harrison on the southeast, Oldman's Creek and Salem County on the southwest, and Logan township on the northwest.

Running through the centre of the township, in a northwesterly direction, is Raccoon Creek, which is navigable from the Delaware River to Swedesboro, and is affected by the tide about a mile from that village. A small stream named Purgey Creek runs northwesterly between this township and Greenwich, and Oldman's Creek, which is navigable as far as Auburn, in Salem County, runs along the southwestern boundary of the township. Timber Creek also has its source in the eastern part. Small affluents discharge their waters into these streams as they pass through and along this township.

Topography.—The highest ground in the township is Lippincott's Hill, on the farm of William and Thomas Zane, where a Coast Survey station was established. This is in latitude $39^{\circ} 45'$, and longitude $74^{\circ} 1'$. From this point the high land between Raccoon and Oldman's Creeks descends gradually towards the Delaware River, and slopes each way towards those creeks. Water-sheds also pass through the township in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction, between Raccoon and Timber Creeks, and between the last and Purgey Creek. The surface of the township is not, however, what may be called uneven, but gently sloping from these heights to the streams that pass between them.

Roads.—The principal highway through the township is the Salem and Gloucester turnpike, which is elsewhere spoken of. Another important highway is the Bridgeport and Mullica Hill road, having its termini as indicated by its name. What is known as the Old Ferry road is said to have been constructed by the British for military purposes. It extends from Battentown, near Swedesboro, northwesterly to the Delaware River. Beside these, many other roads, that are not important as thoroughfares, traverse and ramify in the township in various directions.

The principal avenue of travel and transportation to and from this township is the Swedesboro Railroad, which was inaugurated in 1839. Among the citizens of Woolwich who were active in establishing this road were the late J. S. Thompson and Samuel Black. Others did much to aid the enterprise, but these gentlemen were particularly active. An extension of this road to Salem was put in operation early in 1883.

The following notes concerning the construction of the bridge over Raccoon Creek, at Swedesboro, were found among the papers of the late J. S. Thompson:

Elijah Bowen, C. C. Streeter, James Jessup, and Charles F. Black were appointed, Aug. 30, 1828, to repair or rebuild the bridge in such a manner as they might deem proper.

Dec. 27, 1828, they reported that it was necessary to rebuild; and on the 29th of September, 1829, they reported that they had commenced the construction of the bridge on the truss principle.

Dec. 26, 1829, they reported that the bridge was completed, and that the cost was two thousand and sixty-one dollars and twenty cents.

Amos Campbell was the contractor, and Miles Garrison and Samuel Shiyler worked for him.

Soil and Agriculture.—The soil of Woolwich, like that of the other townships in its vicinity, is sandy, and is only productive by the free use of manures and fertilizers. What is known as raising "truck" is the principal business of the farmers here, and the facilities for transportation to Philadelphia and New York are such as to make this business profitable, as is evident from the well-improved farms that are everywhere to be seen.

Industries.—Beyond supplying the immediate wants of the people here, manufactorys have never existed in the township to any considerable extent. With the decadence of domestic manufactures the wants that were formerly thus provided for have come to be supplied from elsewhere.

Old Families.—So long a time has elapsed since the settlement of this township that it is not possible now to learn where the original settlers located, and the names of many are now forgotten. The following are some of the names of old families that are still represented here by descendants:

The Van der Weers, the Homans (from whom have descended the Ascherafts), the Battens, Blacks, Persons, Warringtons, Davidsons, Haines, Clarks, Rulons, Turners, Bradshaws, Van Neamans, Kirbys, Bowers, Gills, Mitchells, Gasfalls, Madaras, Browns, Heritages, Ogdens, Hendricksons, Davises, Talmans, Grads, Justiss (now Justice), Fawcetts, Garrison, Estlicks, Locks, Dennys, and many others whose names cannot be learned.

Old Documents.—The originals of these are in the possession of F. D. Clark. They were found, with many others, when the old Swedesboro Hotel was taken down.



William Rambo

TOWNSHIP OF WOOLWICH.

297

"April ye 7th 1750, Recd of Gunner Richard and David Chapman, executors of the said late Township of Greenwich, seven shillings and six pence, in full, for my lessees Clark, for attending a court of priors-sessions, etc.

"ISAY REED,
"JOHN LADD.

"The above sum is on acct of ye Poor."

"Received, March 7th, 1757, of Andrew Matson, Executor of John Holton (deceased), Three Dollars for crying a vendue,

"Witness my hand,

"JOHN SMITH."

"Received, March 7th, 1757, of Andrew Matson, Executor of John Holton (deceased), Two Dollars for Clarking at a vendue,

"Witness my hand,

"JOHN ARTHUR."

"Received, August 18th, 1757, of Andrew Matson, Executor to the Estate of John Holton, nine shillings, in full,

"ROBERT BROWN."

"January the 15th, 1795, Then Rec'd of Andrew Matson, Administrator To the Estate of William Price, Deed, the sum of Three Pounds in full, for Said Deceased's Cofing. I Say Rec'd by me,

"BENJ: RAMBO."

"GLOUCESTER ss. To the Constable of Greenwich County: Summon Israel Archer to Appear Before me, the Subscriber Heretofore, on the 20th Day of December Instant, by 10 of the Clock in the forenoon, at the House of Samuel Chester, to answer Jacob Spicer & Elihu Sherman, Exts. of James Sherwin, Deed, of A plea in Debt, under five pounds.

"Witness My Hand, December 10th, 1795.

"THO: DENNY."

"February the 20th, 1788, Then Received of James Russell, Collector, the sum of five pounds seventeen shillings And six pence. By me,

"SAMUEL COOPER, overseer of \$1 Roads."

Political and Civil.—The township of Woolwich was constituted in 1767 by a royal charter, of which the following is a copy:

"GEORGE THE THIRD, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, defender of the faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas, Divers of our loving subjects inhabiting within the Township of Greenwich, in our County of Gloucester, in our Province of New Jersey, by their Petition to our trusty and well-loved William Franklin, Esq; our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our said Province, have set forth that by reason of the great ext-nt of the said Township, they are subjected to many inconveniences, and have pray'd that a Division of the same may be made, according to the Petition, to their Petition annexed. Now know ye that we, of our special Grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant unto our loving subjects inhabiting the lower part of our said Township of Greenwich, and divided from the upper part thereof by the following line, to wit: BEGINNING at the mouth of a creek known by the name of Homan's Creek, and so up the said Creek, the several courses thereof, to the mouth of a certain Branch, lying on the west side of the said Creek, a little above William Harrison's saw-mill; thence the several courses thereof to its Head; thence a direct course to the northernmost corner of Robert Zane, Senr's Plantation; then down the division line between the said Robert Zane, Senior, and John Mullins Plantation to Ruckson Creek; thence up the several courses of the said Creek to the Head thereof; thence in a direct line parallel to the line which divides the Counties of Gloucester and Salem, until it meets the line of Egg Harbor Township; to be and remain a perpetual Township and community, in word and deed, to be called and known by the name of the Township of Woolwich. And we do grant to the said Inhabitants of the said Township of Woolwich, and their Successors, to choose annually, Freeholders, Surveyors and Overseers of the Highways, Assessors, Collector, Constables, and other necessary officers for the said Township, agreeable to the laws of our said Province of New Jersey, and to have, hold, and enjoy all other Privileges, Rights, Liberties, and Immunities that any other Township in our said County hath, or may of right, enjoy. And the said inhabitants are hereby constituted and appointed a Township by the name aforesaid, To HAVE, Hold, and ENJOY the Privileges aforesaid to them and their successors forever. IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused

the Great Seal of our said Province to be affixed. Witness our trusty and well-beloved William Franklin, Esq; our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our said Province of New Jersey, and Territories thereto belonging in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the same, &c. at our City of Burlington, the seventh day of March, in the seventy year of Reign, Anno Domini, 1767."

Logan was set off in 1857. The township has now three road districts and five school districts. In these last the houses are generally in a good condition, and schools are well sustained. The population of the township was in 1850, 3265; 1860, 3475; 1870, 3760; 1880, 3974.

No records can be found of an earlier date than 1844. Since 1843 the following officers have served the township:

TOWN CLERKS.

1844-45. James England.	1856. I. S. Stratton.
1846. James S. Baker.	1857-69. Thompson H. Clark.
1847. James England.	1859-76. A. E. Tatman.
1848-49. E. B. Madara.	1875-78. J. Frank barrel.
1851. Oliver H. Woelworth.	1879-80. Azariah Shattuck.
1852-62. Charles S. Kibell.	1881-82. William H. McCullough.

ASSESSORS.

1844-45. John R. Hilyard.	1856-68. James Sweeten.
1846-49. Matthew C. Gill.	1859-70. Benjamin F. McAllister.
1851-62. James C. Kirby.	1871-74. Benjamin F. McAllister.
1853. Matthew C. Gill.	1875. H. B. Wright.
1854-56. John W. Avis.	1876-80. Samuel Avis.
1857-59. E. B. Madara.	1881-82. Daniel Lippincott.
1860-62. James England.	

COLLECTORS.

1844. Joseph R. Weatherly.	1858-69. Anthony A. Jordan.
1845-48. Casper Wirtsham.	1861-62. Franklin S. Beckett.
1849-50. James S. Baker.	1866. Asa Mattson.
1852-53. James G. McPhara.	1867-71. Henry C. Garrison.
1854. Benjamin Salisbury.	1872-76. Valentine Reynolds.
1855-56. Solomon Davis.	1875. B. F. McCallister.
1857. William D. Kille.	1876-82. Henry C. Garrison.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1767-68. Jacob Spicer.	1786. John Kille.
1768. Matthew Gill.	George Van Leer.
Jacob Spicer.	1787. John Kelly.
1770. Matthew Gill.	George Van Leer.
Samuel Hows.	1788. John Kelly.
1771. Jacob Spicer.	George Van Leer.
Matthew Gill.	1789. John Kelly.
1772. Jacob Spicer.	George Van Leer.
Matthew Gill.	1790. John Kelly.
1773. Jacob Spicer.	George Van Leer.
Matthew Gill.	1791. Samuel Tonkins.
1774. Jacob Spicer.	Henry Shute.
Constantine Wilkins.	1792. Samuel Tonkins.
1775. Jacob Spicer.	Henry Shute.
Constantine Wilkins.	1793. Samuel Tonkins.
1777. Constantine Wilkins.	Henry Shute.
1778. Matthew Gill.	1794. Samuel Tonkins.
John Kelley.	Henry Shute.
1779. Matthew Gill.	1795. Samuel Tonkins.
John Kelley.	Henry Shute.
1780. Felix Fisher.	1796. Samuel Tonkins.
Henry Shute.	Henry Shute.
1781. Felix Fisher.	1798. James Stratton.
Henry Shute.	Enoch Allen.
1782. Felix Fisher.	1799. James Stratton.
Henry Shute.	Enoch Allen.
1783. William Zane.	1800. James Stratton.
John Kelley.	Enoch Allen.
1784. William Zane.	1801. James Stratton.
John Keith.	Enoch Allen.

182. James Stratton,
Enoch Allen,
Thomas Clark,
Samuel Cooper,
James Stratton,
David Allen,
James Stratton,
Thomas Clark, Jr.,
James Stratton,
Thomas Clark, Jr.,
James Stratton,
Whitel Mather,
William Mulford,
John Gill,
William Mulford,
John Gill,
181. William Mulford,
John Gill,
Josiah Moore, Esq.
181. John Gill,
Josiah Moore,
1816. John Gill,
Josiah Moore,
1817. John Gill,
William Mulford,
1818. Josiah Moore,
Joseph Battin,
1819. Joseph Battin,
John Piereson,
1820. Joseph Battin,
John Gill,
1821. Josiah Moore,
John Gill,
1822. Josiah Moore,
John Gill,
1823. Elijah Bower,
Josiah Moore,
1824. Elijah Bower,
John Zorn,
1825. Elijah Bower,
John Zorn,
1826. Elijah Bower,
Enoch Allen, Jr.,
1827. Elijah Bower,
John Kille,
1828. Elijah Bower,
Charles C. Stratton,
1829. Elijah Bower,
Charles C. Stratton,
1830. Elijah Bowers,
Charles C. Stratton,
1831. Elijah Bower,
Charles C. Stratton,
1832. Elijah Bower,
Charles C. Stratton,
1833. Elijah Bower,
Charles C. Stratton,
1834. Elijah Bower,
Charles C. Stratton,
1835. Elijah Bowers,
William R. Cooper,
1836. Elijah Bowers,
William R. Cooper,
1837. Elijah Bowers,
Thomas S. Pyne,
1838. Stacy Hardison,
Thomas S. Pyne,
1839. Stacy Hardison
1840. Thomas S. Pyne,
Stacy Hardison,
Thomas S. Pyne,
1841. Joseph J. soap,
Edward L. Garrison,
1842. Joseph J. soap,
Charles Elkinton,
1843. Jacob Featherer,
John Piereson,
1844. Jacob Featherer,
John Piereson,
1845. John Piereson,
Jacob Featherer,
1846. John Piereson,
Jacob Featherer,
1847. John Piereson,
Charles Elkinton,
1848. John Piereson,
Charles Elkinton,
1849. John B. Hurlbert,
Richard F. Springer,
1850. Samuel Black, Jr.,
Richard F. Springer,
1851. Martin W. Rubin,
Peter F. Locke,
1852. James S. Barber,
Peter F. Locke,
1853. Peter F. Locke,
Martin W. Rubin,
1855. Martin W. Rubin,
Benjamin Smith,
John Piereson,
1856. John Piereson,
Benjamin Smith,
1857. John Piereson,
Benjamin Smith,
1858. John Piereson,
John Burk,
1859. John Piereson,
John Burk,
1860. John Burk,
John Burk,
1861. John K. Clark,
John Burk,
1862. Benjamin Showmaker,
John K. Clark,
1863. Jacob J. Headrickson,
John A. Featherer,
1864. Jacob J. Headrickson,
John A. Featherer,
1865. Jacob J. Headrickson,
Peter Beckett,
1866. George T. Ford,
William K. West,
1870. Peter Becket,
George T. Ford,
1871. George T. Ford,
Peter Beckett,
1872. Peter Beckett,
John Piereson,
1873. John Piereson,
Benjamin Showmaker,
1874. John Piereson,
Benjamin Showmaker,
1875. John Piereson,
Benjamin Showmaker,
1876. John Piereson,
William K. West,
1877. John Piereson,
Joseph T. H. Sage,
1878. John Piereson,
Joseph T. Heritage,
1879. John Piereson,
Joseph T. Heritage,
1880. John Piereson,
Joseph T. Heritage,
1881. John Piereson,
Joseph T. Heritage,
1882. John Piereson,
Joseph T. Heritage,

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEES.

- 1844—William K. Jr., Samuel Black, Jr., Peter C. H. Reynard, George V. Battin, Virgil E. Battin,
1845. John P. Sheets, James Lounsbury, Samuel Black, Jr., Parnell H. Reynolds,
1846—John P. Sheets, John Piereson, Samuel Black, Jr., Parnell H. Reynolds,
1847—John Piereson, Samuel Black, Jr., Parnell H. Reynolds, John P. Sheets, James Lounsbury,
1848—Edward B. Madara, Caleb Kirby, John Piereson, John P. Sheets, William D. White,
1849—Edward B. Madara, Caleb Kirby, John P. Sheets, John Piereson, William D. White,
1850—Asher Beckett, Benjamin F. Battin, John P. Sheets, Peter Beckett, Edward B. Madara
1852—Alexander Black, John Ascraft, Peter Beckett, Aquille Barber, William Kuyser,
1853—Samuel W. Cooper, John Piereson, Thomas Gaskill, Alexander Black, Wilson Keyser,
1854—Samuel W. Cooper, Thomas Gaskill, John Piereson, Charles S. Knisell, Thomas B. Hewes,
1855—Samuel W. Cooper, Thomas Gaskill, John Piereson, Charles S. Knisell, Thomas B. Hewes,
1856—Caleb Kirby, Aaron Hurst, Richard F. Springer, Charles S. Knisell, John Piereson,
1857—Caleb Kirby, Aaron Hurst, Richard F. Springer, C. S. Knisell, John Piereson,
1858—Charles S. Lindseth, John Piereson, Richard F. Springer, Caleb Kirby, Josiah B. Beckett,
1859—Charles S. Lindseth, John Piereson, Richard F. Springer, Caleb Kirby, Josiah B. Beckett,
1860—Charles S. Lindseth, John Piereson, Richard F. Springer, Caleb Kirby, Josiah B. Beckett,
1861—Richard F. Springer, Caleb Kirby, Josiah B. Beckett, Isaiah Mayhew, John K. Clark,
1862—Richard F. Springer, Caleb Kirby, Josiah B. Beckett, Isaiah Mayhew, John K. Clark,
1863—Richard F. Springer, Josiah B. Beckett, Isaiah Mayhew, John K. Clark, Caleb Kirby,
1864—John K. Clark, Isaiah Mayhew, William N. Featherer, Thomas P. Gaskill, John B. Beckett,
1865—Caleb Kirby, Thomas P. Gaskill, George Avis, Samuel Eads, Isaac Vanaman,
1866—Samuel Eads, Thomas P. Gaskill, George Avis, Isaac H. Vanaman, Caleb Kirby,
1867—Samuel Eads, Thomas P. Gaskill, George Avis, Isaac H. Vanaman, C. H. Clark,
1868—Samuel Eads, Isaac H. Vanaman, Caleb Kirby, George S. Turner,
1869—Caleb Kirby, Isaac H. Vanaman, Caleb Kirby, George S. Turner, Franklin S. Beckett,
1870—Caleb Kirby, Isaac H. Vanaman, Caleb Kirby, George S. Turner, Franklin S. Beckett, Samuel Black,
1871—Caleb Kirby, Franklin S. Beckett, Samuel Black, William V. Batten, George S. Turner,
1872—Caleb Kirby, Frank S. Beckett, George S. Turner, William W. Batten, John B. Battin,
1873—Caleb Kirby, John Battin, Edmund Pidgeon, Isaiah Mayhew, John Jones,
1874—Caleb Kirby, John Jones, William Ford, Thomas H. Black, William String,
1875—Caleb Kirby, John Jones, William Ford, Thomas H. Black, William String,
1876—Caleb Kirby, William Ford, Andrew Headrickson, John B. Battin, Charles P. Battin,
1877—Charles P. Battin, William Ford, Andrew Headrickson, John B. Battin, Charles P. Battin,
1878—Charles P. Battin, William Oliphant, William Ford, John B. Battin, Henry B. Headrickson,
1879—John B. Battin, Charles P. Battin, William Oliphant, William Ford, John B. Battin, Henry B. Headrickson,
1880—John B. Battin, Charles P. Battin, William Oliphant, William Ford, John B. Battin, Charles P. Battin,
1881—John B. Battin, Charles P. Battin, William Oliphant, William Ford, John B. Battin, Charles P. Battin,
1882—John B. Battin, Charles P. Battin, William Oliphant, William Ford, John B. Battin, Charles P. Battin

SCHOOLYARDS OR MEETINGS.

- 1844—Charles P. Battin,
1845—Charles P. Battin,
Taylor Hartman

1840	Samuel C. Chapman	1851	Zebulon P. Dyer
	Taylor Haines	1852	Simeon Warrington
1841	Taylor Haines	1853	Zebulon Patten
	Charles Eastman	1854	William Fletcher
1842	Taylor Haines	1855	Zebulon Patten
	William C. Chapman	1856	Wesley Peasey
1843	Taylor Haines	1857	Zebulon Patten
	Benjamin M. Richardson	1858	John B. Gray
1844	Benjamin B. Winters	1859	Thomas G. Batten
	Robert Stroth	1860	John B. Gray
1845	Benjamin B. Winters	1861	Thomas G. Batten
	Robert Stroth	1862	John B. Gray
1846	Thomas Wolf	1863	Thomas G. Batten
	Benjamin Bowers	1864	John B. Gray
1847	Thomas Wolf	1865	Thomas G. Batten
	Richard F. Springer	1866	John B. Gray
1848	Richard F. Springer	1867	Thomas G. Batten
	Thomas Wolf	1868	John B. Gray
1849	John Buck	1869	Thomas G. Batten
	John K. Clark	1870	John B. Gray
1850	John Buck	1871	Thomas G. Batten
	John K. Clark	1872	John B. Gray
1851	John Buck	1873	Thomas G. Batten
	John K. Clark	1874	John B. Gray
1852	John Buck	1875	Thomas G. Batten
	John K. Clark	1876	John B. Gray
1853	John Buck	1877	William Oliphant
	John K. Clark	1878	William Oliphant
1854	John Buck	1879	William Oliphant
	John K. Clark	1880	William Oliphant
1855	John Buck	1881	William Oliphant
	John K. Clark	1882	Lawrence Lock
1856	John Buck	1883	Lawrence Lock
	John K. Clark	1884	William Oliphant
1857	John Buck	1885	Lawrence Lock
	John K. Clark	1886	William Oliphant
1858	John Buck	1887	Lawrence Lock
	John K. Clark	1888	William Oliphant
1859	John Buck	1889	Lawrence Lock
	John B. Gray	1890	William Oliphant
1860	John Buck	1891	Lawrence Lock
	John B. Gray	1892	William Oliphant
1861	John B. Gray	1893	Lawrence Lock
	Simeon Warrington	1894	William Oliphant
1862	Simeon Warrington	1895	John B. Gray
	John B. Gray	1896	Lawrence Lock
1863	Simeon Warrington	1897	William Oliphant

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR

1844	John B. Hilyard,	1861	Franklin S. Beckett
	Joseph R. Weatherby,	1862	James E. Eland,
1845	John B. Hilyard,	1863	Franklin S. Beckett
	Casper Wirsham	1866	Asta Morrison,
1846	Matthew C. Gill,	1867	James Sweeten,
	Casper Wirsham	1868	Henry C. Garrison.
1847	Matthew C. Gill,	1869	Henry C. Garrison
	Casper Wirsham	1870	Matthew McAllister,
1848	Matthew C. Gill,	1871	Benjamin F. McCollister,
	Casper Wirsham	1872	Benjamin F. McCollister,
1849	Matthew C. Gill,	1873	Henry C. Garrison,
	James C. Barber,	1874	Benjamin F. McCollister,
1850	James C. Kirby,	1875	Benjamin F. McCollister,
	James Barber	1876	Henry C. Garrison,
1851	James C. Kirby,	1877	Henry C. Garrison,
	George Fries,	1878	Samuel Avis,
1852	Matthew C. Gill,	1879	Henry C. Garrison,
	James G. Makaia,	1880	Samuel Avis,
1853	John W. Avis,	1881	Henry C. Garrison,
	Richard Salisbury,	1882	Samuel Avis,
1854	John W. Avis,	1883	Henry C. Garrison,
	Solomon Davis,	1884	Samuel Avis,
1855	John W. Avis,	1885	Henry C. Garrison,
	James C. Kirby,	1886	Samuel Avis,
1856	Edward B. Madara,	1887	Henry C. Garrison,
	William D. Kille,	1888	Samuel Avis,
1857	Edward B. Madara,	1889	Henry C. Garrison,
	Anthony A. Jordan,	1890	Samuel Avis,
1858	Edward B. Madara,	1891	Henry C. Garrison,
	Anthony A. Jordan,	1892	Samuel Avis,
1859	Edward B. Madara,	1893	Henry C. Garrison,
	Anthony A. Jordan,	1894	Samuel Avis,
1860	James Englund,	1895	Henry C. Garrison,
	Anthony A. Jordan,	1896	Samuel Avis,
1861	James Englund,	1897	Henry C. Garrison,

SCHOOL COMMITTEES AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

1844	Daniel C. Ogden,	1846	Daniel C. Ogden,
	Samuel N. Cooper,	1847	Jacobs H. Way,
1845	Vassar L. Morris,	1848	Martin N. Bulon,
	Daniel C. Ogden,	1849	John B. Higginson—super-
1846	Jacob Hovey,	1850	intendent.
	Samuel N. Cooper,	1848	M. Lewis U. Rogers

1851	John J. Hawley	1857	John L. Abbott
1852	James C. Kirby	1858	Wheeler Jackson, M.D.
1853	Simeon D. Dyer	1859	Second A. Scott
1854	Thomastreeves, N. D.	1860	J. F. Hulsey.

CONSTABLES

1844-47	Stephen Davis	1871	Alfred Jones.
1848	William F. Puley	1872	Antonito Reynolds.
1849	Israel Robertson,	1873	Alfred Jones.
1850	John C. Shriver	1874	Valentine Reynolds.
1851-54	Charles P. Shiver	1875	Peter Carey.
1855-58	John C. Shriver	1876	Henry C. Garrison.
1859-62	John C. Shriver	1877	Joseph Colida.
1863	John C. Shriver	1878	Peter Carey.
1864	John C. Shriver	1879	Henry C. Garrison.
1865	John C. Shriver	1880	Henry C. Garrison.
1866-69	John C. Shriver	1881	John C. Shriver.
1870-72	John C. Shriver	1882	John Ford.
1873	John C. Shriver	1883	Ephraim Waters.
1874	John C. Shriver	1884	John C. Shriver.
1875	John C. Shriver	1885	Ephraim Waters.
1876	John C. Shriver	1886	John Ford.
1877	John C. Shriver	1887	John Ford.
1878	John C. Shriver	1888	John Ford.
1879	John C. Shriver	1889	John Ford.
1880	John C. Shriver	1890	John Ford.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

1851	Caleb Roof.	1870	John T. Truett.
1852	John Sheets.	1872	John Ford.
1853	Charles Hilton	1873	Joel Locke.
1854	Charles P. Shiver.	1874	John Sheets.
1855	Charles P. Shiver.	1875	John Ford.
1856	Charles P. Shiver.	1876	Charles P. Shiver.
1857	Charles P. Shiver.	1877	John Ford.
1858	Charles P. Shiver.	1878	Ephraim Waters.
1859	Charles P. Shiver.	1879	John Ford.
1860	Charles P. Shiver.	1880	Charles P. Shiver.
1861	Charles P. Shiver.	1881	Ephraim Waters.
1862	Charles P. Shiver.	1882	John Ford.
1863	Charles P. Shiver.	1883	John Ford.
1864	Charles P. Shiver.	1884	John Ford.
1865	Charles P. Shiver.	1885	John Ford.
1866	Charles P. Shiver.	1886	John Ford.
1867	Charles P. Shiver.	1887	John Ford.
1868	Charles P. Shiver.	1888	John Ford.
1869	Charles P. Shiver.	1889	John Ford.
1870	Charles P. Shiver.	1890	John Ford.

Woolwich in the War of the Rebellion.—The inhabitants of the township of Woolwich distinguished themselves during the late civil war by their patriotism and activity in promoting enlistments, and in furnishing supplies and comforts for the men in the field. The patriotic ladies of the township did their full share of this work, by organizing societies for that purpose, and holding festivals, fairs, etc., to raise funds for providing the soldiers in the field with those comforts and delicacies which the government, without their co-operation, could not furnish; and many a poor suffering soldier had reason to bless his unknown benefactresses in Woolwich for comfort which he never would have received but for them.

The township expended large amounts to promote the enlistment of volunteers and keep its quota under the different calls filled.

At a town-meeting held in December, 1863, it was determined that a township bounty of three hundred dollars should be paid to each volunteer, and that the township committee should be authorized to receive loans and execute promissory notes for the sums loaned. In this way upwards of twenty-two thousand dollars was raised in a short time.

At a meeting in March, 1864, a bounty of three hundred and fifty dollars per man was authorized; and it was resolved to pay one-fourth of the township debt during that year.

At a meeting in August of that year five hundred dollars bounty—two hundred and fifty dollars in cash and a township nose of two hundred and fifty dollars, payable in one year—was authorized for each volunteer. It was also resolved that a per capita contribution of thirty dollars from each enrolled person be made, and if not paid no benefit in case of draft was to be received by the delinquent.

At a meeting in January, 1835, the bounty was increased to six hundred dollars, one-half in cash, and the balance a township note for one year.

It is worthy of note, and it is a source of laudable pride to the citizens of this township, that the whole of the large indebtedness incurred during the war was discharged within a few years after its termination.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Swedesboro, the principal town of Woolwich township, was one of the earliest settlements in the county of Gloucester. It was, as its name implies, settled by the Swedes, probably about the year 1638. Batten-town, which was formerly a separate town, is now a continuation of Swedesboro.

The town is at the head of sloop navigation on Raccoon Creek, about twelve miles, by the tortuous course of that creek, from the Delaware River. Until the railroad to this place was completed all the commerce of the town was carried on, by means of light vessels, through this creek and the Delaware River. Wood was, in former times, the chief article of export, and this was shipped in large quantities from this point. Vessels were formerly built and launched here, but since the establishment of the era of railroads water-carriage here has declined. Formerly from five to twelve vessels were frequently seen at the wharf here, but now sailing-vessels are rarely seen. Barges, towed by tug-boats, are used in their stead for the carriage of the garden truck which is largely produced in this vicinity, and for bringing the manure which is extensively used on the land. There are now but three people living here who were residents of the town in 1810, and only fourteen who were here in 1839.

According to the memory of John Pierson, who was then a boy, the following houses stood in Batten-town and Swedesboro in 1810:

An old frame house, owned by David Gordon, a shoemaker, stood where the house now owned by Lewis Batten is.

Next, the house of Joseph Ogden, a tanner, whose tannery was near his residence. The house has been remodeled, and is now owned by his grandson, Clarkson Ogden.

The brick house now owned and occupied by William Welch was built previous to the Revolution, and was owned by a Dr. Otto, who was a Revolutionary officer. It is said that the woodwork of this house was burned by the British. It is also said that a British force encamped one night in a field where the house of Mr. Charles Decker now stands. In 1810 Mr. Welch's house was owned by Dr. Hoover.

Next stood a large house of cedar logs, on the opposite side of the street, on land now owned by Isaiah Mayhew. It was taken down a few years since.

The house owned by Mayhew, and now occupied by John Leap, was then owned by Enoch Gabb. It has not been greatly changed.

William Madara owned the house where his son, Harmonius K. Madara, now resides. Additions have been made to it.

William Denny, a cabinet-maker, owned and occupied a house where the residence of Karl Robbins, owned by Mrs. Black, now is.

Next was a cedar-log house (now weather-boarded) owned by Andrew Hendrickson, a wheelwright. It is now owned by Mrs. Restore Turner.

Between the last two mentioned John Pierson, Sr., had a blacksmith-shop, which was burned in 1812.

On the opposite side of the street stood a large log house, owned and occupied by John Pierson, the father of John Pierson who gives the information on which this sketch is based, and who was born in this house in 1805. Near this house a brick blacksmith-shop was built in 1812, after the other was burned. The house stood till 1833, when it was taken down by the present John Pierson. John Davidson's residence stands on the site of this old house. The shop was taken down by Mr. Davidson a few years since.

Next, on the southeast side of the street, stood the tavern of Rebecca Harker, now owned by Vanneman brothers, and occupied by William Norecross.

Next, on the same side of the street, stood a small house now belonging to the estate of Hester Wistell.

In Swedesboro, commencing at the upper end of the town, and taking the houses in succession on the northwest side of the street, the first was a small framed house owned by Robert Oldcraft, now the residence of Mrs. Hannah Black.

Next was the hotel of John Logan, where now stands Plummer's hotel. The old building was taken down to make place for the present establishment, which was built by Mr. Plummer in 1847.

Next was a small hatter's shop, owned by Richard Tittermary. John Moore's house stands on the old site of this shop.

Aquila Barber's house was next. It is now the residence of Dr. Luther F. Halsey. It has been enlarged. The tailor's shop of Mr. Barber stood near the house.

About 1810 Abner Batten built, for a hotel, the house on the corner of Main Street and Railroad Avenue, now owned by Isaac H. Vanneman. The front of this house has not been remodeled. It ceased to be kept as a tavern forty years since.

A small framed house stood on the present site of Aaron Hurst's house. The original building was made the rear of the present structure.

Next was the large framed house of Dr. Loomis, now owned by Mrs. Mary Clark. A story was added to this house by the late E. F. Garrison.

Next to and adjoining this was the stone house of Robert Brown, a wealthy citizen. It is now owned and occupied by Dr. John F. Musgrave. This, in the time of the Revolution, was occupied by Col. Brown of the Revolutionary army; and when a Brit-

ish force passed through the town his furniture was taken out and burned in front of the house. It was related by his daughter, the late Mrs. Catherine Strong, that the soldiers found in the chamber a litter of kittens, and that they brought them down impaled on their bayonets.

John Vandyke owned and occupied the house which is now the property of William H. Hanold. A cabinet and undertaker's shop stood near this house, and it is noteworthy that it still stands there, having ever since been used for the same purpose.

A brick house stood next, owned by Mrs. Rachel Harrison. About twenty-five years since it was remodeled and rough-cast, and a framed addition was erected. It is now owned by George Meley.

Next came the memorable old stone building known as the Swedesboro Hotel. In 1810 it was called the George Washington Hotel; and over its sign swung a life-size figure of the "Father of his Country," painted by a distinguished artist of Philadelphia, at a large expense. This house was taken down and rebuilt in 1855 by George Ford, the present owner and keeper. In a cavity in one of the walls of this house the dried remains of a turkey were found. The bird had evidently been "walled in" when the house was erected; probably by reason of some ancient Swedish superstition.

John Vandyke owned the next building, which was occupied by his son, Thomas. The front was a store, and the rear was a dwelling. The wheelwright-shop of Mr. Vandyke stood in the rear of this building. The shop has been removed, and the house is owned and occupied by Mrs. Gibson and sons, as a store and dwelling.

Next was a one-story log house, also owned by John Vandyke, and occupied by his son-in-law, William Hulings. A blacksmith-shop stood in front of this house. This is now the residence of John Pierson, and the old log house is the kitchen, etc., of Mr. Pierson's residence. The shop was torn down by him in 1852.

The old stone school-house, that was taken down in 1812, stood on the line of the street next.

The large framed house now owned and occupied by Isaac S. Stratton was then the property of Robert Titternary. Some additions have been made to the rear of this building.

Then came Trinity Church, the front of which has not been changed.

Returning to the upper end of the town, on the opposite side of the street stood the brick house of Dr. Erenuri Fithian, afterwards the residence of Dr. Charles Garrison, and now owned by J. C. Rulon.

An old one-story framed store stood on the corner of Main and Mill Streets, on the present site of H. C. Garrison's store and hall.

A small framed house, now a part of the residence of Mr. Wolf, the marble-cutter, stood next. It was then owned by Mr. Keen.

About this time the brick houses now owned, one by Mrs. Harriet Gaillard, and the other by Edward C. Talman were erected, the first by Samuel Dyer, and the other by William Harrison, Esq. The fronts of these have been but little changed.

Next, where Hall's brick buildings now stand, were the stables and sheds of the old Swedesboro Hotel. These remained till 1875, and were considered during many years a nuisance.

A large framed house, known as the Eisler property, stood directly opposite to Mr. Pierson's present residence. It is now owned by Samuel A. Gross.

The house of C. P. Shivers, Esq., was then owned by Joseph James. Attached to it was a cooper's shop, built of logs.

Next was a log house owned by Phebe Keen, and used as a cake and beer saloon. It was taken down some years since.

Next came a framed house, then owned by William Vanleer, now the property of C. P. Shivers, Esq.

The old Episcopal parsonage, a log building that was erected in 1764, stood on the site of the present rectory. It was built of cedar logs, and afterwards weather-boarded, giving it an appearance not different from that of an ordinary framed house. It was, on the 20th of March, 1765, occupied by Rev. John Wicksell, a missionary, who had been sent here by the Swedish government in 1760. In 1812 a part of this building was moved a short distance up the street, where it is now owned by Mrs. Rebecca Clement.

A large brick house with a stone kitchen, owned and occupied by Daniel England, stood where now is the residence of Henry Mitchell, Jr. The old house was torn down, and the present one erected, in part, from the materials taken from it.

A large brick building near the creek, built about 1784 by David Harker, was then used by him as a store and dwelling. It is now the residence of Restore Adams.

Across the creek stood the large brick mansion built by the late Dr. Stratton; afterwards the residence of Governor Charles Stratton, and now owned by the heirs of James D. Gibbs, late of Philadelphia.

On Church Street was the house now owned by Mary Batten.

Then came two houses owned by Dr. Hoover, one of which, where Isaac Stratton's house now stands, has been taken down; the other is owned by Aaron Harff.

Next was a large framed house then owned by John Denny, now by Dr. Garrison.

Opposite to this was a large framed house, owned by William Dyer, now the residence of John Meley.

A small log house, owned by Thomas Brown, stood on the site of the Catholic parsonage.

In 1830 Swedesboro contained sixty-four houses, five stores, two hotels, two shoe-shops, two tailors' shops, a harness-shop, a carriage-shop, a blacksmith's

shop, a fulling-mill (now a plaster-mill), and a grist-mill.

It has now four general stores, two hotels, a grocer and confectioner, two provision stores, a millinery-store, a druggist, a gentleman's furnishing store, a shoe-store, a meat-market, a bakery, a tin-shop, a harness-shop, three shoeshops, a foundry, four blacksmith-shops, two wagon-shops, two barbers, a grist-mill, and a plaster-mill.

Cootstown and Small Gloucester are hamlets, mostly of colored people.

Ground-Rents.—A large portion of the land in the town of Swedesboro is held under leases, or titles requiring the payment of annual ground-rent. In the history of Trinity Church is given an extract from a deed, showing the origin of this tenure in that portion of the town deeded to the church in 1703. The following extract from a lease by Samuel Mickle to Thomas Wilkins shows the origin of the ground-rents in that portion known as Laddstown:

date above written, premises, grant, and covenant to and with the said Samuel Mickle, his heirs, executors, and administrators, present, that he, the said Thomas Wilkins, doth hereinafter, and will truly pay, unto the said Samuel Mickle, £18 pound sterling, per annum, the sum and yearly receipt and sum of four shillings, over and above all other rents, or their wear and tear, or empayments, for six years, on this time in every year, to be paid at the first payment thereof, and shall be to the term aforesaid, and pay daily and at such times as will at his own pleasure, in fullness, within the space of one year next ensuing the date hereof, erect, build, and completely finish one good, substantial, wooden frame dwelling-house, plastered, with a stone wall under it, upon the premises hereby granted to the value of one hundred and fifty pounds in specie at least; and the said Samuel Mickle, for his self, his heirs, executors, and administrators, doth covenant, promise, and grant to and with the said Thomas Wilkins, his heirs, and assigns, by these presents, that he the said Thomas Wilkins, his heirs, and assigns, pay the said rent hereby reserved, and performing the covenants and agreements aforesaid, shall and will fully may, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, forever freely, peaceably, and quietly have, hold, occupy, possess, and enjoy the hereby granted premises, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, and take the rents, issues, and profits therefrom without any manner of let, suit, trouble, or molestation whatsoe'er, and him the said Samuel Mickle, his heirs, assigns, or of any other person whomsoever, by or any of their act, means, consent, printing, or procurement.

"In witness whereof, the said parties have interchangedly set their hands and seals thereunder; dated the day and year first above written."

Schools.—Parochial schools were, from time to time, established and maintained by the Swedes. The first schoolmaster that is known to have taught at Racoon Creek was — Branjan, who came from Sweden with Rev. Jonas Aulen in 1706.

In the time of Lindeus the elder, in 1715, Dr. Jesper Swedborg taught a school in this place. He was a brother of the celebrated Emanuel Swedenborg, the founder of the Swedenborgian sect, and a son of Archbishop Swedborg, then of Sweden. The name became Swedenborg when the archbishop was ennobled.

John Abraham Leidenius kept a Swedish and English school in Repaupo in 1715, "and the children," says Pastor Wicksell, in the church register, "were greatly profited by his teaching, especially in the Swedish tongue."

Public School in Swedesboro.¹—Previous to 1771 the people of Swedesboro (then called Raccoon) were without the benefits of a regularly established school. At that time the Rev. John Wicksell, a missionary, who had been sent here by the Swedish government, was rector of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, and to him the inhabitants, in their anxiety for facilities to educate their children, applied. Mr. Wicksell was a man of much learning and ability, and he possessed great influence with the members of his parish. He called a meeting of his wardens and vestrymen, at the parsonage, and laid the matter before them. There were present at that meeting Mr. Wicksell and Messrs. John Lock, John Helms, Lawrence Lock, John Derrickson, Mounce Keen, James Steelman, Charles Leek, and Charles Palbo. The rector proposed that half an acre of ground, in the central part of the town, should be

¹ By permission from a manuscript history by the late J. Thompson, Esq.

tented as a site for a school-house, and presented for their consideration a lease for the same, which he had drawn up. This lease set forth the kind of school to be established,—that it should be a *public* and *free* school; that is, free for the children of all persons who would or could pay the tuition prescribed. After due deliberation and some hesitancy, "the rector, church warden, and vestrymen of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, in the town of Swedesboro, near Raccoon Creek," adopted a resolution to establish such a school, to last for all time. The lease was signed by the entire board, and bore the date April 2, 1771. The following is the entry made at the time, and still to be found in the record of the church: "The desolate state of Educating children in these parts having long laid at the heart of the present Rector, and very desirous to remove ignorance, and exile darkness and barbarity, he now tenders to his vestry whether a lease could not be granted on a half-acre of ground in this borough for the use of a public school-house, free from all manner of Ground Rent forever. The form of a lease for that purpose was drawn up by the Rector, and read to the present vestry, and after a due consideration and debating, it was approved of and resolved to be executed."

The first board of trustees consisted of Rev. John Wicksell, Thomas Denny, Esq., and Thomas Brown. A rule was adopted that the rector of the church should be *ex officio*, the president of the board.

In the same year a school-house was erected on the lot thus leased, the same for wherein stands the present school building. This house is believed to have been a very small one, built of logs, as was then the custom. It stood with its front on the line of the street. This house was burned in 1778,¹ and another was erected of stone, one story in height, with two rooms, one on the southwest side, for a school-room, and another on the northeast side, for a teachers' dormitory, with a door between them.

The first teacher in this school of whom any knowledge remains, was Rev. John Croes, in 1789, who was at the same time rector of the parish and teacher in the school. He was assisted by one Daniel Coleman, an excellent scholar and chirographer, and a proficient in vocal music.

A brief account of these early adventurers and friends may here be given. They were members of the same company in the Revolutionary army; Croes an illiterate private, unable to write, and Coleman a drummer. The latter gave the former his first lessons in writing, with a coal, on his drum-head. After the war Croes returned to Newark, and entered on a course of studies. While in the midst of his theolog-

ical course he started on a journey south, and at Philadelphia he was advised by Bishop White to come to Swedesboro, where the church had been, during some time, without a rector. On his way hither he called at a tavern, probably the "Death of the Fox," between Clarksboro and Berkeley, in the bar-room of which he found a man, in rags, considerably intoxicated, singing patriotic songs to a crowd of loafers. In him Mr. Croes recognized his old comrade in arms who had given him his first lesson in chirography with a coal on his drum-head. He at once proposed to Mr. Coleman to accompany him to Swedesboro and assist him in his duties. The proposition was accepted, Mr. Croes divided his wardrobe with him, and they trudged on to this place together.

Here they found the present church building, which had been erected in 1781, and entered on their duties, Mr. Croes as rector, and Mr. Coleman as conductor of the music, and both as teachers in the school. Mr. Croes afterwards became a bishop. Mr. Coleman studied law, and was in 1826 made Secretary of State of New Jersey.

The next teacher was Jonathan Lawrence, who commenced previous to 1809. He was never known to be engaged in any other pursuit than that of a pedagogue and teacher of singing-schools. He was an excellent teacher, and a good disciplinarian. He continued to teach schools and to lead choirs in churches in this vicinity till 1819.

The old stone school-house continued to be the "temple of science" here till 1812, when the number of scholars had increased beyond its capacity. It was therefore determined to take it down, and erect in its place a more capacious and commodious building. Before doing this it was deemed proper to obtain a better title to the site, which the church authorities readily consented to give. A deed was accordingly executed by Simon Wilmer, rector; Andrew Hendrickson and Charles Lock, wardens; and William Denny, Daniel England, William Dyer, Nicholas Justice, Joseph Batten, Asa Mattson, Isaac Hendrickson, Philip Few, Samuel Black, Vandever Human, and Ananias Lock, vestrymen, to Ecurius B. Fithian, M.D. By him a deed was made to Rev. Simon Wilmer, William Harrison, Daniel England, James Battin, Samuel Black, and John Logan, trustees of the Swedesboro Academy. Both deeds were executed March 31, 1812, and were for the nominal consideration of one dollar. A new house was at once erected, on the same spot where the present house stands. The funds for its erection were raised first from members of the church, in consideration whereof the rector was to be *ex officio* president of the board of trustees forever, and the house was to be at all times, when not required for school purposes, open for teaching sacred music, and for public worship. The township of Woolwich also contributed, and in consideration of this contribution provision was made in the deed

¹ In Collinson's, "On the 4th day of April 1778, a fire of English origin, and of Swedish蔓延 (spread) to the church, destroyed it, and burnt down the adjacent buildings, supporting it, turned the church into ashes, afflicting a loss to some local subjects and their neighbors, there being no water before."

that the use of the house should be had, when required, for town-meetings and elections.

The house was twenty-two by thirty-three feet in size, and two stories in height. It stood with the end toward the street, to which a walk led from its front door. In 1835 maple-trees were planted on each side of this walk, where they still remain. Cedar- and mulberry-trees were planted in the rear of the house. The last mulberry-tree there was blown down in 1842. The house was very inconveniently arranged and badly seated. In 1850 it was reseated, more in accordance with modern style, and more with reference to the wants of children of different ages.

May 18, 1872, this house was sold to the highest bidder for one hundred and thirty-five dollars. The purchaser, Capt. Samuel M. Parker, removed it to a lot near the south corner of the new Episcopal Cemetery, and converted it into a double dwelling-house. During the same year a new house was erected on the same site. It covers an area of forty by sixty feet, and is two stories in height. It has two school-rooms, and its furniture is of the best and most approved style of the present day. It was built by contract, at a cost of five thousand dollars, and the furniture cost six hundred and fifty dollars. It has a capacity for three hundred pupils. It is considered the best school-house in the county of Gloucester.

The corner-stone of this building was taken from the foundation-wall of the first school-house and placed in the stone house that was built in 1778. It was then placed in the foundation of the house erected in 1812, and finally in its present position. It is marked, with large legible figures, 1771.

The trustees at the time of its erection were Luther F. Halsey, clerk of the board, Isaac S. Stratton, and Alexander Wilson. The present trustees are Isaac S. Stratton, clerk, W. Clark, and L. Hurff Wetherby.

This school was always known as the academy till the school law of 1851 was passed, requiring the application of moneys apportioned to or raised in school districts to the support of free schools.

The teachers of this school, from its beginning to the present time, have been

B. L. Glass,
J. G. S. L. Smith,
L. M. H. H. J. B.
Wyllie, *et al.*

Alexander C. Harris,
Robert M. Int. A.,
John S. C. Abbott,
William H. Folsom

Among the pupils of this school who have risen to various degrees of eminence in their professions have been the following:

Right Rev. J. P. Wilmer, son of Simon Wilmer, formerly rector of this church, became bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Louisiana. He died in New Orleans, of apoplexy, Dec. 3, 1878.

Rev. Samuel C. Stratton b. came a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was settled in Virginia, Connecticut, Clarksboro, N. J., and lastly in Philadelphia, where he died.

Hon. Charles C. Stratton, brother of the above, was a member of Congress in 1838, member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1844, and was elected Governor of New Jersey the same year.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Garrison was a graduate of Princeton College, took the degree of M.D. in the University of Pennsylvania in 1844, studied theology, and became rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Camden in 1855. His Alma Mater conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1879.

Dr. John Kirby was a pupil, and afterwards a teacher in this school. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and practiced in the city of Salem. He has been appointed assistant physician in the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum.

Dr. Ephraim Leake, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, became a practitioner in Frankford.

Dr. Samuel T. Lock graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and practiced, till his death, at Tom's River.

John B. Hilyard was town superintendent of schools of Woolwich township in 1847.

George B. Boggs was town superintendent in 1848, in Woolwich township, and rector of Trinity Church, Swedesboro. His son, George, became eminent as a civil engineer.

Dr. Joseph Kirby became a distinguished dentist in Swedesboro.

Rev. John S. Heisler became a popular preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Edward Adams became a Methodist Episcopal clergyman in 1851, and he has filled many responsible positions in New Jersey, New York, and Illinois.

Many of the teachers who have officiated in this school have filled high and responsible positions, both in church and state, but space will not permit an enumeration of them.

F₁(C₁, S₁, A₁) = A₁.

Trinity, or Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Swedesboro.—The intimate connection between the history of this church and that of the

town and township is the reason for the length of this sketch.

This church was founded by the Swedes, at about the commencement of the eighteenth century, probably in 1702 though the exact date cannot be ascertained. The first minister was Lars Tollstadius,¹ or Poladius; who, by his irregular conduct, drew upon himself the censure of his superiors. He was drowned in the Delaware River in May, 1706.

In 1703 this church was endowed by the purchase of one hundred acres of land, twenty acres of which include a portion of the town of Swedesboro. The following is copied from the deed conveying this land:

"This Indenture, made ye first day of September, in ye year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and three, on the occasion of ye erection of Sovereyn Little Amity meeting house, in Penn's Neck, New Sweden, Ireland, A. C., between John Hauge, John Gethsemane, John Loeck, John Tenges, James Sheldman, John Heym, Benjamin Rimes, John Keen, Erick Cox, Jacob Archer, Isaac Justison, Gilbert Beards, Gabriel Stange, William Homan, Peter Matson, Peter Keen, Andrew Jones, Hans Ulrich, John Hoffman, Lawrence Stange, Jacob Danckeson, Charles Lusk, Erick Beers, Jacob James, William Matson, Andrew Loeck, Moses Hofmann, Charles Fuller, Andrew Vanhamerum,² etc., with the usual circumlocution and manner of expression they were made", i. e., by estimate and assent in deed, fact, and usage, by the name and style of the Rector, Church Warden, and Vestrymen of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church in the town of Swedesboro, near Race's Creek."

To this was added six acres of meadow land purchased, in 1705, from John Jones, for five shillings.

A log church was erected, and finished in 1704. In 1717 one was erected at Penn's Neck, and the two societies were afterward united in the same pastorate. In the township of Piles-grove, six miles distant from Racecoom, and nine from Penn's Neck, a farm or glebe of two hundred and thirty-five acres was purchased in 1721, for one hundred and forty-five pounds, and a house erected on it. Between 1850 and 1855 it was repaired and improved and a log barn was erected. The Legislature, in 1795, authorized the sale of this property. The old log church was plastered and whitewashed on the outside in 1715, and a vestibule was built before its door in 1719. A gallery was added between 1730 and 1740. This gallery could only be entered from the outside of the building. This house was used during eighty years. Dr. Collin said of it that for fifteen years previous to the erection of the present house it had been "in a condition so ruinous that public worship could not be celebrated in it without the greatest inconvenience and no small degree of danger in tempestuous weather."

As elsewhere stated, a parsonage was erected in Swedesboro in 1764, on the site of the present rectory, which was built in 1812.

The present church building was erected in 1784. It was built of brick, forty-one by sixty-one feet, and it stands on the site of the second log church that was erected. The tower at the rear of this church was erected in 1838, and the auditorium was afterward reseated.

In 1765, a year subsequent to the English conquest, the church received a charter, from which the following is an extract:

"George the Third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c., To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. We, as we have been informed by the Humble petition of our loving subjects, the Reverend John Wicksell, Thomas Denny, John Heym, Lawrence Loeck, John Loeck, John Tenges, James Sheldman, John Heym, Benjamin Rimes, John Keen, Erick Cox, Jacob Archer, Isaac Justison, Gilbert Beards, Gabriel Stange, William Homan, Peter Matson, Peter Keen, Andrew Jones, Hans Ulrich, John Hoffman, Lawrence Stange, Jacob Danckeson, Charles Lusk, Erick Beers, Jacob James, William Matson, Andrew Loeck, Moses Hofmann, Charles Fuller, Andrew Vanhamerum,² etc., with the usual circumlocution and manner of expression they were made", i. e., by estimate and assent in deed, fact, and usage, by the name and style of the Rector, Church Warden, and Vestrymen of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church in the town of Swedesboro, near Race's Creek."

In 1790, William Matson, by will, left all his real and personal estate to this church forever. The real estate thus devised consists of three hundred acres, lying in Harrison township, about four miles south from Swedesboro. It yields to the church an annual revenue of more than one thousand dollars.

Rev. Jonas Auren was called to the pastorate in 1713, and died, in the exercise of his functions, in 1718. He came from Sweden in 1707, and after his arrival became a Separatist, but he never permitted his changed views to give offense.

It may here be remarked that the records in possession of Trinity Church commenced in 1713. They were kept in the Swedish language till 1774, the year of the British conquest, since which time they have been written in English.

In 1712 Rev. Abraham Lidenius, who had just arrived from Sweden, became assistant pastor, and officiated at Penn's Neck. After the death of Mr. Auren he became pastor of both churches, and continued till his return to Sweden, in 1724. He was distinguished for his industry, zeal, and pleasing manners.

Revs. Petrus Tranberg and Andreas Windruwfa came from Sweden in 1726, and became pastors of the churches at Racecoom and Penn's Neck. Mr. Windruwfa died in 1728, and Mr. Tranberg served both congregations till 1740, when he was transferred to Christina, and the pastorate was vacant till 1748.

In that year Rev. Jan Sandlin became pastor, but died after six months' service.

Mr. Peter Kalin, Professor of Economics in the University of Abo, was then traveling in this country, and served the church for a time. He married the widow of Mr. Sandlin, and returned to Sweden.

Rev. Eric Unander, who came from Sweden in

¹ Arelus.

² Fr. Clay: Annals of the Swedes, 1851.

1749, became pastor in 1751. He remained till 1756, when he was transferred to Christina.

He was succeeded by Rev. John Lidenius, the son of Abraham, before mentioned, who subsequently died in Pennsylvania.

The next pastor, Rev. John Wicksell, arrived from Sweden in 1762, returned in 1774, and died in 1800. During his administration the church received an English charter, and the public school here was established.

His successor, Nicholas Collin, D.D., arrived in 1778, was transferred to Wicacoa in 1786, and died in 1821. With him the Swedish mission closed.

The succession of rectors in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of New Jersey has been: Revs. John Wade, from 1788 to 1789; John Croes (afterwards first bishop of New Jersey), 1790-1801; Henry James Felton, 1802-08; Simon Wilmer, 1808-20; J. M. Douglas, 1820-24; Norman Nash, 1820-34; J. Loring Woart, 1834-35. He went to Tallahassee, Fla., on account of his wife's health; both were lost on the ill-fated "Pulaski." John Woart, a brother of the preceding, 1836-40; George W. Freeman (afterwards bishop of Arkansas), 1841; J. W. Brown, 1841-43. He died here of consumption, and his remains are entombed in the cemetery near to the church. W. H. Trapnell, 1844-47; E. B. Boggs, 1847-55; W. J. Zimmer, 1855-57; Henry Tullidge, 1857-64; C. W. Duane, 1864-65; C. N. Chivrier, 1868-72; and the present rector, C. W. Duane, again 1872.

The old Moravian Church in Woolwich township was established at a very early period. In 1834 it was transferred to Trinity Church, Swedesboro, and it is now a mission of that church, the rector of which holds services there monthly.

Swedesboro Methodist Episcopal Church.¹—In 1793 a stone meeting-house was built at what is now known as Oak Grove, about two and a half miles from Swedesboro, and the same distance from Bridgeport. The ground on which it stands was donated by a family named Adams, residing in that vicinity. There is a cemetery connected with it which is remarkable for the small proportion of children's graves found in it. This was, for many years, the rallying-point for the Methodists in this section of the country.

The first members of the society that worshiped here were George Horner, Benjamin Adams, Joseph Adams, Malachi Horner, John Davis, Isaac Shute, David Shute, Samuel Black, William Keyser, and others.

A class- and prayer-meeting was held regularly in private houses at Swedesboro as early as 1833. The first sermon here, by a Methodist clergyman, was preached in the academy by Rev. William Stevens, and it is remembered that the event caused quite a sensation. From that time till the erection of the

church here there was preaching regularly in the middle of each week, at the academy, by circuit preachers. The original members at Swedesboro were William Keyser, David Wolf, Samuel Black, Thomas Davidson, Isaac Shute, Edward C. Tadman, Samuel Newton, John Becket, Ephraim Colb, and others. From this small beginning the society has grown to a membership of three hundred, and a Sunday-school of two hundred and six scholars and thirty-two teachers.

The present house of worship was erected in 1838, and dedicated in November of that year. It is remembered that the sum of one thousand dollars was raised during the services, and that this was the first time so large an amount was raised on a similar occasion, in Gloucester County. The house is a plain brick structure, forty by fifty-five feet in size, with galleries, and in the rear of it is a brick chapel. The estimated value of the church property is seven thousand dollars. Arrangements are in progress for the erection of a new church edifice.

The pastors since 1833 (the date of the oldest record to be found) have been:

1833	John Walker	1847	Mulford Day,	
	William Stevens.		James Long.	
1834	John Walker.	1849	A. K. Street.	
	Robert Sutton.		Joseph Gaschill.	
1835	William Williams.	1850	A. K. Street	
	J. F. Canfield.		S. E. Post.	
1836	Robert E. Morrison.	1851	Joseph M. Person.	
	J. F. Canfield.	1853	Charles E. Hall.	
1837	Robert E. Morrison.	1855	James White.	
	George Jennings.	1857	George Hitchens.	
1838	John E. Scott.	1859	B. D. Palmer.	
	Edward Stout.		1861	G. R. Snyder.
1839	John E. Shaw.	1863	William Walker.	
	Abraham Trewett.	1865	B. S. Sharp.	
1840	George A. Reynolds.	1866	J. D. Hickman.	
	Abraham Trewett.	1867	John S. Venant.	
1842	S. Resing.	1869	W. S. Barnard.	
	J. D. McDougal.	1871	John W. Fort.	
1843	S. Resing.	1873	Joseph H. Middle.	
	Noel Edwards.	1876	John W. Hudson.	
1844	Thomas C. Stewart.	1878	A. M. Lake.	
	S. Y. Monroe.		1881	C. F. Downs.
1845	Joseph Atwells.			
	John S. Beagle.			

A prosperous Sunday-school is maintained at the old stone meeting-house, and class-meetings are held there. They are connected with the society at Swedesboro.

Presbyterian Church of Swedesboro.²—While it is a pleasant task to write the history of this church, it is nevertheless difficult, because of the want of records concerning its earliest movements, and its many struggles for existence in the early period of its career. Most of the facts concerning it must be gleaned from the memories of those who were identified with it in its beginning.

It was not on account of the increase in the population of the town, nor because of a want of adequate accommodations for worship that a desire was felt to

¹ Information furnished by Rev. C. J. Downs.

² By Rev. John W. Buschoff, pastor.

establish a Presbyterian Church in Swedesboro, but because of the preference of a few residents who had been members or worshipers in Presbyterian Churches in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

This desire brought its fruit in the latter part of 1851, when the Rev. Allen H. Brown, of the Presbytery of West Jersey, in response to a letter with reference to the matter, came to Swedesboro to consult with regard to the propriety of taking measures for the organization of a church. The result was a call for a meeting of those interested in the enterprise. Accordingly, on the 11th of October, 1851, a meeting was held in the academy, at which Mr. William Black presided, and Rev. A. H. Brown was secretary. Then and there it was resolved to organize a Presbyterian Church, and the following were elected as the first board of trustees: William Black, Jr., Robert Wilson, Hugh Wallace, J. Morgan Barnes, and Ira Allen. A committee was authorized to file a certificate of incorporation in the county clerk's office, and measures were taken to secure a proper site for a house of worship. At the same time a petition to the Presbytery of West Jersey for church organization was prepared, and signed by those who desired to become members of it.

In reply to this application, Revs. W. Graham, Daniel Stratton, and Allen H. Brown, composing the committee which had been appointed by the Presbytery to organize the petitioners into a Presbyterian Church, if the way was clear, met on Wednesday, the 10th of January, 1852, at the house of W. Black, and after an opening prayer, proceeded to an examination as to the religious knowledge and experience of those who had requested to be members of the new organization. At seven o'clock in the evening they met in Odd-Fellows' Hall, and there, after an appropriate sermon by Rev. D. Stratton, the committee proceeded to the organization of the church. The following were the constituent members: William Black, Jr., Thomas Stewart, John Barnes, Robert Wilson, Mrs. Emma Allen, Mrs. Anna Maria Kuisell, Mrs. Euphemia Grant, Mrs. Elizabeth Garrison, and Mrs. Mary Ann Black. Later in the evening David McDowell and his wife, Margaret, presented certificates of good standing in and dismissal from a Presbyterian Church in Ireland, whereupon they were received, making the whole number of original members eleven. In the afternoon of the following day Mr. Graham preached in Odd-Fellows' Hall, and William Black was ordained to the office of ruling elder. On the following Sabbath the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to ten members of the new organization, and to five from other churches. In the mean time Dr. Charles Garrison had very generously donated a lot, valued at two hundred and fifty dollars, to the church; and about March, 1852, the erection of a church building was begun. A frame building, thirty-six by fifty feet, with a beautiful steeple, and a seating capacity of

about three hundred, was built by Mr. Robert Wilson, according to a plan furnished by Mr. G. P. Ellinger. It was completed at a cost of about three thousand and five hundred dollars, and dedicated with appropriate exercises, probably in November, 1852.

Hitherto the congregation had held regular services in Odd-Fellows' Hall, and had steadily gained in membership, under the ministration of Revs. A. H. Brown, T. B. Jervis, and especially by the self-denying efforts of John L. Grant; but not till 1859 had the church a regularly-installed pastor. In that year Rev. Chester Bridgman became the first pastor of the church, and until November, 1863, he labored successfully here and at a neighboring place. During his four years' pastorate, the longest that this church has ever had, the membership was increased from thirty-three to fifty-four, and a large portion of the church debt was paid off. Indeed, these were years of prosperity for the small organization, but after the pastoral relation between Mr. Bridgman and the church had been dissolved by the Presbytery a sad decline became noticeable in the church.

The Sessional records of the next ten years show a dismal picture of the society. The flock that had but a short time before been gathered needed the care of a pastor; but instead of that it had supplies, and now and then a candidate for its vacant pulpit. Among these the Rev. W. Connell remained longest, but when he accepted a call to the church at Woodstown the pulpit was again vacant, and during the entire month of October, 1864, the church was closed. The membership had considerably decreased, and the contributions towards the support of the gospel had diminished. The Session therefore resolved "to request the Presbytery to make arrangements, if possible, to supply the pulpit every Sabbath by a settled minister." Accordingly, in 1866, Rev. N. McConaughy became pastor of the church, the communicants in which had decreased to twenty-three, and although he remained but two years his labors were crowned with more than ordinary success. In that short time sixteen were added to the membership of the church. Under his ministrations the meetings on the Sabbath and the weekly prayer-meetings were well attended, and a flourishing Sunday-school of seventy-five members was gathered.

In November, 1868, Rev. N. W. Condit became pastor of the church, but, like his predecessor, for two years only. Special mention is made in his time of the difficulty in raising money towards the pastor's salary, and the other necessary expenses of the church, and also of the need of a parsonage; but when a building lot had been offered to the church as a gift the efforts towards building a house for their minister went no further than the completion of cellar walls, which spoke loudly, not so much of the need of a parsonage as of a pastor.

For a little more than a year, until April, 1872, Rev. R. F. Burt was stated supply, by appointment

of the Presbytery, his labors being divided between this church and the one at Woodstown. After he left the church was again, during two years, from 1872 to 1874, without a pastor, but not altogether without preaching, and certainly not inactive. Indeed, a new era began in those years for the church. A new work and a new life were called forth by a noteworthy event. This was the accession of a strong German element. Many Germans had settled near Swedesboro, diligent, thrifty, pious people, who had not with their departure from the Fatherland departed from their fathers' Christian faith and practice; men and women who desired to worship God as they from childhood had been accustomed to do, and all that was necessary was an invitation to attend divine worship, with the promise of hearing the gospel preached in their mother tongue, and this was done, let it ever be remembered to its honor, by the Presbyterian Church of Swedesboro, which opened its doors to Germans, and offered its pulpit to German preachers.

In 1873 this new work was started by Dr. Walk, who, with the assistance of Elder Black, gathered quite a German congregation, and attempted to preach to them in their own language, and later secured for them preaching by a layman of a German Reformed Church in Philadelphia. After several meetings an attempt was made to organize a German Church and to build a house of their own. Both attempts failed, however, because of denominational dissensions, one party desiring a Lutheran, and the other a Reformed Church, and neither being strong enough to be self-sustaining. The Presbyterian Church again tendered them the use of their meeting-house, and by the synodical missionary, Mr. A. H. Brown, they were promised German preaching, and twenty-seven, all heads of families, were received as members Sept. 7, 1873. From that time it has been one church with two congregations, and frequently with two Sunday-schools.

Rev. Adolph Wanderer, a graduate of the German Theological Seminary at Bloomfield, N. J., became pastor of the church in 1874, and labored successfully for about three years. He introduced the standard hymnal in both congregations, preached and conducted a Sunday-school in German on Sabbath morning and in English in the afternoon. The church's membership did not greatly increase, but he succeeded in holding the new element that had been brought into a church which, like the land they now lived in, they considered strange. In December, 1877, Mr. Wanderer resigned his charge, because he found he could no longer preach in two languages.

Thus the church was again vacant, and candidates and stated supplies preached to both congregations until September, 1878, when Rev. Augustus Friedrich became their pastor. Not quite a year later he was released from his pastorate. For a little more than a year following Mr. Friedrich's removal the

pulpit was supplied, once in two weeks, by Rev. John C. Günther, another graduate of the German Seminary at Bloomfield, who preached in German, and Mr. R. A. Bryant and others in English, and English and German Sunday-schools were held in the morning and afternoon.

In June, 1880, Rev. John W. Bischoff, a graduate of the German Seminary, was appointed by the Presbytery stated supply for this church, and by reappointments he has labored here till the present time, giving part of his time and services to an enterprise among the Germans at Woodbury. Two services have been held every Sabbath morning, one in German and one in English, and the Sunday-schools were united, but instructions given in both languages. The problem of uniting the two elements seems thus to be solved, and both congregations work together as one church. Extensive repairs were made on the church in 1882, and its general condition was greatly improved.

The condition of the church at Mr. Bischoff's arrival was not very encouraging. The congregations were small. At the first English service there were but nine in attendance. A large number of Germans had become discouraged because of the frequent changes of pastors; they were scattered, and only by great efforts it became possible to revive prosperity in the church.

The whole number of members since the organization of the church has been one hundred and thirty-three. Of these nineteen were removed by death, thirty-three were dismissed to other churches, seven were dropped, fifteen names were put on the retired list, leaving the present number fifty-nine, and among them four of the original members.

St. Joseph's Chapel.—A few Roman Catholic families in and around Swedesboro were organized into a church, and an edifice was erected in 1860, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. C. Cannon, then pastor of St. Mary's, at Salem. He attended the mission till 1869, when he was succeeded by Rev. S. Pattle, who officiated till 1873. In that year the congregation had succeeded in building a parsonage, and Rev. Anthony Cassese, the present pastor, was appointed. The mission includes more than sixty families.

Cemeteries.—There are in the township of Woolwich no incorporated cemeteries. Except some private burial-grounds, the places of sepulture are under the care of the different churches. The oldest are those of Trinity Church and of the old Moravian Church, now in mission of Trinity. In these it may be truly said that the "forefathers of the hamlet sleep," for the remains of the earliest settlers are entombed there. Trinity Church has a new cemetery a short distance from the old one. There is one at the old Ebenezer Church, one at the old stone church, and each of the churches in Swedesboro has its place of burial.

Mills.—Many years ago a small grist-mill was built

on the Battentown branch of the stream on which the present grist-mill stands. It was said to have been built by a man name Mr. Griffith. This mill was a failure for the want of sufficient water, and it was removed to the present location of the plaster-mill by Mr. Griffith. It was afterwards owned by Dr. Loonis, then it was sold, in 1815, for twenty thousand dollars, to Christopher Knisell. He owned it till his death, and Charles C. Stratton purchased it from his heirs.

After its removal it was run as a grist-mill, but a carding-machine was placed in the upper story, and afterwards an addition was built for a fulling-mill and a small woolen-factory. When the present grist-mill was erected by Mr. Stratton, in 1825, this was converted into a plaster-mill, which it continues to be. In 1862 it was purchased by William Black, who grinds here about two hundred tons of plaster annually. As the domestic manufacture of cloth ceased the business of the fulling-mill subsided, until it ceased to exist.

The Swedesboro grist-mill was erected in 1825 by Charles C. Stratton, afterwards Governor of New Jersey. It is a framed mill, with three runs of stones, and is propelled by water from a branch of Raccoon Creek. Mr. Stratton was the owner of this mill till his death, after which, in 1862, it was purchased by the present owner, William Black.

The mill has had only ordinary repairs till the present year (1882). The machinery is now being thoroughly renovated.

Olphant's mill is located on Odman's Creek, on the Sharptown road, and is propelled by the water of a branch of that creek. It is not known when it was first built, but it has been owned by Joseph Stretch, John Daniels, Nathaniel Robbins, John Lippincott, Jacob Hains, Maurice B. Pierson, Ephraim Coles, Thomas Porch, and the present owner, William Olphant. It has two runs of stones, and a plaster-mill has been recently attached to it.

Warrington's mill is on Purgey Branch, three miles from Swedesboro, on the road from Bridgeport to Solomon's Cemetery. It was an old mill eighty years since. It was long ago known as the Davenport mill, and was purchased by David and Simeon Warrington. It has ever since remained in the Warrington family. It has two runs of stones.

Vanderbilt's mill is an old mill. Seventy years since it was owned by John Pancoast, afterwards by Christian Knisell, Thomas Davenport, Benjamin Dutcher, Thomas Porch, and the present proprietor, John Vanderbilt. It has been repaired and renovated from time to time.

Gill's, now Russell's mill, on a branch of Raccoon Creek, two miles above Swedesboro, was built by John Gill in 1818. A saw-mill had from time immemorial stood there. It has been owned by Benjamin Gill, Benjamin Lippincott, Ira Lippincott, Zebulon Batten, Joseph Batten, Reuben High, and the present owner, David Russell. It has three runs of stones.

Many saw-mills formerly existed in the town-ship, but with the disappearance of the forests these went to decay, and of some of them not a trace is to be seen. But one remains, that of Henry Hendrickson. It has been owned by representatives of the Hendrickson family as far back as can be recollectec.

Manufactories.—In 1838, Edward C. Talman established a shoe-shop in an old carriage-house which he fitted up for the purpose. He conducted the business of ordinary shoemaking, steadily increasing his facilities, till 1857, when he commenced manufacturing for the trade in a small way. Since that time the business has steadily increased to the present time. Since 1867 the firm has been E. C. Talman & Son. No machinery is used at this establishment, which turns out hand-made work only. On an average fifteen hands are employed at this factory.

Limekiln.—In 1875, T. W. Clark erected a lime-kiln in the town of Swedesboro. It is what is known as a draw-kiln, and has a capacity of one hundred bushels at a fill. The lime manufactured at this kiln is made mostly from shells, which are brought from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chesapeake City. Occasionally stones which are brought as ballast are used. The lime manufactured here is used mainly by the farmers for fertilizing their fields, and much is shipped from here for this purpose. About three thousand five hundred bushels are annually burned at this kiln.

The Swedesboro National Bank was organized mainly under the earnest efforts of Mr. Charles C. Rulon, a native of Swedesboro, but a resident of Philadelphia, in the undertaking business. It was organized Feb. 24, 1853, with I. H. Vanneman as president; Charles C. Rulon, cashier; John P. Da Bois as clerk and notary public; and James L. Plummer, Samuel Black, John S. Sommers, Samuel Ashcraft, John S. Batten, Chalkley Coles, James C. Kirby, directors. The building cost about five thousand dollars, and it is really the most thoroughly complete, convenient, and beautiful bank building in New Jersey. Capital stock, fifty-three thousand dollars.

The bank does a good business, and has deposits to the amount of over one hundred thousand dollars.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

Osceola Lodge, No. 75, I. O. O. F., was instituted Feb. 11, 1845, with Edmund F. Garrison, N. G.; John B. Hilyard, V. G.; George Wiley, M.D., Sec.; John C. French, Ast. Sec.; and George Batten, Sr., Treas.

The first place of meeting was a room fitted up for the purpose by Edmund F. Garrison, in an old store-room on Main Street. Since 1872 the place of meeting has been a hall in the store of Henry Garrison.

The presiding officers, or N. G.'s, of this lodge have been:

Edmund F. Garrison, Jr., B. Chapman, George Wiley, Ira Atter, John C. Stuyvesant, John C. Garrison, George Johnson, Peter T. Lester, Charles Stevens, Charles C. Batten, B. P. Williams, William G. Grinnell, Leander Verden, Leander C. Bassett, Eugene T. Jones, J. Jordan Barnes, Valentine

This lodge has a surplus in its treasury of three thousand dollars. Its membership is eighty. The present officers are William Rainey, N. G.; Frank Lock, V. G.; William H. McCulloch, Sec.; and Howard B. Lock, Trans.

Viola Lodge, No. 40, K. of P., was chartered July 18, 1879, with the following charter members:

Jeremiah Hart, Josiah, Lorin, George W., Rosel, John, Moore, Isaac, Mayhew, Elizur, C. Tuck, J. M. Powell, A. Atwell, William B. Lewall, James McMurtry, J. W. Stearns, J. S. B. Foster, Joseph C. Hinnes, James Greeley, E. W. Rulon, William A. Sawyer, Thomas V. Davidson, S. H. Leath, Isaac H. M. Tracy and L. F. Tracy, Noted.

The first officers were Jeremiah Haun, C. C.; Joshua Lord, V. C.; Isaiah Mayhew, Prelate; John Moore, M. of E.; Samuel Leap, M. at A.; George Reed, K. of R. and S.; William Shisler, L. G.; H. Ackley, O. G.

The lodge has paid for relief twelve hundred dollars, and has invested in loans fourteen hundred dollars. The present officers are William H. McCullough, P. C.; George Mayers, C. C.; Jerome Young, V. C.; Isaiah Mayhew, P.; Isaac Madara, M. of E.; C. K. Mayers, M. of F.; Harrison Young, M. at A.; John M. Hunter, K. of R. and S.; Albert Kapp, I. G.; William Sack, O. G.

John A. Dix Post, No. 19, G. A. R., was instituted April 29, 1879, with the following charter members:

J. Morgan Barnes, Azariah Stratton, William H. Mitchell et al., John B. Mitchell, John F. McLev, J. Sod. Dr. Bois, Josephine Cawell, Luther P. Halsey, M.D., Lewis Shultz, Henry M. Avis, Rev. Daniel B. Harris, George C. Smith, Solomon E. Stinson, John H. Zippie, Joseph Wallace, and Frederick C. Cristman.

The first officers were William H. McCullough, Post Com.; Azariel Stratton, Sen. V. Com.; Harry M. Avis, Jun. V. Com.; J. Frank Fawcett, Adjt.; John H. Zipple, Q.M.; J. F. Halsey, M.D., Surg.; Rev. Daniel B. Harris, Chap.

Joseph C. Cunard and J. Frank Fawcett have served as Post Commanders.

The present officers are Lewis Shock, P. C.; John B. Mitchell, Secy. V. C.; Charles H. Storms, Jun. V. C.; J. Frank Fawcett, Adj't; William P. Haines, Q.M.; John F. Musgrave, M.D., Surg.; John F. Meley, Chap. The post has fifty members.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

IRVING ALLEN.

The earliest members of the Allen family found their way to America from England. William, the grandfather of Ira, was the father of sons, Benjamin, Joseph, John, Enoch, and Ira, and daughters whose

names are not recalled. His son Ira was born in the year 1777, in Gloucester County, and during his residence in Wayne County, of that county, followed the business of a hatter, having been in business in 1793. At a late date he removed to Wayne County, N. Y., and engaged in farming occupations. He married Miss Catherine, daughter of Paul Cooper, of Woodbury, and had children,—Ann (Mrs. Brewer), John, Joseph, Hope, Ira, Mary (Mrs. Tupman), and Hannah (Mrs. Reeves). Mr. Allen's death occurred in July, 1832. His son Ira, the subject of this biography, was born Nov. 3, 1815, at Allowaystown, Salem Co., from whence in childhood he removed to Woodbury and attended school. Here he acquired the trade of a tailor, and soon after chose Swedesboro as a favorable point for business, which he was carried on extensively in connection with his trade until 1872, when he retired from active pursuits. He married, in 1846, Miss Emma E., daughter of Ephraim Dare, of Baltimore, Md., to whom was born one son, Louis Senat, whose untimely death and high character are fittingly recalled in the following obituary notice:

"Louis Senat Allen died at Duluth, Minn., on the 24th of June, 1871, and was buried at Swedesboro, Gloucester Co., N. J., on the 3d of July. His remains were followed to the Episcopal Cemetery in that town by a very large concourse of friends. Mr. Allen was a young man of more than common talents, and was universally beloved by all who knew him. In the responsible place which he so well filled for one so young he won not only the respect but the highest encomiums from those who had the supervision and the responsibility for his acts. The writer of this knew him from his childhood, and in all these qualities both of mind and heart which adorn him, no nature he has never known his equal. When but a boy he displayed all the judgment, discretion, and manliness which we expect from one of mature years. Kind and considerate to his equals, respectful to all, a devoted and affectionate son, fulfilling every duty of life with the most conscientious fidelity, so perfect in life that his memory will be embalmed on earth by his family and friends in fragrant and inspiring recollections. His mind was pure, simple, generous, and as broad as sunshine. The tears shed by strong men and women beside his open grave was the attestation of the worth of his admirable life. To his parents, who are left childless by this sudden death, we can only extend a heartfelt sympathy. They must look to a higher power for consolation in this terrible bereavement."

Mr. Allen confined his attention exclusively to his trade and the business with which it was connected, never having embarked in hazardous or speculative enterprises. He was successful, and by industry and thrift accumulated a competency which enabled him to abandon active labor. He was in politics early a Whig, and later a Republican, though more recently the Independent party has claimed his allegiance.

The Allen



I. Starff Keathby

David R. Black

C. A. Rollon

He was elected a justice of the peace in 1844, and filled the position with acceptance for ten years. In religion he is a member of the Society of Friends, though Mrs. Allen affiliates with the Presbyterian Church.

I. HURIF WEATHERBY.

Benjamin Weatherby, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was of Irish lineage, and resided in Gloucester County, where he engaged actively in the cultivation of his farm, and married Miss Sarah Richards, whose forefathers were among the early Swedish emigrants. To the marriage were born children,—Joseph, Benjamin, Thomas, Isaac H., and daughters, Sarah (Mrs. Moore), Jane (Mrs. Sheets), Edith (Mrs. Madairia), Hannah (Mrs. Harris), and Mary (Mrs. Cheeseman). Benjamin Weatherby (2d) was born in 1825, in Gloucester County, and early chose agriculture as a pursuit, following the vocation of a farmer both in Salem County and the county of his birth. He married Sarah, daughter of Isaac Hurif, of Woolwich (now Logan) township, and had children,—Edith (Mrs. Norton), Sarah (Mrs. Shute), Mary (Mrs. Steward), Anna Elizabeth, Benjamin, and Thomas. He was married, a second time, to Miss Amanda, daughter of John Norton, and had children,—Emma and John. Mr. Weatherby now resides in Logan township, where agricultural employments engage his attention. His son, Isaac Hurif, was born Oct. 16, 1845, in Gloucester County, where his early years were passed. Few opportunities offered at this time for a thorough education. When a youth he was instructed in the various departments of farm labor, and rendered his father much assistance in cultivating his broad acres. He was married on the 26th of March, 1868, to Miss Mary, a daughter of William J. Young, of Philadelphia. Their children are William J., Laura, and Mamie. Mrs. Weatherby died Nov. 15, 1882, after a life replete with fragrant memories as wife and mother. Mr. Weatherby, after his marriage, managed his father's farm successfully until 1877, when he purchased his present home at Swedesboro, and devotes himself exclusively to the cultivation of his valuable land. He has never interested himself in matters apart from his immediate business, in which success has been the reward of his assiduous attention and industry. In politics he is a Republican, but not active in the party ranks. In religion he supports the church nearest his home, that of the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

DAVID R. BLACK.

The great-grandfather of the subject of this biography emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, to America, where he was the earliest representative of the family, and an extensive land-owner in Gloucester County. His son, Samuel, was born in the same

county, and a successful farmer in Woolwich township. He married Miss Keziah Van Leer, and had children, — Thomas, George, Samuel, Alexander, William, Elizabeth (Mrs. Gaskell), Rebecca (Mrs. Hughes), Mary, and Beulah Ann. Alexander was born in Woolwich township, upon the homestead farm, and settled as farmer on land adjacent to that of his father. He married Miss Hannah Rulon, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Rulon, to whom were born children,—David R., Joseph R., Sumner, Mary Anna (Mrs. John C. Rulon), Henrietta, Beulah Ann, Emma (Mrs. Walter Bassett), and Lucretia.

Mr. Black still resides upon his estate and cultivates the land he owns. His son, David R., was born Feb. 2, 1832, on the homestead farm, a part of which he now owns. Here his youth was spent, such advantages of education as the neighboring school afforded having been enjoyed. Being the eldest son, he was early called upon to assist in the cultivation and improvement of the land and to participate in the routine of labor peculiar to the life of a farmer. In the fall of 1860, when twenty-eight years of age, he was married to Miss Lydia T., daughter of Benjamin Robbins, who resided near Swedesboro. At this time a division of the land occurred, David R. taking that portion which is his present residence. He has combined with his farming employments the sale of agricultural implements, to which business he has given much attention.

In politics Mr. Black was formerly a Republican, but has more recently become an advocate of the principles of the Greenback party, of which he is an acknowledged leader in the county. He has, however, never sought nor held an office at the hands of either party. He is a member of Bridgeport Grange, No. 32, of Patrons of Husbandry.

His religious faith is of a liberal character, his views not being confined to the creed or doctrines of any church.

CHALKLEY A. RULON.

The grandparents of Mr. Rulon were Moses and Susan Rulon, who resided near Swedesboro, on the homestead which is still in possession of the family. Their son Moses, who was also born at the family home, married the daughter of John and Ann Alberton, whose birth occurred near Haddonfield, on the old homestead, now occupied by the heirs of Chalkley Alberton, which has been for a century a family estate. Their son, Chalkley A. Rulon, was born at Ogden Heights, near Woodbury, Gloucester Co. He was the fourth in number of ten children,—Hannah Ann, Clayton, Ketturah, Chalkley A., John A., Hartley, Elwood, Abel, Ellen, and Eliza C. Mr. Rulon having purchased the homestead near Haddonfield (now the home of Elwood Rulon), their son Chalkley A. spent his younger days on the farm with his parents, and received his education at the school

of the district. On the 12th of October, 1851, he married Lizzie T., daughter of Taylor and Ann Haines, who resided on a farm near Swedesboro, now the property of the subject of this sketch. Their two children are Luella H., who is married to Henry M. Ridgeway, and has one daughter, Bessie T.; and Carlton E., married to Lizzie A. Batton.

Mr. Rulon has been identified with the Republican party since its organization. He has been especially active in matters connected with his township, as well as in the interests of the county, and has enjoyed the confidence of his neighbors and fellow-townersmen to such an extent as to have been frequently made the custodian of estates and of similar trusts. His parents were Friends, and educated their son in the same faith, which he still maintains. Mr. Rulon possesses the qualities of thrift, energy, and determination, which have combined to make his life one of success, and his position in the township one of extended influence. He has been since the organization of the Grange movement in the State associated with it as treasurer of the State Grange, and was also its fifth Master.

CHAPTER LI.

TOWNSHIP OF CLAYTON.

Erection, Boundary, Population, and Valuation.--By an act of the Legislature, approved Feb. 5, A.D. 1853, Clayton township was organized. Up to this date it had been part of Franklin township. In the year 1873 the town of Glassboro was struck off from Clayton township, so that the township is now bounded as follows, viz.: north by Glassboro township; east in part by Monroe and in part by Franklin township; south by Franklin township and Upper Pittsgrove township, Salem Co.; and west by Harrison township. According to the State census, compiled in 1880, Clayton township has a population of nineteen hundred and eighty-one, being one of the most populous townships in Gloucester County. The assessed value of real estate, as returned by Elwood S. Costill, the township assessor, for the year 1883, was \$656,130; assessed value of personal property, \$297,000; total amount of the assessed value of both real and personal property, \$954,190.

Topography, Soil, and Industries.--The surface of the land is level; the soil light, and very easily cultivated by the use of fertilizing substances. The substances mostly used are those of marl, lime, guano, and manure. It contains some of the best farm-land to be found in Gloucester County, especially that owned by Judge John M. Moore, the Izard family, and the Fisler family. The farming soil throughout the township, however, is in a well-cultivated state.

Next to agriculture, the principal industries of the township are the manufacture of glass, general store business, manufacture of cigars, and carriage-building.

In appearance and importance Clayton township is second to none in Gloucester County.

VILLAGES.

The chief village within its boundaries is

Clayton, which is pleasantly situated along the line of the West Jersey Railroad, about twenty-one miles south of Philadelphia, and about thirteen miles south of Woodbury, the county-seat of Gloucester County. The village was first settled by Felix Fisler and his family, which consisted of himself, wife, two sons, and two daughters. Jacob Fisler, one of the sons of Felix, just before the Revolution, bought from the government a tract of land containing about two thousand eight hundred acres, for which he paid sixty-two and a half cents per acre, and made a permanent settlement thereon. From this time till 1850 the place was called *Fisler-town*. It contained very few dwellings, being hardly anything more than a "cross-roads."

In 1859 the name was changed to *Fisler-ville*, and the village received a fresh start by the introduction of the glass business. In 1867, by an act of the Legislature, the name was again changed to *Clayton*, it receiving this name from the name of the township. From the year 1850, when the town consisted of only five dwellings, up to the present time its prosperity has been very rapid. It now contains a population of eighteen hundred people, and is laid out in numerous neatly-arranged streets, all running at right angles with the public roads. Its streets and roads for the most part are well graded and beautifully shaded. The dwellings are first-class; even those occupied by the employés of the glass-works are roomy and comfortable, being of a better class than in many other manufacturing villages in the State.

BUSINESS OF CLAYTON VILLAGE.--The business interests of the village consist of three general stores, one drug-store and post-office, two wheelwright- and two blacksmith-shops, one meat-market, one iron foundry, one bakery, one clothing-store, two livery stables, two hotels (one a temperance hotel), railroad depot, express and telegraph-offices, two cigar-factories, one attorney-at-law, one jeweler, one barber, four physicians, one undertaker, one tailor, two millinery-stores, one shirt-factory, two glass-works, and other business representatives that help make up a thriving town. The glass business deserves more than a passing notice; there being two firms conducting the business, we shall give a brief sketch of each.

MOORE BROTHERS' GLASS-WORKS were started in the year 1859 by Jacob P. Fisler and Benjamin Beckett, the first-named being a great-grandson of Felix Fisler. These two purchased about seventy-five acres of land on the east side of what is now known as the Glassboro and Malaga turnpike, and

after laying the same out in four squares, erected the necessary buildings for the establishment of the glass business and began operations under the firm-name of Beckett & Fisler. They built a store, a few dwelling-houses, and a barn, besides the buildings for the business, and these constituted the beginning of what is now a large glass-making concern. In 1851, after conducting the works less than a year, the firm dissolved by Benjamin Beckett withdrawing. Mr. Fisler then associated with himself a Mr. Edward Bacon, the new firm assuming the name of Fisler & Bacon. From 1851 till 1855 this firm continued in business, when, by the death of Mr. Bacon, who was killed by a railroad accident at Burlington, N. J., in that year, it was dissolved, and Mr. Fisler, the surviving partner, sold the business to Mr. John M. Moore, who rented the factory.

In a short time Mr. Moore purchased the real estate, and conducted the business until April, 1859, when he associated with him George C. Hewitt, the present manager of the works, and Jeremiah D. Hogate, under the firm-name of John M. Moore & Co.; Mr. Moore and Mr. Hewitt managing the making and selling of the glass, and Mr. Hogate running the store. The firm continued thus until 1863, when Mr. Hewitt sold his interest in the business to D. Wilson Moore, a brother to John M., and the firm-name was changed to Moore Brothers & Co. The following year, viz., 1864, Mr. Hogate sold his interest to the other two members of the firm, and the firm of Moore Brothers was established. The two brothers conducted successfully the business from 1864 until 1880, when they associated with them three young men, viz., Francis M. Pierce, Harry Steelman, and Charles F. Fisler, and the firm took the name of Moore Brothers & Co. In the latter part of 1880, Mr. Fisler withdrew, and the present firm of Moore Brothers was formed. Their works cover an area of about twenty acres, and include four large factories for making bottles and one small one for making either bottles or stoppers, steam saw- and grist-mill, machine-shop, blacksmith-shop, warehouses and sheds, elevated coal-track and bins, and a number of other necessary buildings, including a large three-story store building with offices attached. A railroad track runs entirely through the yards and connects with the West Jersey Railroad track, about one-quarter of a mile distant from their works. When in full operation they employ about five hundred hands.

The other glass firm is

FISLER & MORGAN COMPANY.--In 1880, Mr. Charles F. Fisler, having withdrawn from the firm of Moore Brothers, associated with him Mr. Albert S. Fisler, Mr. Henry Morgan, and Mr. Walter Morgan, under the firm-name of Fisler & Morgan Company, and began operations in the north end of the town. They built a large factory, office, steam-mill, blacksmith-shop, packing-house, and other buildings, costing about twenty thousand dollars. After conducting

the business for some months, Mr. Walter Morgan withdrew. They have in connection with the glass-business a large store. Their works cover about ten acres of land, and when in full operation they employ about one hundred hands.

CIGAR MANUFACTORY.--Cigar-making is carried on by John F. Iszard, and although the business is comparatively new, he employs five hands, and during the year 1883 manufactured one hundred and twenty thousand cigars.

CHURCHES.

There are two churches, one each of the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian denominations.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about the year 1812, when a division occurred among the Methodist people in the vicinity by some deciding to build a church at Union, a small town three miles west of Clayton. In said year, there being no Methodist Church in Clayton, Dr. Jacob Fisler and wife deeded a lot of ground for the purpose of building what was called the "useful school-house," for meeting and school purposes. A Methodist organization was then formed, with Gabriel Iszard, Joseph Fisler, James Abbott, Leonard Fisler, and Thomas Strang as trustees. For a long time after this school-house was built no regular minister was stationed at Clayton, the meetings being conducted by local preachers and exhorters. The "useful school-house" was used for a meeting-house until 1850, when it was deemed expedient to build a church. Amid much opposition the project was carried through, and on Dec. 8, 1850, the church was dedicated by Rev. D. W. Bartine and Rev. W. E. Perry. Its size was thirty-six by fifty-five feet, two stories high, twenty-nine-feet posts, with a steeple and bell, the whole costing about five thousand dollars, the amount of cash and amount pledged at the time being four thousand three hundred dollars. It was a heavy undertaking, considering all the circumstances, and required a vast amount of energy and liberality on the part of the few. The trustees at the time were Michael Turner, Benjamin Turner, Samuel L. Iszard, Henry S. Brown, and Dr. Jacob Fisler. Of these, Samuel L. Iszard is the only one now living. At this time, however, Clayton was still on what was called a circuit, in connection with two or three other places. In 1860 it was set off as a station, with Rev. Firman Robbins as pastor. The congregation increased from this time, so that in 1867 it was decided to build a parsonage. The necessary ground was obtained, and a house costing five thousand dollars was built, Rev. G. Hitchens being its first occupant. The church membership at this time was about two hundred. As the population increased the membership increased, so that there is now a membership of four hundred.

In 1883, the old church building becoming too small, it was by a vote of the trustees sold and moved off the church lot, and a new church, costing about

fifteen thousand dollars, was erected in its place. This church is one of the most handsome dwellings in South Jersey. It was planned by Lawrence B. Valk, of New York City, and built by Messrs. Dorman & White, contractors, of Camden, N. J., under the supervision of Rev. G. S. Sykes, John F. Izard, Charles F. Fisler, Harry Steelman, Benjamin F. Du Bois, Dr. C. L. Duffell, John Dooling, John S. Izard, and William Izard, as building committee.

It is of Gothic style, one story high, and so arranged that all the rooms can be thrown into one. The main audience-room seats six hundred and fifty, and the vestry- and the class-rooms together about six hundred and fifty more, thus giving, when desired, a room seating about thirteen hundred persons. It was dedicated by Bishop Simpson, assisted by Rev. Dr. Buckley, of the *Christian Advocate*, and Rev. Dr. Hanlon, president of Pennington Seminary. The following are the names of the official board by whose vote it was decided to build the church, viz.: Pastor, Rev. George S. Sykes; Stewards, George C. Hewitt, S. S. Turner, Thomas Spencer, John S. Izard, John H. Long, Albert S. Fisler, Martin Madden, Dr. C. L. Duffell, and Thomas P. Smith; Leaders, George C. Hewitt, S. S. Turner, John H. Long, Thomas Boogar, T. S. Turner, and pastor; Trustees, Daniel Westcoat, Benjamin F. Du Bois, John F. Izard, Charles F. Fisler, John Dooling, Harry Steelman, William Izard, T. Smith Turner, and George H. Hewitt.

The Presbyterian Church was organized Aug. 18, 1853, with a membership of six. In 1853 a church was erected, with Rev. Charles E. Ford as pastor. In 1870 a new church was built, the old one becoming too small. The lower room was dedicated July 28, 1870; upper room completed and dedicated Nov. 1, 1878. The membership at this time was ninety, with Rev. Alexander Proudfit, pastor. The new church building is forty by sixty-five feet, two stories high, with a steeple and bell, the whole costing about seventeen thousand dollars. In 1868 a parsonage was built, costing six thousand dollars. This church, as well as the Methodist, is in a flourishing condition.

Schools.—The public schools are divided into six divisions, and taught by a principal and five assistants. Three buildings are used to provide accommodations, each room seating about one hundred scholars.

Old Settlers and Families.—The oldest inhabitant is Thomas R. Hewitt, who is now in his eighty-eighth year. He has lived in Clayton and vicinity nearly all his life. He has two sons and two daughters living, his oldest son being George C. Hewitt, manager of Moore Brothers' glass-factories, and the younger being Rev. Edmund Hewitt, a member of the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference. One daughter, Sarah, married Richard Sooy, and the other, Hannah, married R. W. Austin. George, the oldest son, married Abbie Long, and has four children; of these, the three sons were married to Martha

Davis, of Clayton; Amanda Dilks, of Bridgeton; and Jessie Izard, of Clayton. Lewis, the oldest son, is a school-teacher; John, the next, a clerk; and George, the youngest, a lawyer. The daughter, Mary Jane, married Samuel Izard, of Clayton.

The Izard Family.—This is an old family in the town, and consists of three branches,—one with Joseph Izard as its head, one with Gabriel Izard as its head, and another with Samuel L. Izard as its head. The family settled in Clayton when you could almost count the number of inhabitants on your fingers, the younger members of the family thus growing up with the town.

Union.—Union is the name of another town in Clayton township, and is about three miles west from Clayton, and numbers about two hundred inhabitants. It has one general store, with which is connected a coal-yard. Its chief industry, however, is the manufacturing of hay-forks by the "Fork and Elevator Manufacturing Company." Mr. J. R. Fitzhugh is the manager and president of the company. The only church in the town is the Methodist Episcopal. The public schools are divided into two divisions, with Mr. John Tonkins as principal.

The principal officers of Clayton township are: Town Clerk, John Gandy; Assessor, Elwood S. Costill; Collector, George H. Hewitt; Township Committee, Dr. S. F. Fisler, Christopher Knisell, and F. M. Pierce.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JACOB R. FITZHUGH.

The name of Fitzhugh was originally Fitshons. John D., the grandfather of the subject of this biography, was of German ancestry, having resided in Wittenberg, Germany. His children were nine in number, of whom John D., the father of Jacob R., was born in 1801, and emigrated to America in 1812. He first settled in Philadelphia, but later removed to Bordentown, and subsequently located in Somerset County, Pa., where he began the manufacture of wagons and coaches, having previously learned the trade in his former places of residence. He married, in 1833, Miss Charlotte Houk, of Somerset County, Pa., whose father still survives in his eighty-ninth year, and had children,—Christiana (Mrs. Henry Conrad), Elizabeth (Mrs. George Shrader), David, Daniel, Frederick, Jacob R., Charlotte (Mrs. Fred. Ridmiller), John, George, and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh both survive, and reside in Covington, Ohio. Their son, Jacob R., who is essentially a self-made man, was born March 28, 1848, in Indiana County, Pa., and remained at the parental home until twenty-three years of age. Such advantages of education as were at hand were improved, the nearest school having



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been in session but four months of the year, and located three miles distant. He was married Nov. 25, 1869, in his twenty-first year, to Mary B., daughter of John King, of Clearfield County, Pa., and has children,--William B., George Franklin, Oliver J., and Laura May. At the age of twenty-three Mr. Fitzhugh removed to Indiana and engaged in the business of butchering, and in 1872 embarked in the patent right business, handling principally a hay elevator patented by himself. This he continued until 1875, and meanwhile exercising his inventive genius, secured three patents on hay elevators. During the latter year he removed to Philadelphia, and two years later made Unionville, N. J., his home, where he purchased ten acres of land, and has since resided. During his residence in Philadelphia, he devoted six months to exhibiting his patents at the Centennial Exhibition, and also patented a coal bucket and return spool. The hay elevator before mentioned met

with general favor, and received the first premium for excellence. He remained for two years in Philadelphia, busily engaged in manufacturing his valuable inventions. Mr. Fitzhugh, in 1879, invented a hay-fork, which has rapidly gained popularity and an extended sale. In 1882 he invented and patented a coal elevator, which is now being manufactured. He has in all secured ten patents on inventions, all of which implements are manufactured by him, and are of practical value. This serves to illustrate the inventive faculty of the subject of this sketch, and his successful career from boyhood to the present time. In politics Mr. Fitzhugh is independent, though educated in the principles of the Republican party. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, but is now a worshiper with the Methodist Episcopal congregation of Unionville. He is a member of the Philadelphia Lodge of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and of the Glassboro Lodge of Knights of Pythias.

HISTORY OF SALEM COUNTY.

CHAPTER LII.

SETTLEMENT AND SETTLERS.

Description.—Salem is the southwestern county in the State of New Jersey. Gloucester County lies north from it, Cumberland County bounds it on the east, and Delaware Bay and River form its southern and western boundary. The surface of the county is generally level, and the soil is mostly loam, mixed occasionally with clay or sand.

The drainage of the county is into Delaware Bay and River, through four principal streams and their affluents. These are Oldman's Creek, which separates Salem from Gloucester County; Salem River, which rises in Upper Pittsgrove, pursues a westerly then a southerly course, and empties into the Delaware between Lower Penn's Neck and Elsinboro townships; Alloways Creek, which also has its source in Upper Pittsgrove, passes southwesterly, and debouches into the Delaware between the townships of Elsinboro and Lower Alloways Creek; and Stow Creek, which rises in the eastern boundary of Upper Alloways Creek, and pursues a southerly course, on the eastern boundary of the county, to discharge its waters into the Delaware. Maurice River forms the eastern boundary of Pittsgrove township, and passes southerly through Cumberland County to Delaware Bay. So level is the surface that the tide flows many miles up these streams and their affluents, and submerges the surface along their shores and the shore of the Delaware. The tide-mashes or meadows thus formed vary in width, and are only utilized by means of embankments, which prevent the flow of the tide over them.

Early Settlements.—The history of this region prior to the advent of Europeans has been elsewhere spoken of, and the early settlements along the Delaware by the Swedes and Finns have been mentioned. These latter were made as early as 1628, and though the Dutch afterward held supremacy here, many of the Swedish settlers, who were scattered along the shore in the townships of Elsinboro and Lower and Upper Penn's Neck, remained. In 1640 what was known as the New Haven colony also came here, but all these may be regarded as failures, for although many of the settlers and their descendants remained, and some of the families are still largely represented here, their distinctive character was lost or rather,

overshadowed by the people who, forty years later, came here in greater numbers, and brought with them not only the peculiar religious faith which had made them the objects of persecution in the land of their nativity, but the habits of industry, frugality, and honesty which enabled them to prosper in the wild country, and to live in peace with their savage neighbors, the aboriginal inhabitants of the region.

Settlement by the English.—The acquisition of the territory by the Duke of York, its transfer to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, and its purchase by John Fenwick and Edward Byllinge have been elsewhere detailed, and no further reference to them is necessary here.

Arrival of John Fenwick.—On the 4th of October, 1675, John Fenwick, with his children, his servants, and associates, in the ship "Griffith," Capt. Robert Griffith, anchored opposite the old Swedes' fort, "Elsborg," near the mouth of Salem River. He had sailed up the bay from Cape May along the eastern shore, and the next day, or the 5th of October, the ship weighed anchor and ascended the river about three miles, and the passengers landed at the point on the south side of the river, where now is the city of Salem. Their voyage across the Atlantic had been of more than two and a half months' duration, and their feelings of thankfulness on landing upon this pleasant spot, on a beautiful autumnal day, can easily be imagined. Fenwick at once determined to establish a town here and to give it the name of Salem, which signifies peace. This was the first English town settled on this side of the Delaware, and it is hardly necessary to say, it has ever since borne the name which was then given to it.

JOHN FENWICK.—The founder of the town, and of what was known as Fenwick's colony, was born in Northumberland County, England, in 1618. In 1645 he was a law student at Guy's Inn, London, and soon afterward he was made a major of cavalry in Cromwell, and took an active part against the royalists. He became a member of the Society of Friends in 1665, and suffered, with others, the persecutions to which the members of that sect were at that time subjected. West New Jersey was at about that time offered for sale by Lord Berkeley, and in 1673 it was purchased by Fenwick, for himself and Edward Byllinge, one-tenth of the whole to be his share of the purchase. The territory now comprising Salem and Cumberland Counties was set off as his tract, and he

made preparations to come hither and possess his lands. He offered inducements for others to come with him, and many, mostly Quakers, accepted the invitation; and of these a considerable number purchased land before they embarked.

As soon as practicable after his arrival he purchased from the natives the land comprised within his tenth. According to Johnson,¹ his purchases from the Indians were as follows:

"The first purchase was for the lands included within Salem and Oldman's Creeks, which creeks were called by the Indians Mosacka and Forous; the grant to these lands was made by the Chiefs Tappaminkey and Henaminkey.

"The second purchase was for all the lands lying between the Forous Creek (or, as it was afterwards called, Game Creek, or Fenwick's River, and now Salem Creek) and the Canahockink Creek (now called Cohansay, and by some of the first settlers it was called Cohanzick, from a chief who resided on the south side thereof). This grant was made from the chiefs whose names were Mahoppony, Allaway, Ne-comis, and his mother, Necosshesoco, Myhoppony, and Shuccotery. Of all the water-courses within the county of Salem, I recollect only the names of six which at this day retain their primitive or Indian names. They are, first, the Allaway; second, the Neconis, the run at the side of which are some marl-pits; third, the Mahoppony, that branch of Pledger's Creek on which there was formerly a tide-mill; fourth, the Mackinuppuck, two miles northwest from Greenwich; fifth, the Manimau-ka, the branch on which is built the village of Port Elizabeth; sixth, a small branch of Morris River called Menario, situate about half-way between Millville and Port Elizabeth.

"The third purchase was from the Canahockink, now Cohansey, to the Wahatquenack, now Morris River.

"The grantors were Mahawskey, Mohut, who styles himself the king, Newsegó, Checheneham, Torucho, and Shacanum."

Fenwick at once entered on the work of organizing and arranging for the government of his colony and the disposition of his lands. He erected for himself a house on what he named Ivy Point, in the town of Salem, a short distance from Market Street.

It is not necessary to enter into a discussion of the difficulties and embarrassments in which Fenwick became involved, and from which he was not, at the time of his death, fully extricated. There are still differences of opinion as to the merits of the controversies, and the uprightness of his conduct in those controversies. It is exceedingly difficult, after the lapse of two hundred years, to form a satisfactory judgment concerning matters wherein so wide a difference of opinion existed at the time.

Fenwick was selected as Governor of the colony, and took the following affirmation of office:

"John Fenwick, one of the lessor chief proprietors of the Province of New-Casco, or New-Jersey, in America, being chosen by the proprietors of the said Province to be their Governor for the present year, 1675, do hereby declare and promise, that I will heartily endeavor to promote the interest of Alfonso God, who is King of Kings, and hath shewed me that he requires of all men, truly, love, memory, and to walk humbly with them; &c. &c. and accordingly, I further declare and promise, that I will bear true allegiance to the King of England, his heirs and successors, and, in my place and employment, truly, by the power received from both, faithfully endeavor to discharge the trust imposed in me by the people, not only in being faithful to their several interests, but also in favor of the peace and welfare of them and the said colony by doing equal justice to them and all men, according to my best skill and judgement, without corruption, favor, or affection.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name this one and twenty-eighth day of the Fourth month, commonly called June, in the year of the incarnation of our Lord, one thousand six hundred and seventy-six."

Fifteen of the adventurers were selected as magistrates. These were

Samuel Nelson,	Edward Wade,
Robert Nettle,	Robert Ward,
Edward Charnays,	Brigand Whitaker,
John Adams,	William Harcock,
Roger Huetts,	William Mclster,
Richard Hinesock,	John Lynch,
John Smyth,	Samuel Lyall,

Pioneer Settlers.—It has already been stated that Swedish settlers came here as early as 1638, and settled in Elsinboro and Penn's Neck. The titles to their lands of these settlers whom Fenwick found here were at once confirmed, and when the authorities at New York aroused some dissatisfaction among the Swedes, Finns, and Dutch as to their titles, Fenwick invited them to his house in Salem, and effected an adjustment of the matter, by the terms of which they agreed to pay an annual quit-rent, which, though nominal, was recognition of the validity of his title and his right to convey. They had previously purchased these lands from the Indians. From a list of those who paid quit-rents, made by Samuel Ifedgo, in 1699, and from other sources, the following names of the settlers, mainly in Penn's Neck, who were here when Fenwick arrived, and prior to 1700, are gleaned:

The Sinnickson family, that has had many distinguished representatives here, descended from Annew Seneca, Jr. (originally Cincu or Sinaker), who settled in Oblique-neck, now Penn's Neck, about thirty years prior to the advent of Fenwick with his colony, and purchased a large tract from the Indians. The names are also found of Eric Yearnes and Henry Neilson, who came about 1640, and purchased each one thousand acres of land at Finn's Point:

William Gill,	Mathias Speckleben,
Michael Louria	Evick Yeamens,
Philip Johnson	John Yeamens,
Giles Johnson	Matt. Johnson,
Non Neilson,	Andrew Neilson,
Aaron Vanburgh,	Steve Connerman,
Forp Neilson,	Ann Hemmings,
Peter Olson,	Hence Shuest, Jr.
Steven Yeamens,	Cyrus Johnson,
Stacy Hinesock,	Jones St. A. Jr.

¹ Historical Account of the Settlement of Salem, p. 14.

Wiley Woodson,
Barry Jas. Leson,
Peter Holden,
A. C. Leson,
Thomas Watson
James Vickery,
Peter Williams,
Andreas Lathrop,
Renier Vanbost,
John Culver,
James L. Webb,
John Pease,
George Garret,
Isaac Lucy,
Isaac Peterson,
John Henderickson,
Wooley Johnson,
James Stoughton,
John Griggs,
Pewell Lawser,
Henry jeans,
Judson G. Hart,
William Hugles,
William Fowler,
Thomas Nussey,
Hence Oulds,
William White,
Martin Chapman,
Hance Stover,
Richard Wilhelmsen,
William Bradley,
Henry Evans.

Dirk Allerton
Jacobus Mosey,
John J. Leson,
Peter J. Leson,
Martin Shore,
George V. Vassar,
Harmonius Almira,
William Phelps,
Eric Stone,
John Leson,
William Meason,
Daniel Billerbeck,
Thomas Miller,
John Eaton,
John Green,
John Vaughan,
Hance Stover,
Lucas Johnson,
Yendell Gill Johnson,
Garret Vaughan,
William Gill Johnson,
John L. Gray,
Lucas Peterson,
Joseph L. Peterson,
Pewell P. Peterson,
Isaac Savy,
Richard Palmer,
Wolly Watson,
Edward Godwin,
The Wolveysons, Jagettes,
Wolleyson, Lucas, Vane,
culants, Shaeffer, and others.

John Adams. Of those who came with him the first twenty-five years after the arrival of Fenwick, John Adams was the son-in-law of the Proprietor, and with his wife, Elizabeth, and their children,--Elizabeth, Fenwick, and Mary,--came with him on the "Griffith." He was from Reading, Berkshire, and his trade was that of a weaver. Not long after their arrival he built a house, near to that of his father-in-law, on Ivy Point. He also became the owner of two thousand acres of land elsewhere. It does not appear that John Adams had the confidence of his father-in-law. Both he and his wife died at their house on Ivy Point prior to 1700.

George Abbott and wife, and his sister, Mary Abbott, came from England, and in 1693 he purchased from Joseph Nicholson one hundred and thirty-six acres in Ellsinboro, on the north side of Alloways Creek.

Benjamin Acton probably came to Salem in the ship "Kent," in 1677. He was a surveyor, and a tanner and currier. He purchased a lot of sixteen acres on Fenwick Street, built on it, and resided there during the remainder of his life. He was a prominent man, and was the first recorder after the incorporation of the town.

John Allen, Thomas Buckel, and William Green came as servants with Edward Bradway, in the ship "Kent," in 1677.

Jane Allen and Thomas Brinton came in the "Griffith," in 1675, as servants of Christopher White.

Hannah Asbury came in 1681.

Joel Bailey purchased land in 1687.

Gervas Bywater came as a servant of Fenwick. He

afterwards acquired two hundred acres in Penn's Neck.

Charles Angelo had a lot on Nevill Street in 1684. Jonathan Beere was a magistrate in 1697.

Edward Bradway, his wife (Mary), and their children,--Mary, William, and Susannah,--came in the "Kent" in 1677. He had, before coming, purchased of Fenwick a town-lot of sixteen acres, and one thousand acres besides. His town-lot was located on Wharf Street, near Salem River. On this, in 1680, he built a brick house, which is still standing. The name of Wharf Street was changed to Bradway (now Broadway) Street in honor of him.

John Brick came from England previous to 1680 and about 1690 purchased a large tract of land on Gravelly Run.

William Bassett migrated from Massachusetts in 1691, and settled near Salem.

Thomas Baldwin and wife came here from England, in 1683. They soon removed elsewhere.

John Butcher came prior to 1682.

Joseph Berksted was here in 1691.

Thomas Bubb purchased five hundred acres of land in 1697.

Charles Bayaly and Thomas Benson were subscribers towards building the first meeting-house.

Edward Champlies, who was a joiner in England, was the husband of Priscilla, oldest daughter of John Fenwick. They were married in 1671, at Reading, England, and came to Salem with Fenwick, in the "Griffith." He built a dwelling near to that of his father-in-law, and called the place Blundford Grove. There he followed the business of a "barber and chirogeon," having left his old trade and adopted the profession of shaving and phlebotomy. It is evident from the will of Fenwick, either that he was not on good terms with Champlies, or that he lost confidence in him, for he gave him no charge of his children's estate. Priscilla died before 1683, and Edward in 1706.

Nathaniel Chamberless (originally Charness) and his son Nathaniel came in the "Griffith," as the servants of Edward Wade. Their industry and integrity brought them wealth and a high character in the colony. In 1680 the senior purchased from his former employer two hundred and fifty acres of land, and to this, in 1681, he added two hundred and forty acres, the whole comprising a large part of Alloways Creek Neck.

Thomas Carney was a large landholder in Penn's Neck.

The Colson family were among the earliest inhabitants of Pine-Grove.

William Cooper, from England, settled in Salem in 1678, and followed the trade of a blacksmith. To his wife three hundred acres of land were given by her father, on a large branch of Alloway's Creek, where the stream was named Cooper's Creek. The Cooper family of Camden descended from him.

Cornelius Copner was one of the active English citizens of Penn's Neck as early as 1695, and a prominent citizen till his death in 1731.

George Deacon was here in 1679, but removed to Burlington in 1690.

Thomas Daniels built a house near Stow Creek previous to 1700.

Richard Darkin came from England in 1783, and located in Elsinboro. He married the only daughter of Robert Windham.

John Davis, with his sons, John, Isaac, Malachi, and David, migrated hither from Long Island. David was a prominent citizen.

James Denn married Elizabeth, daughter of John Maddox. He was a member of the Alloways Creek Meeting.

John Denn lived at Salem.

Thomas Dunn purchased land in Penn's Neck as early as 1689.

Michael Eaton came as a servant of John Fenwick in 1675.

Joseph Forest was a subscriber toward the erection of the first Friends' meeting-house in Salem.

Will Flowers was an early resident.

Joshua Gillet purchased land in 1689.

Edward Goodwin was a subscriber toward the erection of a meeting-house in Salem in 1698.

Richard Guy and his wife Bridget were among the first immigrants here. He had been a cheesemonger in London. In 1676 he purchased for his friend, Thomas Pyle, ten thousand acres of land in Pilesgrove. His house was one of the first places of meeting for the Friends' Society in 1679.

Richard Hancock came in the "Griffith," with the Proprietor, in 1675. He succeeded Richard Noble as surveyor, but was, in 1680, succeeded by Richard Tindal.

William Hancock emigrated from England to this country in 1677, with his wife, Isabella, and two sons, John and William. He became the possessor of one thousand acres of land on the south side of Alloways Creek. John became the owner of five hundred acres of this, and Hancock's Bridge bears his name. William purchased five hundred acres in Elsinboro. He was, during many years, a justice in Salem County.

William Hall came as the servant of John Thompson, and at the end of his term of service became a merchant in Salem. He married the daughter of Thomas Pyle, became a large landholder, a judge, and one of the most important men in the colony.

John Harding purchased sixteen acres on Nevill Street, in Salem, in 1685.

George Hazlewood owned land in Elsinboro.

Samuel Hedge came in the "Griffith," with Fenwick, in 1675, and in the spring of 1676 he married Ann, the youngest daughter of the Proprietor. He became Fenwick's favorite, and so continued till the death of the latter, and was his executor. A tract of two thousand acres in Mannington, adjoining six

thousand acres called Fenwick's Grove, was laid off to Hedge and his wife, and the place was long known as Hedgefield. Many of his descendants in the female line are residents here.

William Hewes was among the first English purchasers of land on Oldman's Creek.

John Holtac purchased a large tract of land near Alloways Creek about 1690. He was the grandfather of Benjamin Holme, of Revolutionary memory.

Roger Huskin was a landholder in this county in 1692. Robert and Thomas Hutchinson owned land here at the same time.

Henry Jennings and his wife came in the "Kent" from England in 1677, and in 1682 purchased from John Adams two hundred acres of land. He removed to Philadelphia in 1700.

A Swedish family named Jonson located in Penn's Neck in 1640, and the name soon came to be Johnson. The first English immigrants of the name were Richard, and his cousin, Thomas, who came a few months prior to Fenwick, and located in his tenth. In 1686, Thomas purchased ten acres in the town of Salem.

Edward Keasby came from England about 1694, and settled in the town of Salem. He was an active member of the Society of Friends.

Thomas Kent became, in 1699, the owner of ten acres of ground in Nevill (now Kent) Street.

Rev. Thomas Killingsworth, the first Baptist clergyman who located in South New Jersey, settled in Fenwick's colony about 1683. He owned a tract of land near Salem, and was the first judge of the Salem courts, a position which he filled long and honorably.

John Kylett purchased ten acres in the town of Salem in 1685.

Thomas Lamison, and his wife, Ann, came to America and located in Penn's Neck in 1690.

Hypolite Lefevre was a French Huguenot who had left his native land and gone to England, from which country he, with John Pledger and their families, came to West New Jersey a few months before the Proprietor. They had purchased six thousand acres of land, which was located in the township of Mannington, though they lived and died in Salem.

Elton Lewis was an early resident of Salem.

Richard Lippincott, the progenitor of the numerous Lippincott family here, came from England to Dorchester, New England, between 1636 and 1649, and to Shrewsbury, N. J., in 1669. In 1683 he purchased one thousand acres of land in Salem tenth.

John Maddox, his wife, their daughter and son-in-law, Richard Durham, and three servants, Thomas Oder, Thomas Henton, and Mary Stodford, came from London in the ship "Surrey" in 1678. In 1682, John purchased five hundred acres of land near Hancock's Bridge. Joseph Maddox was an early resident of Salem.

William Melsell was, in 1676, the owner of land on the south side of Alloways Creek.

Strickly Marshall owned land in Salem in 1687.

John Mason emigrated from Eng land in 1682, and soon came to Salem, where he purchased sixteen acres on the south side of Broadway. He purchased five thousand acres in 1686, and in 1690 a tract of one thousand acres in Elsinboro, where, in 1695, he went to live. He was a prominent and influential citizen.

Thomas Mason came from England to West Jersey at about the same time his brother John came. He first resided in Salem, but after the death of Fenwick he purchased five hundred acres in Mannington, and lived there till his death.

Allen Matthias arrived in Salem from England in 1681.

Hugh Middleton, who was a prominent citizen, came in the same vessel with Matthias.

Redroe Morris became a resident of Elsinboro in 1683. At the time of his death, in 1701, he was the owner of thirteen hundred acres of land in that township.

James Nevill was one of those who came in the "Griffith" with the Proprietor. He was a lawyer, a man of more than ordinary talent, and of strict integrity. He was William Penn's agent for the sale of the lands which he purchased of Fenwick, and Penn reposed implicit confidence in him. He resided in Salem, where, in 1685, he purchased twenty-nine acres of land. He died about 1703.

Samuel Nicholson was one of the wealthiest of those who arrived with John Fenwick. He brought with him his wife, Ann, and five children. Soon after their arrival he purchased a sixteen-acre lot on Wharf Street (now Broadway) and a tract of two thousand acres in Elsinboro. At his house the first Society of Friends was organized, in 1676. His sons, Samuel and Abel, became useful citizens.

Richard Noble was the first surveyor-general appointed by the Proprietor, and by him Broadway, in Salem, was laid out. He died soon after the settlement of the colony.

Charles and Wade Oakford, nephews of Edward Wade, came about 1695. Charles purchased from his uncle a large tract.

Roger Pedrick purchased of the Proprietor, early in 1676, one thousand acres on Oldman's Creek. Pedricktown took its name from him.

William Penn became the purchaser, March 23, 1682, of all Fenwick's remainder of land in West Jersey, except one hundred and fifty thousand acres, and grants were made by him, through James Nevill, subsequent to that date.

Abner Penton was one of the first immigrants.

John Pledger, who was a ship-carpen ter in Eng land, bore an active part in affairs here at an early period. He, with his wife, Elizabeth, and his son, Joseph, came with Fenwick in the "Griffith."

Thomas Pyle, from London, was the purchaser of ten thousand acres in what was named, from him, Pylesgrove township. He probably died prior to 1694.

Tobias Quinton came from England and purchased

land on the south side of Alloways Creek, where is located the village of Quinton.

The names of John Remington, Richard Robinson and William Runsey appear on subscriptions for the erection of Friends' meeting-houses in Salem before 1700.

Among the servants who came with Fenwick was Mark Reeve, a man of high mental and moral endowments. In 1685 he purchased sixteen acres in Salem, but he soon removed to a tract which he purchased on Cohansey Creek.

James Rolph, shortly before 1700, became a citizen of Salem, and a landholder in Mannington.

John Shales and William Savage were subscribers for the erection of a Friends' meeting-house at Salem in 1698.

In 1681, and at different times afterward, Anthony Sharp purchased large quantities of land in West New Jersey, though he never migrated thither. His descendant, Isaac Sharp, became a prominent citizen of this county.

James Sherron became a landholder in Mannington township in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He was murdered in 1777, as elsewhere related.

Cornelius Shoverde, the progenitor of the Shou ndary, came from Holland in 1684.

Isaac Smart was one of the crew of the "Griffith," in 1675. He was then a young man. He located on a tract of five hundred acres in Elsinboro, and in 1696 built a brick mansion there. His son, Nathaniel's name appears on the first subscription for a Friends' meeting-house.

John Smith, his wife, and their children, were of the company that came to Salem in the "Griffith," in 1675. He purchased of Fenwick two thousand acres, extending from the head of Alembury Creek to Alloways Creek. He was called John Smith of Alembury. His son, Daniel, bought one thousand acres on Alloways Creek, near Quinton. Daniel became a Baptist.

John Smith (of Smithfield) came to America in the ship "Ariel," in 1685. He soon came to Salem, and purchased one-half of the Hedgefield tract in Mannington, from Samuel Hedge and wife, and from that time the place was known as Smithfield. He was endowed with more than ordinary intellect and business capacity, and was one of Fenwick's executors.

In 1685, Roger Smith purchased ten acres in Salem.

Joseph Stretch emigrated from England to this country in 1695, and settled on a tract of nine hundred acres on Stoe Neck, south from Alloways Creek.

John Snooks purchased ten acres in Salem in 1685.

William Summerill was a landholder in Penn's Neck.

In 1677, Andrew and John Thompson emigrated from Ireland (they were of English parentage), in the

ship "Mary," and arrived at Elsinboro the same year; and about 1680 they bought one-half of Richard Guy's tract in that township. The descendants of John removed to Delaware. Andrew was the progenitor of the numerous family of the name in Salem County. His son William purchased a large tract of land near Allowaystown, and settled there.

Richard Tindal came hither in 1678, and soon afterward purchased five hundred acres of land in Penn's Neck. In 1680 he was made surveyor general of the colony, with John Warbridge as deputy. They were continued in office after the death of Fenwick, and were likewise employed by William Penn after his purchase.

George Trenchard was an early resident of Monmouth precinct.

Robert Turner was one of the servants who came with Fenwick.

William Tylor came to West Jersey about 1688, and purchased a tract of land on the north side of Alloways Creek.

Ranier Van Hirst (whose name is variously spelled) purchased four hundred acres of land near Cranberry Point, in Mannington, in 1681.

William Waddington, who was a French Huguenot, came to this country about 1690, and purchased one thousand acres on the south side of Alloways Creek.

Edward, Robert, and Samuel Wade were of the party that the "Griffith" brought, in 1675. In 1678 Robert went to Upland, now Chester. Edward had purchased one thousand acres, which was located at Alloways Creek. He also purchased a lot on Market Street, Salem, built a house on it, and resided there till his death. Samuel established his residence at Alloways Creek, where he ended his days.

Joseph Ware was a servant of Edward Wade when they came, in 1675, but soon became the purchaser of five hundred acres of land on Alloways Creek. He became an influential man among his fellow-citizens.

Richard Whitacar (afterwards spelled Whitaker) came in the "Griffith," and was the attorney of William Hancock, who had purchased land here. He was made one of Fenwick's Council of Proprietors, which position he held from 1676 to 1702.

Christopher White, his wife, and two children landed at Salem in 1677. He had purchased a lot in the town, and one thousand acres besides. In 1682 he removed to this land, which was located on Alloways Creek, and erected the largest and most substantial brick house that had been built in the colony. His energy and high moral tone of character were transmitted to his descendants through several generations. He died in 1698. His son, Josiah, is mentioned in the records of the Friends at Salem in 1698.

Joseph White arrived at Elsinboro, with Hugh Middleton and others, in 1681. He located on land in that township, where he died in 1703. He was

active in civil affairs in the colony, and an influential member of the Salem Monthly Meeting.

James Whittan purchased land in Mannington in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

William Wilkinson came with Fenwick as a servant. In 1685 he purchased a ten-acre lot in Salem.

Robert Windham, who came in the "Griffith," purchased from the Proprietor one thousand acres, where the New Haven colony had partially cleared the land more than thirty years before, this land having Salem Creek for its western boundary. He resided on this land till he and his wife died, about 1686, leaving a daughter, who became the wife of Richard Darkin.

Richard Woodnut came from England in 1690, and in 1695 settled in Salem. He was a bricklayer. In 1696 he came in possession of a large tract of land in Mannington.

Thomas Woodruff and his wife, Edith, came to Salem on the ship "Surrey," in 1679. In 1682 he was sheriff of the county.

Bartholomew Wyatt, from Worcestershire, England, became a citizen of Salem about 1690. He purchased twelve hundred acres of land in Mannington. He was prominent in civil affairs, and an active member of the Society of Friends.

Thomas Yorke, from England, settled in Salem as early as 1685. He became the owner, in 1687, of five hundred acres on Neconis Run, a part of Fenwick's Grove, in Mannington, then known as White's Vineyard.

Robert Zane purchased from the Proprietor a sixteen-acre lot in Salem, and in his house the Friends held meetings. He removed to Newton Creek in 1790, and there he died.

CHAPTER LIII.

POLITICAL HISTORY—ORGANIZATION, AND SUBSEQUENT CHANGES OF BOUNDARIES—CIVIL LISTS.

THE first division of West New Jersey into judicial districts, or counties, was made by the General Free Assembly of the province at its session held from the 2d to the 6th day of May, 1682. It was then enacted that there should be four Courts of Sessions held at Burlington and at Salem yearly, "and for smaller courts oftener (if need require), both at Burlington and at Salem, to be appointed by the justices as they judge fit." At this time also a sheriff, recorder, and justices were appointed for the jurisdiction of Salem, though the act did not define the limits of that jurisdiction. These courts seem to have had jurisdiction in all cases, civil and criminal, except that they could not try capital offenses. It is an interesting fact that up to 1695 there was really no tribunal in West Jersey competent to try offenses of a capital nature. The first settlers—the peaceful Quakers—appeared to be almost

unwilling to suppose that a capital crime could be committed in their community. It was provided, however, that whenever a person should be found guilty of murder or treason, the sentence and punishment were to be left to the General Assembly "to determine, as they, in the wisdom of the Lord, should judge meet and expedient."

Gloucester County Erected.—The counties into which the province was then divided were named, from the two principal towns, Burlington and Salem. The continued increase of population soon necessitated another division, and Gloucester was, in 1686, organized by the direct action of the people within its limits, and Oldman's Creek and a line from its head-waters to the ocean became the northern boundary of Salem County.

Cape May County Set Off.—In 1692 the county of Cape May, which had for a boundary between it and Salem County the east side of Morris River, from its mouth to "the utmost flowing of the tide," was erected by an act of the Provincial Legislature. This boundary was again defined by an act passed in 1694. By another law, passed at the same session, it was enacted "that the jurisdiction of Salem court shall extend from the aforesaid Berkeley River, on the north, to the river Tweed, formerly called Back Creek, on the south."

In May, 1700, it was enacted

"that all persons inhabiting on the River Tweed, being the lower bounds of Salem County, and all settlements below, unto the bounds of the county of Cape May, shall, from hence forth be annexed to and be subject to the jurisdiction of the court and county of Salem, until it shall be otherwise ordered by the General Free Assembly of this Province."

By an act passed Jan. 21, 1720, the following were set forth as the boundaries of the county:

"Salem county begins at the mouth of a creek on the west side of Stipson's Island, commonly called Fresh's creek; thence up the same as high as the tide flows; thence upon a direct line to the mouth of a small creek at Tickabog, where it comes into the southermost main branch of the fork of the Great Egg Harbor river; thence up the said branch to the head thereof; then bearing the bounds of Gloucester County to Delaware river; thence down the Delaware river and bay to the place of beginning."

Cumberland County Incorporated.—By an act passed Jan. 19, 1745, the county of Cumberland was erected from the southern parts of Salem. The lines of partition between the two counties were not well settled, and in 1763 commissioners appointed for the purpose by the boards of justices and freeholders of both counties reported that they could not settle these lines in a conclusive manner; therefore it was enacted by the Legislature:

"That the bounds between the counties of Salem and Cumberland shall be as follows, videlicet: Beginning at the middle of the mouth of Stow creek, and running up the middle of the same, opposite to the mill that formerly belonged to John Brack, esquire, then continuing still up the middle of Stow creek bank, opposite to the house of Hugh Dunn; then on a direct line to said Hugh Dunn's house, leaving said Dunn's house in Cumberland county; and from said house a straight line north fifty-one and one-half miles, east thirty-four chains to the house of Abel Person, formerly Natt or Shaw, leaving said Person's house in Cumberland county, from thence northeast until it in-

tersects the line of Pittsgrove; thence up Pittsgrove in due distance three hundred and five chains, and thence along Pittsgrove line, as aforesaid by said commissioners, south forty-five degrees east, one hundred and twenty-eight chains; then west along the south side of the water course of Penn's Mountain river, being in the mouth of Manly run; from thence up said river, bearing west in the middle of the water course thereof, to the foot of Scotland branch, going up said branch, bearing on the south of the water course thereof, west line, which extends to hills, and creeks, as aforesaid, shall thence hereafter take in, and to the line the boundary of part took by the aforesaid counties of Salem and Cumberland, any law or usage to the contrary thereof notwithstanding."

By an act of March 1, 1828, a commission was appointed to determine the line of partition between the county of Gloucester and the counties of Salem and Cumberland. The commissioners were William Trick, Joshua Swain, and Joshua S. Earl.

By an act approved April 10, 1837, the township of Pittsgrove, in the county of Salem, was made a part of the county of Cumberland, and the line between the townships of Pittsgrove and Upper Pittsgrove was made the boundary between the two counties. By an act approved Feb. 25, 1863, the act of the previous year was repealed, and the township of Pittsgrove was "put back to the county of Salem, to all intents and purposes" as if the act of transfer had not been passed.

The Townships in Salem County are Oldman's, Upper Penn's Neck, Pittsgrove, Upper Pittsgrove, Pittsgrove, Lower Penn's Neck, Mannington, Upper Alloways Creek, Elsinboro, Quinton, and Lower Alloways Creek. The county was originally divided into the townships of Elsinboro, East Fenwick (now Mannington), West Fenwick (afterwards Penn's Neck, and now Upper and Lower Penn's Neck), Pittsgrove (which included both the Pittsgroves), and Monmouth (which embraced the territory now included in Upper and Lower Alloways Creek and Quinton).

The population of Salem County, at the beginning of each decade since 1780, has been as follows:

1790.....	10,427	1840.....	10,244
1800.....	11,751	1850.....	19,457
1810.....	12,761	1860.....	21,475
1820.....	14,122	1870.....	22,370
1830.....	14,155	1880.....	24,357

Of these aggregates there were of slaves in

1730.....	172	1820.....	15
1840.....	85	1840.....	1
1850.....	29	1840.....	1

Civil List.

SUPERFICIERS.

1682. Thomas Woodruff.	1720. William Griffith.
1693. John Jeffers, bailiff.	1721. George Trenchard.
1696. Hugh Middleton.	1727. Robert Johnson.
1697. Roger Milton.	1728. Joseph Gregory.
1698. John Dickson.	1733. George Treachard.
1700. William Griffin.	1735. John Hunt.
1701. Roger Milton.	1741. Nicholas Gibbon.
1703. William Dare.	1745. William Barker.
1705. William Griffin.	1772. John Nicholson.
1709. George Trenchard.	1775. Robert Johnson.
1712. David Brinley.	1781. John Bell.
1715. William Griffith.	1791. Joseph Burroughs.
1716. John Rypp.	1794. John Bell.
1716. James Ferguson.	1795. Edward Test.
1717. Robert Johnson.	1793. Joseph Burroughs.

37. George Treador.
 38. Benjamin Lupton.
 39. Lin and Wm. C.
 40. Whitton Cripps.
 41. Benjamin Cripps.
 42. Whitton Cripps.
 43. Edward Hall.
 44. Clement Acton.
 45. John Tuft.
 46. Jacob Huffy.
 47. Samuel L. James.
 48. Thomas Blites.
 49. Henry F. Peas.
 50. Richard Craven.
 51. Samuel Miller.
 52. Jonathan Richardson.
 53. Joseph Kille.
 54. Edward Smith.
 55. John Hackett.
1878. Isaac Johnson.
 1879. James L. Brown.
 1880. Fazlish.
 1881. Thomas L. Carpenter.
 1882. Isaac Johnson, Jr.
 1883. Robert Newell.
 1884. Isaac Johnson.
 1885. Joseph S. Blackwood.
 1886. Samuel Plesner.
 1887. Richard C. Fullinger.
 1888. Samuel W. Miller.
 1889. Owen L. Jones.
 1890. John Hunt.
 1891. George Hires, Jr.
 1892. William A. Casper.
 1893. John Hires.
 1894. George D. Barton.
 1895. Charles D. Coles.

CLERKS.

- In 1665, Samuel Hodge, Sr., son-in-law of John Fenwick, was clerk and recorder.
 1666. Benjamin Acton.
 1668. Samuel Hodge, Jr., recorder.
 1669. John Soiles, clerk and recorder.
 1701. James Ridley, clerk and recorder.
 1702. Samuel Hedge, clerk and recorder.
 1703. John Jewell.
 1706. Nathaniel Braden.
 Isaac Sharp, deputy.
 1711. John Ralph.
 1715. Thomas Hill.
 1716. Thomas Hill, clerk and surrogate.
 1717. Thomas Hill.
 1720. Francis Braden.
 1725. Robert Johnson.
 1729. Samuel Hodge.
 John Jones, deputy.
 1729. Daniel Westlayer, deputy.
 1734. E. G. Johnson.
 1732. Daniel Westlayer.
 1734. Iremond Price.
 1734. William Cosby.
 Daniel Westlayer.
 1735. Willard P. Knoback.
 John Peely, deputy.
 Philip Chetwood, deputy.
1737. William Frazier, deputy.
 1739. Charles O'Neill.
 1748. Nicholas Gibbons.
 1755. John Boyd.
 1760. George Treador.
 1772. Bateman Lloyd.
 1776. George Treador.
 1777. Nathanial Lloyd.
 1778. Curtis Treador.
 1781. John Smith.
 Jacob Tegart.
 1783. John Bowen.
 1789. Anthony Fawley.
 1790. James Legan.
 1798. Clement Acton.
 1799. John Hall.
 1804. Edward Birringhough.
 1806. Merrimoth Smith.
 1812. William Wayman.
 1814. Merrimoth Smith.
 1819. James Newell.
 1829. Joseph Kille.
 1839. The minister.
 1841. Enos Seeby.
 1844. Thomas Dickerson.
 1849. Simon L. Copner.
 1854. Muskrill Ware.
 1857. Charles P. Smith.
 1859. Robert Newell.
 1861. Jonathan L. Brown.
 1867. Charles P. Smith.
 1869. Jacob M. Lippincott.

SUBROGATES.

1710. Isaac Sharp.
 1720. John Bette.
 1725. John Hinchman.
 1732. Daniel Westlayer.
 1755. Samuel Pack.
 1804. Artis Sograves.
 1805. Jacob Huffy.
 1810. Daniel Garrison.
 1825. Morris Hancock.
 1833. David Hartley.
1838. Joseph E. Brown.
 1841. Isaac Hackett.
 1853. Benjamin X. Smith.
 1855. Henry Sinnickson
 (partly).
 1857. William Pittman.
 1862. Richard Grier.
 1867. Samuel P. Carpenter.
 1873. Samuel V. Allen.
 1879. George R. Morris.

COUNTY COLLECTORS.

1728. William Parrot.
 1804. Abner Bowdy.
 1805. Jacob Huffy.
 1806. John Firth.
 1815. Joseph Hall.
 1826. Israel Thompson.
 1827. John Sinnickson.
 1830. Thomas Jones Yoder.
 1831. Richard P. Thompson.
 1832. William G. Beestey.
1856. John Butler.
 1856. John M. Brown.
 1857. William Hall.
 1859. Isaac Hackett.
 1860. Samuel Ware.
 1864. William Mulford.
 1864. Isaac Acton.
 1866. David S. English.
 1867. Thomas S. Smith.
 1862. John Lawson.

1853. Thomas V. P. Rusting.
 1854. John A. Chapman.
 1856. Joseph L. Thompson.
 1858. John C. Brown.
 1861. William Estes.
 1862. John Smith.

1863. George L. Stow.
 1864. Joseph Williamson.
 1865. Jacob P. Frazee.
 1866. William A. Wood.
 1878. A. Smith Keeve.
 1882. William Smith Hill.

DIRECTORS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

1798. Frazier Maslow.
 1799. William Wallace.
 1801. Jacob Huffy.
 1802. Thomas Thompson.
 1807. Jacob Mulford.
 1809. Thomas Thompson.
 1811. John Hall.
 1814. Thomas Bradford.
 1819. Jonah Miller.
 1820. John Dent.
 1821. Morris Hall.
 1823. John G. Mason.
 1827. Thomas Smithson.
 1831. William J. Stann.
 1837. William Darmon.
 1838. Joseph Hancock.
 1839. Richard P. Thompson.
 1840. Charles W. Roberts.
 1843. Henry Fries.
 Joshua J. Thompson.
 1844. Benjamin Acton, Jr.

CLERKS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

1799. Jane Kinsey.
 1801. Edward Burroughs.
 1807. Thomas J. Jones.
 1810. Daniel Garrison.
 1814. Thomas Smithson.
 1815. Daniel Garrison.
 1820. Isaac Street.
 1835. Joseph E. Brown.
 1838. Samuel A. Allen.
 1849. Alexander G. Cattell.
 1853. James M. Hanck.
 1844. Andrew Smithson.
 1851. Edward Van Meter.
1850. John N. Cooper.
 1850. William House.
 1858. Owen L. Jones.
 1861. George B. Morrison.
 1862. Clement H. Smithson.
 1864. George L. Morrison.
 1867. John C. Holden.
 1868. William A. Casper.
 1872. Casper F. Acton.
 1876. Walter W. Acton.
 1878. J. Oakford Acton.
 1879. Thomas S. Smith.
 1882. D. Harris Smith.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES FROM SALEM COUNTY.

- 1789-91. Samuel Dick.
 1789-91, 1797-95. Thomas Sinnick.
 1809-14. Jacob Huffy.
 1821-27. Daniel Garrison.
 1827-32. Hodge Thompson.
- 1828-29. Thomas Sinnick.
 1837-39, 1841-45. Thomas J. Jones.
 York.
 1839-41. Joseph Kille.
 1857-59. Israel D. Clawson.
 1877-81. Clement H. Smithson.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FROM SALEM.

1776. Amherst Simnick.
 1777. Edward Kewley.
 1778. Andrew Simnickson.
 1779. Andrew Simnickson.
 1780. Whitten Cripps.
 1781. John Holmes.
 1782. Whitten Cripps.
 1783. John Holmes.
 1784. John Holmes.
 1785. John Mayhew.
 1786. Whitten Cripps.
 1787. John Mayhew.
 1788. John Mayhew.
 1789. John Mayhew.
 1790. John Mayhew.
 1791. John Mayhew.
 1792. John Mayhew.
 1793. John Mayhew.
 1794. Thomas Simnickson.
 1795. Thomas Simnickson.
 1796. Thomas Simnickson.
 1797. William Parrot.
 1798. William Parrot.
1799. William Parrot.
 1800. William Wallace.
 1801. William Parrot.
 1802. William Parrot.
 1803. William Parrot.
 1804. William Parrot.
 1805. Isadore Shinn.
 1806. Isadore Shinn.
 1807. Jacob Huffy.
 1808. Samuel Ray.
 1809. Isadore Shinn.
 1810. Isadore Shinn.
 1811. Isadore Shinn.
 1812. Isadore Shinn.
 1813. Jeremiah Dubois.
 1814. Jeremiah Dubois.
 1815. Jeremiah Dubois.
 1816. Jeremiah Dubois.
 1817. Jeremiah Dubois.
 1818. John D. Klassen.
 1819. Hodge Thompson.
 1820. John Dickinson.
 1821. John Dickinson.

1822, John Dickinson.
 1824, Josiah M. Reeve.
 1824, Zacharias Ray.
 1825, Zacharias Ray.
 1826, Israel R. Clawson.
 1827, Israel R. Clawson.
 1828, Israel R. Clawson.
 1829, Philip Freas.
 1830, James Newell.
 1831, Henry Freas.
 1832, Israel R. Clawson.

Continuation of 1844.—Sect. 2.

1833, Charles Saming.
 1834, William F. Reeves.
 1835, Samuel H. Mayhew.
 1836, Thomas Yarrow.
 1837, William F. Reeve.
 1838, John H. Lambert.
 1839, John H. Lambert.
 1840, Josiah M. Reeve.
 1841, Robert Newall.
 1842, Samuel Holtom.
 1843, Joseph C. Neeson.

1864, Richard M. Acton.
 1865, Richard M. Acton.
 1866, Richard M. Acton.
 1867, Samuel Plummer.
 1868, Samuel Plummer.
 1869, Samuel Plummer.
 1870, John C. Belden.
 1871, John C. Belden.
 1872, John C. Belden.
 1873, Isaac Newkirk.
 1874, Isaac Newkirk.
 1875, Isaac Newkirk.
 1876, Charles S. Plummer.
 1877, Charles S. Plummer.
 1878, Charles S. Plummer.
 1879, Quinton Keasby.
 1880, Quinton Keasby.
 1881, Quinton Keasby.
 1882, George Hires.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL FREE ASSEMBLY OF WEST NEW JERSEY FOR THE SALEM TENTH.

1682, Samuel Nevill.
 Richard Guy.
 Mark Reeves.
 Richard Hatchett.
 John Smith.
 John Plesiger.
 Edward Wade.
 George Deacon.
 Samuel Hodge.
 Andrew Thompson.

1682, John Fenwick.
 Richard Guy.
 James Nevill.
 John Thompson.
 John Mabbucks.
 Edward Wade.
 Edward Bradway.
 Michael Pericosa.
 George Deacon.
 Andrew Thompson.

1684, William Bradford.
 John Smith.
 Christopher White.
 Roger Cary.
 Christopher Saunders.
 John Plesiger.
 Thomas Smith.
 Roger Milton.
 George Haswood.
 Francis Forrest.

1685, John Matticks.
 Richard Johnson.
 William Penton.
 Joseph White.
 Roger Cary.
 Hypothet Le Vre.
 Roger Milton.
 George Haswood.

1684, Charles Saming.
 1685, Samuel H. Mayhew.
 1686, Thomas Yarrow.
 1687, William F. Reeve.
 1688, John H. Lambert.
 1689, John H. Lambert.
 1690, Josiah M. Reeve.
 1691, Robert Newall.
 1692, Samuel Holtom.
 1693, Joseph C. Neeson.

1713, John Brick.
 1714, William Hancock.
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 1717, (Salem and Cumberland) William Hancock.
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 1820, (Salem and Cumberland) Ebenezer Miller.
 Isaac Sharp.

¹ No record is found in any session of the Assembly between 1653 and 1693. The names of the members from 1653 to the surrender of the Proprietary Government, in 1702, do not appear.

1821	Zachariah Ray,	1822	James W. Mifflin,
	John C. Mason		Isaac J. Lippincott
1823	Robert G. Johnson,	1824	Robert G. Johnson,
	Abra. H. Swings,		Abra. H. Swings,
	John C. Mason		John C. Mason
1825	Moses Hinckley,	1826	Joseph Lippincott
	Jonath. H. Hinckley		Isaac Johnson
	John Simonds, Jr.		Samuel Humphreys
1827	Robert G. Johnson,	1828	Hudson A. Stoddard
	Aaron O. Dayton,		Thomas J. York,
	Charles Swings		William Co. Jr.
1829	Samuel Hinckley,	1830	Hudson A. Stoddard
	Israel R. Clowes		Wm. Fort Petrie
	Samuel Clemens		Henry T. Ulrich
1831	Israel R. Clowes,	1832	John Hall
	Robert G. Johnson		Isaac Johnson, Jr.
	Samuel Hinckley		John W. Mifflin
1833	Samuel Hinckley,	1834	Joseph Hinckley
	Pemberton Andrus,		John Sumner, Jr.
	Henry Pross		Moses Hinckley, Jr.
1835	Henry Fred.	1836	David Hinckley
	William N. Jeffers,		John Sumner, Jr.
	Thomas Simonds,		Moses Hinckley, Jr.
1837	Edward Smith,	1838	John Dickinson
	Jeremiah Foster		Samuel Fulton
	William J. Shinn,	1839	Alexander G. Cattell
1840	William N. Jeffers	1841	John G. Ballou, Jr.
	Jacob Wink,		William H. Nelson
	Pavel Hurley,		Thomas Philbrick
1842	Zachariah Ray,	1843	John W. Haskell
	Joseph C. Nelson		Nathaniel Robins
	John Simonds, Jr.		Thomas D. Johnson, Jr.
1844	David Hinckley,	1845	Thomas D. Hinckley
	Irene Johnson		Samuel C. Phelps
	James P. Ulrich		A. Wadsworth
1846	Anthony Nelson,		

Constitution of 1844.

1845	David Wadsworth,	1850	Joshua Lippincott
	Isiah Conklyn		Samuel Hinckley, Jr.
	Robert Hinckley	1851	Joshua Lippincott
1846	Timothy C. Clark,		Owen L. Jones
	Charles Balloubridge		William P. Stevens
	George Pentecost	1852	Samuel D. Mifflin
1847	Joseph M. Springer,		Joseph W. Ulrich
	Joseph Foster	1853	Josiah Wadsworth
	James Vanmeter	1854	Joseph W. Ulrich
1848	Benjamin F. Metcalfson		William N. Hinckley
	Joseph R. Clark	1855	William Callahan
	Joseph Foster		A. M. P. V. H. Dickinson
1849	James H. Trentham	1856	Samuel Garrison
	Irene Lippincott		A. M. P. V. H. Dickinson
	John F. Ward	1857	John Newell
1850	Charles R. Newell		Samuel Garrison
	David Simonds	1858	Henry M. Wright
	Benjamin Hinckley		Andrew Smith Rossiter
1851	Smith Oldham,	1859	Charles F. H. Gray
	Charles Benner		Andrew Smith Rossiter
	Hannah Hinckley	1860	Charles F. H. Gray
1852	Jacob Hinckley		David Lycus
	John C. Lemmis	1861	John Hinckley, Jr.
1853	Nathaniel G. Swing,	1862	David P. Dewart
	John Hinckley		Smith Hinckley
1854	Richard L. Grier	1863	David P. Dewart
	Irene D. Crampton		William H. Ulrich
1855	Joseph Thompson	1864	William H. Ulrich
	John Harris		William H. Ulrich
1856	Joseph Ballou	1865	William H. Ulrich
	Simeon Hinckley		William H. Ulrich
1857	William Eccles,	1866	Charles P. Smith
	Thomas B. Jones		William H. Carpenter
	Alfred Sampson	1867	Edwin Hinckley
1858	Thomas B. Jones		Quinton Ladday
	Alfred Sampson	1868	John S. Elwell
	David Simonds		Quinton Ladday
1859	David Simonds	1869	William C. Lester

1870, Quinton Ladday.

1871, Henry Barber.

1872, John T. Garwood.

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CHAPTER LIV.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Court-House Acre Lot.—The land which belongs to the county of Salem, at the corner of Fenwick and Market Streets, in Salem City, is held under two separate titles. The eastern portion was conveyed to the board of justices and chosen freeholders of the county by a deed from Thomas Simonds and Sarah, his wife, June 12, 1792, and the title is now vested in the board of freeholders.

The westerly¹ portion of the county grounds was originally known as "The Court-House Acre Lot." It was set off and used for public purposes in 1688, as appears from the following entry in Richard Tindall's book of surveys:

The first recorded survey which mentions the "Court-House Acre Lot" was made by Richard Tindall for Samuel Hedge, in 1692, of a fifteen-acre lot on Bridge (now Market) Street, in which the bounds of the court house acre are mentioned twice, beginning and ending at the bounds of the court-house acre lot. This is, without doubt, the original survey and first location of that part of the town of Salem which it embraces, and it was the portion of land taken up by Samuel Hedge under the order of 1676. This set forth that each lot should contain sixteen acres, but this survey of Hedge's lot included but fifteen acres, showing that the court-house acre lot had previously been dedicated to the public use, and this accounts for the fact that the survey of Hedge's land bounded on it.

In a survey made by Benjamin Acton for Samuel Hedge, Jr., in 1705, the court-house lot was again taken as a point of departure.

In 1713 the county of Salem was incorporated, under the name of the "Justices and freeholders of the county of Salem," and the title to this lot then became vested in the county.

Court-House.—From the fact that in 1692 this ground was spoken of as the *court-house* lot, it is safe to infer that a court-house had been erected thereon prior to that year, but there is no record known to exist showing when this house was built.

Tradition says that both the court-house and jail

¹ From a brief of title in the possession of W. T. Billings, Esq., of Salem.

were log buildings. Probably the court-house stood near the site of the present one, for the market-house was built on this ground, near the present site of the clerk and surrogate's office.

A brick court-house replaced this log building in 1755. This had a front of about thirty-five and a depth of forty feet, and it was two stories in height. The first story was used as a court-room, and the second was divided into jury-rooms. This house was in use, with only ordinary repairs, more than eighty years.

In August, 1816, the Board of Freeholders ordered "that Thomas Jones, Thomas Bradway, and Samuel L. Garrison be commissioners to build an addition to the north end of the court-house, in a circular form, not less than eighteen feet, new model the house inside, plaster the same, and do all necessary repairs to the same; to provide the materials this present season, and commence the repairing of the same early in the following spring."

At a special meeting in April, 1817, it was resolved that the proposed alteration would make the court-house too long and narrow, and it was therefore ordered

"that the commissioners be before appointed for that purpose be, and they are hereby authorized to make such further alterations by taking down the back wall and enlarging the length, in depth as well as in length, so that it does not exceed fifty-four feet by fifty feet wide, and to finish the inside in such a way as best to accommodate the same for the purpose for which it is designed."

The building was completed early in 1818, and the cost of rebuilding it was seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty-two cents. It has remained without material change since.

It has a court-room on the ground-floor, and jury-rooms in the second story. What was then termed the "east room," in the second story, was finished off, in 1859, by the Salem County Lyceum, and was used during many years by that association. It has since been utilized for various purposes.

Jail.—The original log jail stood till about 1709, when it was replaced by a stone building, and this, in 1775, by another, also of stone, on the corner of Fenwick and Market Streets. This was, in 1795, damaged but not utterly destroyed by fire, which was set by a prisoner named McIntyre. It was a plain but substantial building, encroaching slightly, as did its predecessor, on the street. It was two stories in height, and contained not only cells for the prisoners, but the jailer's residence. A high stone wall surrounded a spacious jail-yard. To this building an addition was made in 1841-42.

In 1851 action was taken for the erection of a new jail, and a committee, consisting of Joseph Kille, Samuel P. Carpenter, and William H. Nelson, was appointed to report estimates as to the probable cost of the building, and proposals for the erection of it. They reported to the board of freeholders in 1852, but no action was taken in the matter.

At the annual meeting in 1854, Richard Ballenger, Richard Wistar, William Carpenter, and Marshall Ware were appointed a committee to procure plans

and estimates of the cost of a new jail and work-house. In August of that year this committee reported by presenting drafts and estimates, which were ordered to be placed in the hands of the clerk of the county, and again the project slept.

At a special meeting in January, 1866, called for the purpose of considering the matter, it was resolved, by a vote of seventeen to three, that the old jail should be torn down and a new one erected, and a committee, consisting of Henry Simnickson, Casper W. Acton, John S. Newell, William House, and John H. Lippincott, was appointed to procure plans and specifications, select a site on some part of the county ground, advertise for and receive proposals for the work. The committee visited the jail of Union County, and prepared a plan for a county prison similar to that, which they presented to the board. At a meeting in February, 1866, this plan was approved. David B. Hires and William A. Casper were added to the committee, which was ordered to immediately "liquidate a new county jail, by contract or otherwise, with a house on the front of brick or stone, and to dispose of the old jail and materials thereof to the best interests of the county." It was directed that the building should front on Market Street, east of the clerk and surrogate's office. At the annual meeting in May, 1868, this committee reported that they had contracted with Ebenezer Smith for the building of a jail and sheriff's house, and had taken ample security for the performance of the work. The jail was completed early in 1867, and the materials of the old jail were sold. The ground where the old jail stood, at the corner of Fenwick and Market Streets, was cleared and inclosed in 1869, and it will probably in the near future be the site of a new court-house.

The jail is a stone building, with thirty-two brick cells opening into spacious corridors, each cell having a capacity for one prisoner. The sheriff's house stands in front of the jail, on Market Street. It is a brick structure, tastefully finished, two stories in height, and it has the necessary sheriff's and jailer's offices, as well as the office of the mayor of Salem. The cost of these buildings was forty thousand dollars.

Office of the Clerk and Surrogate.—At the first meeting of the board of chosen freeholders, in May, 1798, William Smith, Clement Hall, Richard Smith, and Samuel Smith were appointed a committee to settle with Anthony Kearsby, one of the commissioners for building the clerk's office of the county, and at a subsequent meeting in the same year this committee reported that such settlement was made, and that the sum of fifteen pounds one shilling and one penny was due to Mr. Kearsby. This was a small brick building on the line of the street, immediately in front of the present clerk and surrogate's office.

At a meeting in June, 1804, the board of freeholders ordered "that a room fourteen feet in the clear, the width of the present clerk's office, be built of brick at the north end of the said office, for the

use of the surrogate." During half a century, and till the business of the county came to require larger accommodations, these buildings were the offices of the county clerk and surrogate.

At a meeting of the freeholders, in August, 1850, Samuel P. Carpenter, Joseph Kilk, Smith Bilderback, Benjamin S. Holmes, and William H. Nelson were appointed a committee to visit other offices, draft a plan, and make an estimate of the probable cost of a building for a surrogate and clerk's office. In October of the same year the committee reported:

"The plan of the building specifies use of material, and workmen-ship were exhibited and submitted to the consideration of the board. The committee was directed to ascertain the sites for the work and material of said office, jointly or separately, generally, according to the design and specifications of G. P. Cummings, which have been approved by this board, as I that they proceed with the erection of the said office, contract with all convenient dispatch."

Pending the erection of this building the public records were deposited in the court-house.

Messrs. Wilson & Dowe were the contractors for the erection of this building, but they abandoned their contract, and the building committee was authorized and instructed to complete the work, according to the original designs, in such a way as in their judgment would be conducive to the interests of the county. At the annual meeting in 1852 William H. Nelson, John H. Lambert, and Joshua J. Thompson were appointed a committee to attend to the completion and furnishing of the county offices. Early in 1853 the building was reported complete, and accepted. It is a brick structure, thirty-six by forty-eight feet in size, having the clerk's office in the south and the surrogate's in the north part. The records are kept in the rear of each of these offices, which is completely *proof* against fire from the outside, having thick double walls and an arched roof.

Almshouse.—The nucleus of the present almshouse farm was acquired in 1796. In that year Samuel Bassett and wife, for a consideration of five shillings, deeded to the trustees of the poor seventy-six acres of land in the township of Pilesgrove. In 1823 a lot of woodland was purchased for the poor-house at a cost of nine hundred dollars, and from time to time other land has been acquired by purchase and exchange, till now the almshouse farm includes about two hundred acres. In 1836-39 the county was involved in a litigation and controversy concerning the title to a portion of the poor-house farm. The matter was not finally settled till 1840.

In July, 1802, the board of freeholders ordered the trustees of the poor to expend a sum "not exceeding three hundred dollars for building a barn on the premises occupied for the use of the poor of the county." This was the first recorded appropriation for any building on these premises.

In 1891 John Wistar and Isaiah Shinn were appointed commissioners "to provide materials for the purpose of building a poor-house," and the sum of one thousand dollars was appropriated for that object. In

1805 this committee was directed "to build a poor-house on the most eligible plan," the dimensions not to exceed forty-five by fifty-five feet, and three stories in height, including the basement. At the annual meeting in 1806 they were directed to "go on with the building agreeably to the draft proposed, keeping in view strength and plainness in finishing the house." At the next annual meeting the committee was directed to hire laborers by the day, and complete the building.

Agreeably to the order previously made at the annual meeting in 1808, Gervas Hall, John Thompson, Thomas Thompson, Jeremiah Powell, Jeremiah Wood, Benjamin Tindal, and Joseph Borden were appointed a committee to view the poor-house when completed. At the meeting in August, the same year, this committee reported that they had examined the building, and that it was "in strict conformity with the instructions of the board to the commissioners,—plain, strong, and good in every point of view, and conveniently placed for its intended purpose." On settlement with the commissioners it was found that the total cost of the building was six thousand four hundred and five dollars and fifty one-half cents.

At the annual meeting in 1822 the board ordered the erection, under the direction of the trustees of the poor-house, of a new building for the accommodation of the insane. In 1823 the erection of sheds at the poor-house by the trustees was authorized, and in 1824 of a wash- or cook-house.

On the 1st of January, 1845, the poor-house took fire in the roof by the cinders from the chimney, which had accidentally become ignited, and the building was destroyed. At a meeting of the board of freeholders, on the 18th of the same month, measures were taken for the erection of another poor-house, and John M. Muspell, William A. Dick, and Dr. William C. Mulford were appointed a committee to visit and examine other poor-houses, and advertise for and receive plans and estimates. A resolution was adopted that "the dimensions of said poor-house be one hundred feet by forty-five feet, and three stories high, independent of the basement, the roof of said building to be of tin." Joshua J. Thompson, of Salem, James Robinson, of Mannington, Benjamin Holmes, of Elsinboro, Thomas Flanagan, of Upper Penn's Neck, Alpheus Bilderback, of Lower Penn's Neck, George Remster, of Upper Alloways Creek, George Githens, of Lower Alloways Creek, William Loper, of Pilesgrove, and John Madara, of Pittsgrove, were appointed a committee to determine upon a site, on the poor-house area, for the new building, to remove the debris of the old building, and to make all necessary arrangements for the paupers. This committee selected the site of the "old house," employed laborers to raise the walls, clean the bricks, etc., and made temporary arrangements for the paupers. A committee, consisting of Smith Hewitt and John Maulara, was appointed to act in conjunction

with the trustees of the poor-house in making provision for the paupers during the erection of the new poor-house. They voted, for that purpose, of Dr. Griffith, a farm-house and wagon-house in Pilesgrove township.

The committee on plans, etc., reported at a meeting held on the 12th of March, 1845, and the following resolutions were adopted by the board:

"That the said poor-house to be erected be located by fines,

"That the dimensions of said building be 110 feet by 40 feet,

"That the said building be three stories high, besides the basement, and the roof to be of tin.

"That the height of the basement story of said building be eight feet in the clear, the height of the first story be ten feet in the clear, the height of the second story be also ten feet in the clear, and the height of the third story be eight feet in the clear.

"That the building above the ground be built of brick.

"That the outside door-sills and window-sills be built of stone.

"That the county furnish the materials for the building of said poor-house.

"That a building committee of five persons be elected,—Joshua Madara, Benjamin Acton, Jr., Dr. William C. Mulford, Smith Hewitt, and George R. master.

"That the plan submitted by William Jeffers for the building of said poor-house be adopted; subject, however, to whatever alterations the building committee think proper.

"That the building committee commence operations in building said house, that they furnish the materials, contract for the building, etc., and complete it with all necessary expedition."

The building committee was subsequently reduced to three, as follows: Benjamin Acton, Jr., Dr. William C. Mulford, and Joshua Madara.

At the annual meeting of the board of freeholders in May, 1846, this committee reported that they had substantially completed the building, at a cost of \$11,100.59. Thomas J. Casper, Benjamin Acton, Jr., and John H. Lambert were appointed to fully complete it. On the 12th of August, 1846, this committee reported the building completed, except the plastering, and it was soon afterwards occupied. In 1847 a part of what was known as the Illett property, adjacent to the poor-house, was purchased, and the sale of a portion of the timber on the farm was directed.

In 1870 a contract for the erection of a building on the almshouse grounds for the use of the insane was awarded to Dunn Wistar & Co. at \$4791. The building was completed in 1871 at a cost of \$5180.14.

CHAPTER LV.

EXTRACTS FROM COURT RECORDS.

THERE are, in the clerk's office at Salem, no records of the proceedings of the County Court prior to 1795.

The following is copied from the first minutes of its proceedings that are found:

"Province Nova Comitatus, County of Salem, etc., 1795.

"At the Court of Sessions, begun this seventh Day of September, Anno Domini, 1795. The Court composed, Present, Thomas Killingsworth, Obediah Holmes, Justice; Joseph Sargent, Samuel Lodge, James Fawcett, Walter Huston, Samuel Elsworth, John Ware, Wm. Griffin, Sheriff; Miles Hackett, under Sheriff; Isaac Sherin, Deputy Clerk.

"The Grand Jury being called over, were as follows, viz.—John Shipp, Esq.; Isaac Butler, John Williams, Edward McNamee, John Lamberton, N. A. Miller, John Swigg, Sam'l Flagg, James Barrett, Henry Fisher, John Lockley, Henry Chapman.

"The Court A Juries for Two jurors.

"The Court meets according to a Jurment: present, Thomas Kilpatrick, with the Sixth Holmes, Presidents; Joseph Sears, Walter Huston, James Fawcett, Esq.

"The Constables of the County of Salem being Called by the Name, and they all appeared only those whose names are under written, viz.: . . .

"James Daniels, James Peget, Quilla Parker. The Court presided, fine the const. Constable for their non appearance 150, 4d apiece.

"The Court A Juries till to morrow morning att Nine of ye clock in y'morning.

"The Court met a Conclg to a Jurment. Ye Court Sat. . . .

"William Fellowell came into Court and was Attested Concerning his Returne that he could get no Effects of Such wch. was Returned in the Provinciall Tax. Abraham Van Hise, 10s.; John Juell, 9s.; Henry Bullock, 6s.; Joseph Simons, 6s.; Salem pr Sinck.

"Joseph Higginbotham and James Sherin Being bound in ye sum of Sixty pounds, that Is, Joseph In s— Son of Forty pounds, and James Sherin In the sum of Twenty pounds, to her Majesty, her heirs and Successors, that the said Joseph shall appear at the Next Court of Quarter sessions for the County of Salem, and to be of Good behavior till the said Court, and then to Answer to what thaer shall be alleged a Gaist him

"The Grand Jury came in to Court, and they all answered to their names.

"The Court A Juries for half an hour.

"The Court Meets According to a Jurment.

"The Grand Jury was Called in Court, and the Found Two Indictments a Gaist Walter Huston.

"That Proses be issued out a Gaist Matthias Stark & Sarah Jones & Elizabeth Bragge.

"The Court Apries to y' Fourth Tuesday in Decemb'r next.

"The Court of Pleas opened.

"Present, Thomas Killingsworth, Obediah Holmes, Presidents; Jones Alexander, Joseph Sears, Samuel Lodge, Esq.; Wm. Griffin, Sheriff; Isaac Sharp, D. Clark.

"The said Court adjournes to Eight a clock to morrow morning.

"The Court meets a Conclg to a Jurment."

The record of this court is made up of entries of which the following are specimens: "Thomas Killingsworth, versus John Stevens; Contested." "George Goldfield, versus Peter Blackfield; Discontinued."

"John Richmand versus Edward Clamens, Action Suite,

"Elezar Dury, versus Isaac Sharp, Judgment for a Hundred Pounds with two pence Damidge, and cost of Suite; of whch y^e Plaintiff Remits Sixty Nine pounds four shillings & 9 p's.

"The Court A Juries till the fourt^h Tuesdy in Decemb'r next."

April 14, 1795. "The Grand Jury presents the Negligence of the Court House Roofe to be New Cover'd, and to have ye dormon Windows taken Out. Signed by the foreman, Joseph Ware.

"The Grand Jury finds Joseph Butler Guilty of Petty Larceny; Signed by foreman, Joseph Ware.

"The Court Orders The Sheriff to take Joseph Butler Into Custody."

April 14, 1795. "The Grand Jury came into Court, and all Assw'd to Tho: Noimes.

"The Grand Jury Orders Richard Woodnot & Richard Dakins to procure Shingles and Nails for the Coverin the Court House, and Give foward with the said Woorec as fare as ye Money that Is In Wo: Jno: not had will pay.

"The Grand Jury Under Stands That Tho: No: sum money In John Hancock's Hand, and Desiritt ma: ls Paid to Richard Woodnot.

"Jereymick Nickson and Thomas Killingsworth, by Their Application To this Court, Obtained Order: That the House of Jereymick Nickson, In even^t Neck, In the County of Salem, should be ye Place of Thomas Killingsworth Ordinary Procuror or Religous W'tship.

"The Court All give Samuel Hodge, J. J. to be the son of Abram Hodge, Late son of Barnard Hodge, Deceased, and That Abram Hodge be Bound to Sam'l Hodge, Junr., till he shall arrive to Twenty One years of age, & That ye said Hodge Shall Teach, or Cause to be taught, ye said Hodge to Trade of a Cooper and Able to Read and Speak English, and pay him Twenty pounds att the Expiration of ye Term."

Oct. 15, 1795. "The grand jury find a Bill of Indictment against R. G.

In 1703 A.D. it was Re-laid before the Court of Common Pleas, and was found a true Bill. Signed by ye Justices, John Walcott, &c.

At a Special Session in December, 1703, "The Sheriff Doing his duty as per his process Delivered unto the Tax-Praes, for not being sentment, or was dissolved by his own Court," &c. He had Statute and In The Court an Confest that he was one Taxes That Assisted in Building of a post Road in the Shires, Land with Joseph Jones, James Bates, William Bates, Wm. Price, and Mr. Miller, The Earth to be Taken off this Job, so he doth confess That he did Take up some More, which he know not what art were, &c. He was fined by the court fifty shillings.

In September, 1709, "The Court Orders That no Ordinary Keeper in This County Shall be allowed To Trust Any Transient Person, or Chamber, or Single Person, above Ten Shillings, upon Penalty of Lusing Their Debts So Trusting, after this Date."

At the same court the following action was taken by the grand jury. It is here copied to show the manner of levying and collecting taxes then, as well as some of the functions that it was the province of the grand jury to discharge:

"The Grand Jury Brought In a Bill for To Raise Seventy five Pounds for a County Tax, vicit:

"The Grand Jury for The County of Salem, at a Court Held The 17th of August Day of 1710, in said County for The Recovery of These our house and Prison, a sume of sume of £5000, and Paying for We lost Leads, & Paints, Hoses, Wood-poles, Barrels, and Crates, According to the late Act for ye yeare of Six thousand, & there to the Villas of Seventy five Pounds Current Money, to be paid in Money, Wherif, Butter, Chees, at Money price, and to be Assess'd in Manner of Comonalty of the County, At Seven pds. To the Yards, & 8 s. per pound per Hunderd, and Six pds. of pound Value, and every Town, lot or Session Acre To be Yalled at Seven Pounds per Acre, and every Lot under Sixteen Acres To be Yalled at four pounds per acre, and all Next yards and horses att Two pounds per head, at Three Years Old and Upwards, all Sheep at One Year Old Upwards, at fewer years to be paid in Negros and Melchett Sheeps, from 15 to 27 years of age, To be Valued at fifteen Pounds pr head, a half Bushel of Lambeth Lamb, to be paid upwards to the Valuer at six pounds, or not exceeding Two Pounds, according to The Judgment of The Sessions, All Levies and Taxe That Have Beene Delivered, or are to be Delivered shall be paid Two Shillings, All Water Miles, Gose Mills, and Saw Mills at Fifteen pounds pr Mill, and not Exceeding Thirty Pounds, According to The Judgment of The Sessions. All the plantations of Mettins, & Gloucest're Assess'd at pound Voll, and I the said Tax Collector for the said County, at The best Cote to be Borne in. In These cases, and That the Taxes on The Lands belonging to these that Reside in Salem, That the Owner or Owners Thereof Shall not be Discharged in This Court for Such Land or Lands till Such times they have Paid Theire Taxes assessments That Are or may be laid by The Court and a Grand Jury of This County. And That all The Taxe be Entered in The Book That Belongs to The County for The use of such and Tax Collector, and that he make returne of all such like in Other Towne, where they have Not recovered The Taxes There of into The Hands Allixander Grant, Who is Empowred to enter them in The said Book. The Grand Jury Present Bartholomew Wyatt & Richard Johnson Take Overseers of The said Workes of The Prison and Court House, and further That The Assessors and Collectors Neare and Distant, & In The other parts shall be fined according to The Article for Killing of wylde beasts, and likewise Provided That The Collector shall be Accountable to The Court and Grand Jury, when the same is required, Under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds Each. No man, Particular, or otherwise, Do an iniurie or short account, nor then as much as Assessment of The Taxe, session of The Sessions, and that The Assessors Meet at The Town of Salem The fourth Tuesday in January next, and then and there To be sworne, Justly and Equally, according to The afores'd Order; And That all Persons assessed shall be bound and take the Taxe to be collected in each of the several parts of the said Town, last day of March in Seven, and The Clerk of the said sessions to lay out as Many Copies of The said order and Grand Jury's shall be Considered valid for the said Day, & shall have The said Clerk, and The Sessions to deliver in, with In The Weeks after The Sessions, Then

Present unto The Law Officers, and that The Collector Give Notice to The Inhabitants of their respective Districts, with The Towns Where they Reside, Their Publick dwelling in Their Towns.

"Signed by Edward BENJAMIN KNAPTON."

The proceedings, the verdict, and the sentences recorded in these old minutes will sometimes provoke smiles, and often arouse sad reflections. In 1710, Ruth Carter was sentenced—for what crime does not appear—to

"Pay ye value of Five Pounds & her foot, or That She be Whipt Thirty stripes upon her back & pay her fees. Then be Chanc'd."

June 27, 1711, "Wee, the Grand Jury representing ye Bodle of ye County of Salem, having taken Into our serious Consideration ye Several Quarrels & Various Actions of Isaac Sharp, Tending to be Starting up of Strife & variance, Whereby I was a frost shipp hath been Sought to be Destroyed by him, Wee Therefor present ye said Isaac Sharp To be a Common Bartoter. Signed by The Foreman in behalf of ye whole."

"JOSEPH SELBY."

This presentment was afterward ordered "To be Squashed."

"The Grand Jury for the County of Salem presents the Prison for That it is Deficient for the Securing of Prisoners, and also presents ye Court House That it may be repayed, a presentye Want of a prisone Stays to ye Towne of Salem."

In September, 1713, the grand jury

"doe Present y' Eliz' Wmson of Salem, in ye County of Salem, single woman, ye thirteenth Day of August, in ye Twelfth year of ye Raigne of our Lady Anne of Great Brittain, &c, Queen, yt now is at Salem in ye County entred, with force & arms upon ye body of Eliz' Rumsey, wife of Isaac Rumsey, of Salem, at ye ymome in ye Peace of God & our S'r Isly ye Queen, ther her Lovers, as also did partie and her with a Fiddle over ye Head did strike, & doone up y' Ned, a her Colleke landlode Braker, to ye Great damageys of Eliz' Rumsey, and agaynst ye Peace, &c."

"One Mary Black of Chelmsford, Spouse, was publickly whipt, in the Towne of Salem, on the 17th of November, 1716, by order of the Justices."

Made of Jane Sherman.—"At a Spec'ld Court held at Salem in the County of Salem the 16th Day of April, 1717, On trying of Negar Slave for the Murder of Jane Sherman, Esq., Present, Isaac Sharp, John Weston, Andrew Green, Justice Joseph Gregory, Daniel Lomsey, John Beck, Andrew Hopman and John Lloyd, Freholders.

"The Spanish was sworn to try the prisoners, in conjunction with the Justices, according to Evidence &c.

"The Justices and Freholders order a Mr. William Griffin to prosecute the prisoners in behalf of our Sovereign Lord the King, &c.

"Hager, the Negar Woman, brought to the Barr, and her Accusation being read, pleaded not Guilty, yet acknowledged she knew of the intended Martre, and was present when her Master was murthured, &c.

"John Hunt sworn; The sd Hunt Declared the said murthered person had been a lying person, Only for the sd Hager who mett the sd Hunt the Evening the Martre, was done, between the said Hager's master's plantation and the House of John Gentry, and that sd Hager urged the said Hunt to go and kill her Master, and that the Negar Boy, named Benn, was with thesd Hager when they mett, and sd Hunt went near the House of the Murther'd Person, and that thesd Hunt Scold the Negar Boy for the Hatchett wherewith he committed the Murther, &c.

"John Hewitt sworn; The said Hewitt declared that, one night, being upon the wood of the said Negar, and others, heard some Discourse entre'd twix the sd Hager and ye sd Hunt, and the sd Hunt said unto the said Hager, 'Don't you remember the payson that you proposed to put in your Master's Master's Barb? &c.'

"The Negar Boy, Benn, brought to the Barr and his Accusation Being read, pleaded, not Guilty, &c.

"The prisoner at the Barr confess that he brought ye Hatchett to Hunt, the person that committed the Murther, at the request of the said Hunt, just before the Murther was Comette, and that he beat his Master Gentry when he mett him, and did know, when he brought the Hatchett, ye sd Hunt Intended to kill his Master, &c.

In 1711 a commission, of which Benjamin Aston was one, was appointed to lay out a road from Salem to Fort Point, near Rehob Morris' house. This road is still in existence as originally laid. The old Penn's Neck road ran from the foot of Market Street, in Salem, and passed along the route of the old Camden stage-road about a mile, then passed west a mile and a half, till it struck Salem Creek, which it crossed, over the old Trap can-eway and bridge, into Penn's Neck, and traversed that township lengthwise. The bridge was removed, and so much of this road as lay in Mannington township was vacated in 1811, at which time the street in Salem, then called New Street (now Griffith), was laid out, and the bridge at the foot of that street crossing Salem Creek was built.

Meadow Improvements.—In the latter part of the seventeenth, indeed to the middle of the eighteenth, century what is now Salem County was largely made up of tide-flooded meadow and fresh-water swamp.

We would not advance the notion that the pioneer settlers of Salem County found no upland or elevated ground. On the contrary, they did find high lands, covered with oak and other valuable timber, and from which the original settlers, and the several generations following, have proved their disengagement by realizing from the timber growth and the cultivation of the soil good returns in acquired wealth and healthy, happy homes. The county, as at present constituted, in its highest points has an elevation of one hundred and sixty feet above sea-level. Consequently it is comparatively undulating and hilly.

But it is of the meadow and low lands we, in this portion of our work, would more particularly make some note.

Commencing at the north point of the county, we find the mouth of Oldman's Creek, that stream meandering its whole length through low or meadow lands, forming the line between the counties of Salem and Gloucester. On both sides of this stream, ten miles in length, are these meadow lands. Coming south, we find along and bordering on Delaware River meadow lands, only occasionally interrupted by narrow projections of upland to the river-bank. Thus coming to the south corner of the county, we find Stow Creek, the dividing line between Salem and Cumberland Counties. Between these north and south points, into the Delaware River open Baulger Creek, Salem River, Alloways Creek, Mad Horse Creek, and Hope Creek, with other small streams, all having their course and source into and through large bodies of tide meadow land. And these are the low lands alluded to previously as found by the pioneer settlers of this county in the state as formed by nature, the home of the otter, muskrat, mink, etc., as also feeding-ground and cover for wild fowl,—swan, geese, duck, etc. To use animal and fowl for sustenance and comfort came to the first settlers as a matter of necessity, and to

utilize these low lands seems to have come to them, as naturally as the clothing of their persons with the furs, or the satisfying of the appetite with the meat of the living animal and fowl. Tradition has it that an attempt was made in the latter part of the sixteenth century to improve and utilize a portion of these meadow lands bordering on Salem River. Dikes and banks were made, inclosing a small body of the low land, and the same was cultivated to rice. As there was no eavesdropper or modern newspaper correspondent of this advanced age peeping around, success or failure cannot be reported. Certain it is, however, the pioneer settlers of this county did really at a period of their occupancy here turn some of these low lands to profitable use. And with pride it may be stated their successors, to the present generation, have utilized, improved, cultivated, and made profitable much of the low land of Salem County, while the present value of these lands may be quadrupled by the present and coming generation. The Hollander and the Swede, two hundred years ago, had but a crude and partial idea of drainage and land improvement, and we of the present age have small practical experience in scientific grading and draining. But it must and will come to the greater benefit of this whole county.

The Colonial Legislature of New Jersey, the middle of the seventeenth century, seemed to realize to some extent the topographical and geological character of the province. And this, no doubt, was the case from the fact that members of the Provincial Assembly were pioneers from lands in Europe having similar formation and character as those of "New Cæsaria," for among the earlier colonial statutes were those providing for cutting water-courses, erecting banks and dikes. Indeed, a more advanced idea of improvement by drainage was brought to the attention of the Colonial Legislature in the year 1770. In that year a petition was presented to the Assembly asking a law for power to allow certain and any persons interested to cut a canal from Salem Creek to the river Delaware, and from the data attainable it was at about the same place where the present canal in Lower Penn's Neck is now a fixed fact and in daily use. One hundred and thirteen years ago the occupiers of these lands, citizens of this county, conceived the idea of a work that should make valuable thousands of acres of land then comparatively worthless. Yet a hundred years passed before the work was done. There are seventy thousand acres of land in this county yet undrained and uncultivated. These invite more energy, more application of scientific knowledge and united effort. It is for the present and coming generation to say whether less shall be done in the next hundred years than in the last.

The Legislature of New Jersey in 1778 passed a law authorizing the owners of meadow and swamp land to form themselves into bodies corporate, and to bank and drain the same. Under this law there have

been organized in this county seventy-one bank meadow companies. Whether these are all as originally formed, or whether some of them have been dissolved or merged one in another cannot be ascertained. The county records show as follows:

Salem City, five bank meadow companies incorporated and organized.
Eisbinder township, eight bank meadow companies incorporated and organized.

Lower Alloways Creek, fourteen bank meadow companies incorporated and organized.

Upper Alloways Creek, one bank meadow company incorporated and organized.

Mannington township, eighteen bank meadow companies incorporated and organized.

Lower Penn's Neck, seventeen bank meadow companies incorporated and organized.

Upper Penn's Neck, eight bank meadow companies incorporated and organized.

The first upon record of incorporated and organized bank meadow companies is "Stony Island Meadow Company," formed in the year 1794. This is in Lower Penn's Neck township, adjacent to Salem Creek, bordering thereon, where the first bridge crossed said creek from Penn's Neck to Salem. This was a toll-bridge, and probably the first bridge built in the lower section of the State. The road leading from this bridge to Salem was ever what was known as the "Old Trap Causeway." The creek at this point and the "Stony Island Meadows" have to within a few years been noted as being the home of a family of otters. Three years since a very large one was killed there.

The first "meadow company" organized in Mannington was known as the "Tide Mill Meadow Company," at the head of Fenwick Branch of Salem Creek, 1795; the first in Salem, "Kea-by Meadow Company," 1796. Perhaps all the others have organized, under the law of 1788, since the commencement of the present century.

Thus, then, as it now is, several thousand acres of these low lands are reclaimed from the flood of tides, and have brought grass, grain, and wealth to past and present owners. To these will continually be added others yet unimproved. Indeed, the salt marsh of the county—which embraces several thousand acres of land at the head of Delaware Bay—will, ere another fifty years have passed, be reclaimed from its wild state and be made to produce in abundance cereals now so bountifully gathered from improved meadows and uplands.

Of the other class of low lands, swamps and basins, nature seems to be inviting man to assist her in making these useful and profitable. Some of these have heretofore been the source and supply of mill-power. Evaporation, cultivation, and the cutting off of upland springs, the past and present generation, has so much reduced the accumulation of water in millponds as to render necessary the substitution of steam for water-power. And the same causes have so much reduced the natural flow of water at the head or source of small streams, that when, but a decade or

so ago, vessels were built, and trade carried upon floating bottoms, and commercial transactions upon wings of the wind, now the plow, the reaper and binder present the holder of the swamp lands with heavy crops of grain.

In Salem County there is still much of the swamp and undrained lands. This need not be. The improving, intelligent tiller of the soil will not long allow it to so remain.

When the son of the farmer of Salem County shall see in the improved and unimproved land of the county and State, and the moral, social, and family relations as they have been and are at present those attractions that are neither ephemeral nor vain, but solid, lasting, and pure, he will increase his individual happiness, add to the good of the community, exalt the statue of his county, and think no more of the silver of Nevada, gold of California, cattle ranch or sheep-fold of the West, nor fear the cyclone and tornado that destroys alike man and dwelling, but settle down upon the land of his fathers, drain the last swamp and bog, enjoy his abundance, live to good old age, and not die by the bow-knife or revolver.

Navigation in Salem County.—The navigable streams in and bordering on Salem County are Oldman's Creek, Saco River, Alloways Creek, and Snow Creek. On all these commerce is to some extent carried on, and prior to the railroad era these streams were important avenues of travel and transportation.

On Oldman's Creek trade is carried on as far as Auburn (formerly Sculltown), about eighteen miles from its mouth. To Pedrickstown, five miles from the Delaware, vessels of no more than five feet draught can pass at any time. Beyond that point sloops of light draught, and shallops, pass by taking advantage of the tide.

Alloways Creek is navigable to Allowaystown, more than twenty miles from its mouth in the Delaware. Twelve miles of this distance, or to Quinton's Bridge, sloops of not heavy draught, and barges, can pass over at low tide.

Snow Creek is navigable to a landing about two miles below Canton. Formerly vessels passed to Canton village, but the channel has become obstructed by sediment, so that they cannot pass with the facility of former times. The navigation of the stream is mostly accomplished by "carrying the tide."

The commerce on these creeks consists mainly in such articles as are consumed by the people residing in the region through which they pass, and the grain and other products of these regions. Of course the carrying trade from these regions has changed with the changing circumstances that time has brought. With the disappearance of the forests that once covered the surface the trade in cordwood and timber has given place to the shipping of the produce which grows on the fields where these forests stood. Formerly, before the excellent white-oak timber that abounded here was exhausted, ship-building was an

important industry on these creeks, and vessels to the amount of thousands of tons were annually launched in this county. Vessels of all sizes, up to more than five hundred tons, have been built and launched here. Where formerly large amounts of grain were produced the attention of farmers in the western townships has been more and more directed to the raising of vegetables and fruit, as the market for these has become more active, and this change has necessitated a corresponding change in the facilities for carrying away produce, and also for bringing manures. At Quinton is a manufactory of glass, and much of the ware produced is carried away through Alloways Creek. Barges ascend the affluents of these creeks for short distances at high tide.

On Salem River a more considerable commerce than on all the other streams has always been carried on. At all times of the tide this river was navigable for a distance of twenty miles, and by carrying the tide vessels ascended as far as Sharpstown. Prior to 1825-30 the commerce on this river was carried on wholly by means of sailing-vessels, and regular passenger packets plied between Salem and Philadelphia as late as 1828. Of course trade was carried on with New York and with ports south on the Atlantic coast. Salem was, in 1682, made a port of entry, and so continued during three-quarters of a century.

The first steamboat that entered Salem River was the "Congress," in 1819. In 1824 the steamboat "Lafayette" made a few regular trips, and was then discontinued; and following her the "Albemarle," in 1825, made two trips. She was burned at her wharf at the foot of Arch Street, Philadelphia, and no regular steamboat line was established till 1827, when the steamer "Essex" was put on the route. At that time from seven to nine hours were required for a trip between the two places. Since then improvements in steamboat navigation have shortened the time of passage to from three to four hours. From that time to the present quite a number of steamboats have run regularly on this route, though some were only for short periods. At the present writing the steamers "Reybold," "Clyde," and "Perry" make regular trips. In addition to this passenger and freight line a line of barges, towed by tugs, is engaged in carrying heavy freight, and there is a considerable amount of tonnage carried in sailing-vessels. On this stream, more than on the others in the county, the character of the commerce has changed. Formerly, as on the other streams, the produce of the region and articles of consumption by the people constituted the most of the freight, but with the establishment of the manufactories at Salem the bringing hither of raw materials and carrying away manufactured articles has come to form a large portion of the business.

Prior to the establishment of railroad communication with Salem County nearly all the travel between the vicinity of Salem and "the outside world" was by means of steamboats, in their season. This travel

has amounted, in latter years, to from sixty to one hundred thousand passengers in a season. In about one-half the full number of years the boats have been able to run, without interruption, during the entire winter. The number traveling by this route in summer is about as great as in former times, the number of railroad passengers being about equal to the increase of travel. The amount of freight carried to and from the port of Salem has steadily increased with the increase of population and manufactures. Appropriations have been made by Congress for the improvement of navigation at the mouth of Salem River, and under these dredgings have been made to keep clear the channel.

Canals—Denn's Canal.—The first shortening of navigation on Salem River, by Denn's Canal, was commenced between 1820 and 1830, and completed between the latter year and 1840. The canal is one-half mile in length, and by it a shortening is effected of two miles.

Penn's Neck Canal.—In 1⁸⁰⁰ a charter was granted by the Legislature for the Penn's Neck Canal Company, and all the necessary powers were conferred, but a sufficient amount of stock was not taken, and nothing was, at that time, done. Several supplements to this charter were, at different times, passed, but no attempt at construction was made till some years afterward, when the work was entered on, but was soon abandoned. Finally an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the taxation of meadow and low lands bordering on Salem River to defray the expense of constructing this canal, and under this act the canal was completed. A dam was thrown across the river below the point where the canal joins it, and all navigation above that point passes through this canal. It is nearly two miles in length, and has a capacity equal to the river above it. It passes from the Delaware to Salem River at a point twenty miles above the mouth of the latter, by the course of the stream. The distance saved by this canal on the route to Philadelphia from the point of its junction with Salem River is thirty-five miles.

CHAPTER LVII.

MARKETS AND FAIRS—BOUNDARY QUESTION, AND FISHING RIGHTS.

Markets.—A market was established by law in 1682, and was to be held every Tuesday, near the old wharf, then known as the "lower landing." Whatever was brought to town for sale was to be taken there, where the sale opened at 11 A.M., and any person who purchased goods before that hour was subject to a fine, half of which the informer was to receive, and the other half to be for the public use.

Fairs for the sale of all lawful goods were ap-

pointed by law at Salem, on the 1st and 2d of May and on the 20th and 21st of October in each year, and it was provided that all should be free from arrest during the two days of the fair and during the two days next preceding and following it. These immunities came to be abused, and on the 15th of April, 1698, at a town-meeting,—

"It being then taken into consideration that since fairs have been held in this town that foemen do flock from other parts, not only of this county, but of the neighbouring provinces, do, &c. It is by retail during the time of such fairs, thereby encroaching upon the privilege of the inhabitants of this town, who only are authorized, and none else, to sell by retail as aforesaid:

"Be it therefore enacted, That no person or persons, from and after the date hereof, do presume to sell liquors by retail during the time of the fairs so held or to be held, either at the place of the fairs or within the limits thereof, but the inhabitants of this town only. And whosoever persons presuming, contrary to this act, to sell liquors as aforesaid, shall, upon information, be found guilty of the said breach, shall forfeit all liquors found in his custody at the said place of fairs, anywhere within the limits of this town or creek, to be seized by virtue of a warrant from the burgess of this town, who shall cutt off the said goods is to be allowed to the informer and the other half to the burgess.

"Signed, with consent of the meeting, nemine contradicente.

"WILLIAM HALE,
"Burges."

Trade and Social Condition.—With the increase of population and of merchantable produce merchants established themselves at Salem and elsewhere, and a thriving trade was carried on. Usually a partner of each trading firm was located in New York, where most of the trade from here was then done, and to him consignments were made. The articles of export were various,—cedar posts, shingle-bolts, shingles, staves, wheat, corn, beef, tallow, pork, and peltries of all kinds. On their return trips the vessels brought such goods as the people here needed for the supply of their wants, which were not then as numerous or varied as those which wealth and modern fashion create. The people who left their homes in England, and came here to enjoy the freedom of conscience and quiet that were denied them there, were ready to adapt themselves to their surroundings, to be satisfied with the results of their industry, and not to pine for the luxuries of the land they had left. The ground which they cleared and cultivated, and the forests and streams in which they hunted and fished, furnished them with more than sufficient to satisfy the demands of appetite; the industry of their wives and daughters supplied them with clothing, and in the free exercise of their religious opinions there were none to molest or make them afraid. In their social relations there were none of the jealousies and rivalries that invade and embitter modern society. Each rejoiced in the prosperity of his neighbor, or sympathized with him in his adversity. Their visits to each other were without any of the conventional forms and ceremonies that modern fashion prescribes. They were anticipated with pleasure, and remembered without regret.

Rangers.—At that early period the animals that were reared by the inhabitants were mostly permitted to roam at large in the forests, and for their own protection the people procured the enactment of a law

for the appointment of a chief ranger, who, as stated by Johnson,¹ "was also authorized to appoint deputies, if he thought proper, whose duties were to go through the woods and waste lands, and take up all horses and other cattle over two years of age not having a brand or ear-mark, for such were to be accounted strays, and forfeited to the Lord Proprietor of the province, unless the person claiming could establish his right of property therein before two justices of the peace. It was also the law that no person whatsoever should mark any of his beasts unless in the presence of some justice of the peace, constable, or chief ranger, under the penalty of twenty pounds. All these precautions were taken that the rightful owners in this kind of property might have it protected in safety, for in those early days vast numbers of horses and cattle were raised in the woods and marshes, and they were only brought into the inclosures for two or three months during the inclemency of winter. This ordinance of marking was designed to prevent dishonest people of the county, horse-coursers and drovers, from taking them away by stealth and converting them to their own use; and no horse dealer or drover could pass his drove of beasts out of the province without a certificate from the ranger, or his deputy, or some justice of the peace, under penalty of the forfeiture of the whole of them."

Boundary Question, and Fishing Rights.—Between the States of New Jersey and Delaware there exist conflicting claims of jurisdiction over a portion of the Delaware opposite the county of Salem. On the part of New Jersey the "*flum aqua*," or centre thread of the river, is claimed as the boundary; while Delaware claims jurisdiction to low-water mark on the eastern shore, including, of course, the right to control and regulate the fisheries in the entire width of the river. It is not proposed to enter into a discussion of the legal questions which these adverse claims involve, but simply to give a brief recital of the original titles on which they are based.

On the 12th of March, 1664, King Charles granted to the Duke of York, by patent, "all lands from the west side of the Connecticut to the east side of Delaware Bay." June 24th of the same year the Duke of York conveyed to Berkeley and Carteret "that portion of the lands called New Jersey from the west of Long Island to the Delaware Bay."

On the 6th of August, 1680, the Duke of York, by a deed, confirmed to the trustees in whom the title was then vested the moiety of the same territory,

"and also the free use of all bays, rivers, and waters leading into or flowing between the said premises, or any of them, in the said parts of America, for navigation, free trade, fishing, or otherwise."

On the 24th of August, 1682, the Duke of York

¹To William Penn (see *Annotations*, forever, all that the town of New Castle, otherwise called Delaware, and all that tract of land, i. to

from the compass or circle of twelve miles about the said estate, lying and being in the river Delaware, and all the other lands in said State, and in the said river, and the soil thereof to the north of the aforesaid part or circle of twelve miles about said town, to the grants, titles, interests, powers, and property claimed, or due of the Duke to the same," etc.

On the 23d of March, 1682-'83, about seven months after than the date of the above, Charles the Second conveyed, by patent, to the Duke of York the same premises that the duke had conveyed to William Penn, describing them as

"all that tract of land lying within the compass of a circle of twelve miles about the said town, situate lying and being upon the River Lawrence, and the said river and the style thereof lying north of the aforesaid part or circle of twelve miles about the said town."

On these last two grants is based the claim of the State of Delaware, as the successor of William Penn, to the soil under the river Delaware, and the control of the fisheries in the entire width of the said river.

CHAPTER LVIII.

AGRICULTURE IN SALEM COUNTY.¹

THE agriculture of Salem County had its beginning with the first settlements. However rude in method or limited in extent, the products of the soil were depended upon for subsistence, and formed the agriculture of the time. The parcels of land along the shore of the Delaware, first tilled by brave men from northern Europe, early in the seventeenth century, were farms, and their produce was the result of primitive efforts at land tillage in this part of the county. This began two hundred and fifty years ago, and has been continued for several generations, and the names of first settlers are still attached to portions of the same or other lands in the vicinity.

Farming operations in this part of the State have been conducted by the Swedes and Finns and their descendants, and by people from England, following Fenwick in his great work of founding a colony on the shore of this portion of New Jersey. Later, people from New England, New York, and neighboring counties of this State settled here, bought lands, converted them into farms, made homes for themselves and families, and bequeathed them to their children.

The character of the people who came here was marked by earnestness of purpose and habits of industry. And of such it might be said that wherever they settled a successful agriculture would attend their efforts.

The creeks of the county, in their course to the Delaware River and Bay, divide it into sections which have their characteristics of surface and soil. A consideration of these shows their capability to form a basis of successful agriculture.

The principal part of the land north and west of Salem Creek is of a light character, better adapted to the growth of corn and garden esculents than to wheat and grass. There is, however, a number of valuable farms where the grains are raised, and tracts of valuable meadow for grazing and dairy purposes. The part west of the creek, constituting one of the townships of the county, contains good grain farms, with a large extent of good meadow land. It contains lands of light soil, well adapted to the growth of vegetables, readily marketed in the neighboring cities.

Much of the river side of the county is highly improved. Northward, and along the Delaware to Oldman's Creek, the land is mainly of a light character. There are, however, fine meadows and farms, producing abundantly in grain, especially in corn. Truck and melons of every variety are raised, and to a great extent. These are distributed to the markets of Wilmington, Chester, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. This branch of farming favors the cutting of the land into small farms, and many of these are now to be seen. The facility with which the land is tilled, nearness to the great river, and ease of access to prospective markets were leading inducements with the people who first settled here.

South of Alloways Creek, forming the southwestern part of the county, early settlements were made. Some of the first cultivated farms are in this section. Names of present landholders run back several generations. Nearness to navigation, tracts of land suited to farming, an exhaustless supply of fertilizing material for the uplands from the meadows, enabling owners to maintain or restore fertility, would, in the nature of things, attract attention and lead to farming enterprise. Hence this portion was soon taken possession of, and made the basis of remunerative farming operations. Near the mouth of Alloways Creek, on its south side, there has long been a place of shipment, a convenient port for the farming community and dealers in the agricultural products of the adjacent country, at Hancock's Bridge. A large acreage of meadow land has been seeded to herbage, the yearly returns from which in the seed alone materially add to the resources of the farmer. Owners of these lands are said to have had for a period in the past a monopoly of the trade in herd-seed. The demand is continuous, though the price has varied. The average price is stated to be fifty cents per bushel. South of Alloways Creek have been large tracts of heavy timber, which have been converted into ship-stuff, building material, and cord-wood. Of the last there is authority for saying that millions of tons have passed down this stream to market. The presence of white-oak timber indicates a heavy soil, and the cultivator of the land had heavy soils to till. So long as timber resources continued, little was done by way of land improvement. But the time came when these grew less, and the fields

¹ By William H. Ross.

had to be improved. By the use of lime and other fertilizers, they have been brought to a profitable condition. The reduced farm-lands of clay soils have been so managed that they produce good yields of wheat, grass, and corn.

A portion of this section of the county, to the southeast of Alloways, in the vicinity of Freasburg, contains lands of good natural quality, which are well improved and cultivated. This is a part of the slightly elevated tract which divides the water falling thereon, a part flowing to the Cohansey, and a part to Alloways Creek. It is a continuation of a comparatively elevated portion of country, extending across the county from Gloucester to Cumberland.

From this towards the bay, and on the line between Salem and Cumberland, there are marl-diggings along streams running into Stow Creek. The names of Minch, Hummell, House, and Ayers are connected with these beds as owners. This marl has been used to a considerable extent, and its effects have proved very beneficial. It has been said of the lands in the neighborhood (they had become so exhausted by continued cropping that wheat could not be raised, and the yield of corn was reduced from an average of fifty bushels to twenty bushels per acre), "The whole country about this marl out-crop has become a wheat-growing region instead of raising poor crops of rye." There is a skirting of light land next to Cumberland, and crops suited to such soils are cultivated. The capabilities of the soil appear from what is now raised, and what is raised on similar soils in other parts.

That section of the county lying between the creeks, Salem and Alloways, and along the branches of the former above tide-water, contains the principal part of the farm-lands of the county. It comprises the middle portion. It extends from river and bay-shore, between the mouths of the creeks. A line running midway between the creeks, first northeasterly and then easterly, to the ridge of land in Upper Pittsgrove township, which divides the waters running into Salem Creek from those running into Maurice River, would be about twenty miles. The country for several miles from the shore is level and savanna-like. It then becomes slightly rolling, and is a succession of hill and dale on to the centre of the county, and even to that part on which the streams take opposite directions, some flowing to the east and others to the west. About the middle of the county this section, following the line of the Pile purchase of ten thousand acres, the line between Pile-grove and Upper Penn's Neck townships, spreads out in a northeasterly and westerly direction to Oldman's Creek, and southerly to the north branch of Alloways Creek. Forty per cent. of the acreage of the county, deducting tide-marsh lands outside, is contained within the limits of the midland section. The tide-marsh lands inside cover six thousand acres.

Of the natural quality of the great body of the

lands of this section it may be said to be good. Every variety of soil found in this part of the State is to be found here. The clay-loam is considered predominant. The level lands of lower Manning's have long been known for their productive capacity. Farther inland, the ridges, upon which grow the hickory and the walnut, are regarded as containing lands of the first quality of natural soil. The olive capacity of these has been estimated at fifty bushels and upwards of corn to the acre. Continued tilling, without adequate return of fertilizing matter, brought them, however, to a low state of productivity. Of the lower portion of the middle section of the county it may be said that farmers there have been and are especially favored in the possession of tracts of meadow that annually yield a growth which notwithstanding it may vary in quality, has from the beginning been a material support to the adjacent upland. The meadows themselves, to an extent, have been made to yield corn, wheat, and other produce. Large outlays of time and means have been expended in banking, ditching, and general caretaking of the meadows.

In bringing the farm-lands near the meadows to their present condition of productiveness the meadow-growth has not been depended upon alone. Lime and other fertilizers have been extensively used. In the past, when the farms of the upper part of the county had become reduced by long tillage, the products of the upper portion—timber, in the form of frame-stuff, posts, rails, etc.—were exchanged for the hay of the low lands.

Cattle from the farms above were pastured, a part of the season, on the meadows below. Meadow land was purchased by farmers in the interior, to secure the supply needed, in hay and pasture, to enable them to carry the stock desired. Farms with meadows attached have been regarded as especially valuable. Of this part of the county, first settled by Fenwick and his followers, it is considered that but few places could have been selected on the coast of New Jersey where the success of a farming community could have been better assured.

The eastern end of the county has, to a great extent, been covered with timber even to a late date, and at present there is a growth of timber on a large proportion of it. In the past the timber has been worked to profit by business men of the neighborhood. There are tracts that have been occupied by farms for many years. These, like others more or less favored, were reduced by a long course of farming, and have been well improved of late years, and now furnish comfortable homes and farms yielding fair returns.

The new settlements to the east, in the adjacent counties, have made a market for the produce of this part of the county, and given an impetus to its improvement there. . . . Farming in the central and southeast-central parts of the county, embracing two townships of Pittsgrove and Upper Pitts-

has had its clearly-marked periods. There was a time when the natural fertility of the soil was depended upon, and but little was done to keep up its productiveness. Then followed insufficiency of crop returns, and the working of the timber was resorted to in order to supply the deficiency. There were no tide-marsh lands in either of these townships. Lands of good natural soil were used for a long time before they became undesirable possessions. They did, however, come to be of nominal value. At this time a number of owners parted with their farms, and went where good land could be obtained at low rates, or turned their attention to other pursuits.

This was a period of anxiety to those who remained. The future to the land-owners was not encouraging. It proved, however, that industry and energy, with earnestness of purpose, was to carry them through.

Marl.—It was during the third decade of the present century that it was discovered that marl was accessible within the limits of Salem County, and could be turned to public benefit as a fertilizer. The existence of marl in Piles-grove township had been recognized, and limitedly used, but was first regularly dug and put upon the market by Jonathan Riley, at Woodstown, in his meadow on the east side of the creek, near by the town. This was in the year 1826.

Reports of the use and benefit derived from marl in one of the upper counties of the State are said to have led to its trial upon lands here. It came into general use in a few years. The results proving satisfactory, it was sought by farmers in Pittsgrove, distant from seven to nine miles. It was carted to and beyond the line between Salem and Cumberland Counties, a still greater distance, and with the best results, even from the lightest applications. Such was the demand that pits were opened on the meadow-lot of William J. Shaw, adjoining, and just above on the creek, the lot where the first digging was made.

In a few years from ten to twelve acres were dug over, and the "chances" lessening in value, on account of the depth of uncovering, new openings were made about a mile to the west, on a branch of the creek, on lands of John Dickinson, Henry Allen, and Mrs. Abigail Wallace. Considerable marl was dug on land of John Wallace, on the creek, opposite the Shinn meadow. The marl-lands along the branch of the creek were extensively worked for a period of ten or twelve years, yielding an incalculable amount of marl. A number of farms in the township contained marl-land, and yielded thousands of tons, but those whose owners are named were most used by the public.

Good results from the application of marl to the lands of Piles-grove and Pitts-grove led to the digging of marl to a considerable extent in the townships of Middletown, where pits of Atkinson, Prior, Pettit, Slape, and Bassett have been worked; and at the

same time the lime and lime-earth from the lands of Allen, Ridgway, Elwell, Becker, and Benner were much and profitably used. Some marl was dug in the township of Upper Penn's Neck, principally at Sculldown, now Auburn.

It is estimated that at least twenty-five acres of marl-land have been dug in Piles-grove township, and that over five hundred thousand tons, or eight million bushels of marl have been carted upon the lands of the two townships named, Pilesgrove and Pittsgrove, and that the greater part went into the latter township. A part of the lot first dug over was redug, some thirty years after, by the Dickinson Brothers, of Woodstown, and Mr. John Morris, of Philadelphia. A floating dredging-machine was used. A hundred thousand tons were dug from the earth, out of which marl to the depth of from twenty to twenty-five feet had been dug; this in a period of nine years, seven by the Dicksons and two by Morris.

The effect of the application of marl upon lands reduced in productiveness exceeded anticipation. Where wheat could not be raised before marling, soon after, excellent crops grew. Corn was increased from fifteen and twenty to forty, fifty, and sixty bushels per acre. Rye, which had been the principal winter grain, became a secondary crop. Where grass had been thin, and, indeed, where the Indian grass had been prominent, clover and timothy grew in heavy burdens. Farms ranked with the best grain farms in the State. Fields suitable were set apart and prepared for permanent grazing. These were used for this purpose a number of years, some for upwards of thirty years, making cattle among the best in the market. The competition of the Western with the Eastern trade in cattle has of late years lessened the number fattened, and dairying has, to an extent, taken the place of fattening of cattle. The raising of the Irish or round potato, so called, engaged the attention of farmers in the marl region as well as in other parts of the county. Marl was considered an advantage in raising this crop, as the potato raised with marl was more uniformly of a smooth appearance than when raised with barn-yard manure alone. Large crops were raised. The price, which had been twelve, fifteen, and twenty cents per bushel, increased to forty, fifty, and some seasons, at gathering-time, to seventy-five cents and a dollar a bushel. The average price for a period of fifteen years, during the most prosperous time of potato-raising, was sixty-four cents per bushel. The yield, on good land, by the aid of both marl and manure, was from a hundred and fifty to three hundred bushels per acre. A case too important to be left to tradition should be recorded as a fact in the history of the agriculture of Salem County: it is that Samuel Lippincott, a thoroughly practical farmer, father of Samuel M. Lippincott, the present owner of the farm, early in the time of potato-raising, as a farm crop, succeeded in raising four hundred and twenty-five bushels of marketable potatoes on each of several

acres planted. It will not surprise the reader to learn that the field was close by a bed of superior marl. Not only in this but in other parts of the county, where the conditions of soil and fertilizers were adequate, the returns from the cultivation of the potato were profitable. The prosperous period of potato-raising was between 1830 and 1850. As a consequence, under an improved condition of lands from the use of marl, and from the prices that obtained, land increased in value and in price. It rose from eight and ten dollars per acre to eighty and upwards, the most valuable from seventy and eighty to one hundred and ten and hundred and twenty and twenty-five dollars per acre. Occasional instances of one hundred and fifty and a hundred and seventy-five dollars an acre were obtained.

As to the value of marl as a fertilizer, it is regarded by those who have used it extensively as the most valuable of fertilizers. The variety of substances which compose it, ranging through a list of seven or eight, each of value, operating mechanically as well as nutritively, the bulk that is applied, all favor this opinion. In much of the marl that has been used in this section of the county there was both potash and lime. While the farmer was marling he was, at the same time, liming. It is the testimony of some who, after marling, proceeded to lime their lands, that they could not perceive any benefit from the liming. It is a property of marl that adds to its value that it can be applied directly to the plant,—to the corn in the hill, to the potato and other vegetables,—while lime can be applied only indirectly. The best marls are said to be those richest in phosphoric acid. It is a saying of those familiar with the use of marl upon worn-out lands that, once covered with marl, they never fail to show it, and that they never again become so reduced as before the marl was applied.

Considering the extensive use of marl, the great change produced by it over many square miles of farms, and the benefits that have resulted to all classes of the community, the period of land improvement by marl is an interesting and instructive one in the history of farming in Salem County.

Early Trade in Agricultural Products.—Soon after the arrival of the English colony under Fenwick a trade was opened with New York, Boston, and the West Indies. The articles of export were the skins of wild animals, peltry of every kind, of which the woods, swamps, and marshes afforded an abundance, besides cedar posts, shingles, and bolts, staves, wheat, corn, some beef, pork, and tallow. A partner of these trading firms was located in New York, to whom cargoes were consigned, and on the return trips their vessels brought out such goods as would be most salable to the country people. The market-price of wheat and corn during the early period is given, but not the exact date. The price for the former is put at three shillings nine pence per bushel, the latter at two shillings two pence per

bushel. This, being probably prior to the adoption of the United States currency and the depreciation of State currency, would be ninety cents per bushel for wheat and fifty-two cents per bushel for corn. The average price of wheat and corn for the years from 1782 to 1791 is given, for wheat, one dollar and eleven cents; for corn, fifty-six cents.

It is recorded that Salem became a port of entry, early as 1682, about seven years after Fenwick's arrival, and that it was at that time a place of some foreign trade. Vessels were regularly entered and cleared. There were exacted from vessels under one hundred tons entrance and clearance fees, one shilling for each, and for all vessels of more than one hundred tons double that amount.

Further, fairs were established by law very soon after the settlement of the Fenwick colony. They were held on the 1st and 2d of May and 20th and 21st of October. At these all persons were at liberty to buy and sell all manner of lawful goods, wares, and merchandise,—an encouragement to the raising and making articles for sale, and an invitation to purchasers.

The Legislature of the State, at an early period, authorized the issue of one hundred thousand pounds of paper money, to be loaned on mortgage on landed security. This was an act to foster the agricultural industry of the State. The amount borrowed by citizens of Salem County was sixteen thousand dollars. The loan-office account for this county was closed by Col. Robert G. Johnson, March 1, 1797.

The farming interests of the county were affected by events connected with the war for independence, and by those preceding it, involving the then present and future condition of the people. The magnitude of the interest at stake necessarily drew attention from individual pursuits, hence farms became neglected, and when affairs assumed a settled condition, much was to be done to restore the lands to their previous condition. It would be unpardonable, in this connection, to fail to record the part taken by the farmers of Salem County on the question at issue by contributing to the relief of the Bostonians during the closing of their port by Gen. Gage. At a meeting held in the court-house in Salem, the people of the county, sympathizing with the citizens of Boston, "unanimously resolved to give a portion of their substance to assist in alleviating their distressed and oppressed fellow-citizens of Boston." Grant Gibben, Esq., of Salem, was appointed to solicit relief. He collected £157 3s. 2*d.*, or seven hundred and sixty dollars and sixty-four cents. This was forwarded to the committee for the suffering poor of Boston by Thomas Sinnickson, Esq., of Salem. (*Vide* history by Col. R. G. Johnson.)

At the close of the war the spirit of the people soon showed itself in land improvement. Old fields were cleared up, new lands were added to the farms, whereby the number of acres was increased, and

doubtless of more importance, the timber removed furnished increased means wherewith to carry on improvements. The meadows were embanked to shut out the tide-waters. New buildings were erected, and others repaired.

Merchants secured trade with foreign countries, and so opened the way to agricultural prosperity by opening new markets for farm produce. A generation later, the second war with Great Britain had a decided influence upon the farming interests. The war, though not lengthy, was sufficiently so to induce citizens to buy land at high prices, on account of the high prices of produce. But this did not continue long; it fell, and land went down at the same time, causing much trouble to all concerned. Even first purchasers, as speculators, in buying land after the war, not anticipating so great a fall, lost by still greater decline. Farm produce became much reduced in price, and the labors of land tillers were moderately rewarded for a number of years. This state of things continued until the government adopted the policy of protection to American industries,—the American System, so called,—which took place in 1824. It was remarked by an honored statesman, in the year 1832, that the seven years just previous to 1824 exhibited a scene of the most wide-spread dismay and desolation of any since the adoption of the Constitution, and that the seven years which immediately followed the passage of the tariff of 1824 were the most prosperous since that event. There are few agricultural communities that did not realize a state of things indicating the truth of this remark.

Since the utterance of this statement greater improvements in the agricultural interests of Salem County have taken place than ever before. The causes of the increased prosperity attendant are open to all. The demand for the varied products of the farm has been decidedly greater within the last half century than before. This implies a larger population, and an increase of purchasing means; it indicates men, employment, and compensation. In a word, demand was created for farm produce, and to supply this the cultivation of farms was put into extraordinary requisition. The productive area was enriched, and its quantity increased. The stimulus of full hope of compensation drew to this pursuit energy and capital. To this must be added the joint labor of science and experience in furnishing material compounds, in the form of fertilizers, to aid in increasing the productiveness of the soil. In this county especially the vast stores of manure used at this period of need was an efficient aid to improvement. Genius, with its thought-inspired handiwork, its useful machinery, lessened the laboriousness of many of the processes man had to perform in the great work of agriculture. It was but another instance of considerable results from small causes that the humble vegetable, the potato, should perform so important a part in farming prosperity.

The potato, though recognized as one of the most nutritive of vegetables, had been cultivated to a limited extent. From some cause there was an increased demand for it, and as an article of food it took a high place. On this account the small portions of land previously assigned to the raising of the potato increased to whole fields, on which a liberal expenditure of means was bestowed to secure good returns. These were realized on a broad scale. Meats were largely in demand, which stimulated the grazing and fattening of animals. The high price to which poultry attained made it of importance in the revenue of the farmer. Fruits and vegetables commanded good prices. All these, with a low rate of taxation and of interest, moderate cost of mechanical and farm labor, combined to make the business of farming, for a period prior to the war of the Rebellion, an unprecedentedly prosperous one.

During the Rebellion the returns from farming operations were large, but the demands that fell upon this department of industry were also heavy. Of the greater number engaged in this pursuit it may be said that, after satisfying the demands of trade, and the requisitions from county, State, and nation, they did not add materially to their possessions.

The post-Rebellion period, to the farming community has resembled that following other wars, only intensified by the greater magnitude of the war of the Rebellion. Municipal, State, and national debts have weighed upon the people, and especially upon the farmer. Wages, both mechanical and farm, have ruled higher since than before the war. Taxes have been about double, mainly to liquidate war debts.

A high rate of interest prevailed for years after the war closed, there being exacted by law one-sixth more for the use of a dollar than before the war. Mutations and depreciations in money values took place. With the extension of railroads, Western traffic in grain and stock produce affected injuriously the interests of Eastern farmers. Salem County, being largely engaged in both grain and stock produce, has been correspondingly affected.

Mainly through the combined operation of these causes, the pursuit of farming is at present ranked among the less remunerative occupations.

Agricultural Statistics.—An examination of statistics given in census reports shows somewhat of the contribution of the county towards the resources of the State. According to report for 1850, Salem County, although the ninth county in area in the State, is the first in the production of wheat, the quantity raised being 2,699,76 bushels. The corn crop, by report for 1850, is put at 1,664,227 bushels, an increase of 313,446 bushels over that of 1860. As showing the changes that occur in agricultural operations and results, there has been, from 1850 to 1880, a decrease in the production of the round potato to the extent of seventy-two per cent, the destructiveness of the potato-bug being the main cause of difference.

The sweet-potato crop for 1860 is put at 100,867 bushels; that given for 1880 is 218,328 bushels, nearly two and a half times as many as in 1860. The dairy products for 1880 are put at 429,962 gallons of milk, 401,559 pounds of butter, 63,96 pounds of cheese.

Improved Agricultural Implements.—The farmers of this division of the State, largely interested as they are and have been in hay and grain products, have availed themselves of the various improvements in farming implements in the order of their appearing. They have regularly advanced from the rude plow, that required the grubbing-hoe as an accompaniment, to that constructed on mechanical principles, suggested by experience; from the hand-rake to the single-row toothed horse-rake, to the double-row toothed revolver, to the sulky-rake; from the oriental mode of treading out the grain,—here the Indian corn as well as wheat,—to the toothed cylinder with a fixed crank, to that worked by a system of cog-wheels, to the vertical conical sheller, propelled by horse-power or by steam; and in the threshing of the wheat, from the primitive method to the single-horse endless chain, attached to a horizontal cylinder, to the two-horse endless chain, to the four- and six-horse mammoth lever, to that with steam-power attached, by which the time required to get out a crop of grain is reduced from week to day.

In the cutting of the wheat the sickle and cradle have yielded to the reaping-machine, operated by horse-power; to the reaper and binder, with an attachment for gathering together the sheaves,—a combination of operations effected by the power of three horses, under the guidance of one man. The value of farming implements in the county in 1860 was \$94,493; in 1880, \$127,464, an increase of \$85,971.

Stock-Raising.—A spirit of emulation and a desire to test the possibilities of the art of feeding animals for the market has shown itself in the past, and a number of experiments in this direction have been made. Job Tyler, of Mannington, is named among the first who fattened cattle to an immense weight. One of these was regarded as a wonder at the time, which was about fifty years ago. This was before the successful experiment of Mr. Tompkins, of Gloucester, in fattening two noted steers, the "Duke of Gloucester" and "Earl of Jersey." Arthur Green, of Upper Penn's Neck, fattened a steer of immense dimensions. The Messrs. Black, of Elsinboro, are said to have bred superior cattle. Within the past, since these successes were attained, feeders of cattle have operated on such a scale that, with special attention to animals peculiarly fitted, remarkable achievements in the fattening of cattle have been made. William Kline, of Mannington, some twenty-five years since, fattened a steer that attracted attention as a fattened animal.

The raising of grain, grass, and vegetables constitutes the principal employment of persons engaged in farming; and as this includes the art of land improvement,

it suggests the requisite means in judgment and material resources to accomplish success. As an adjunct of terrain, the care of and preparation for market of animals, involving as it does special judgment in adaptation of means to an end, the efforts of individuals in fattening cattle, hogs, and small stock have attracted the attention of the public. For grazing lands peculiarly favorable have been selected, and art applied to especially fit them for the purpose. The names of successful graziers and cattle-feeders are familiar to dealers and to the public generally.

A number of citizens have shown praiseworthy efforts to ascertain the extent to which it would be profitable to fatten swine. Samuel Dare, of Pittsgrove, fattened a hog of mammoth weight; this about 1830. Later, John Lawson, of Salem, fed one that exceeded in weight that fed by Dare. Some twenty years later Judge William S. Clawson, of Woodstown, fattened one that weighed, alive, twelve hundred and twenty-five pounds. This animal was sold to Joseph Davis, and, after being kept on exhibition in this country for some time, was sent to London to be exhibited. Josiah Kline, of Mannington, is reported to have fattened a hog about this time that ranked among the heaviest in weight. Charles Clark, of Filesgrove, an extensive and successful feeder, about twenty years since fattened a hog that weighed, slaughtered, ten hundred and eighty pounds. The same year he fattened fifty-two other hogs that averaged over five hundred pounds each. Subsequently John H. Lippincott, of Filesgrove, fattened a pen of twenty averaging several pounds heavier than Clark's. A larger kind of hogs have been introduced of late, pens of hogs of greater average weight have been made, but whether a greater amount of pork has been made from a pen of less number than that of Clark does not appear. Clark's achievement in this line of industry is recorded in the annals of things done worthy of remembrance.

The rearing of horses and cattle early engaged the attention of Salem County farmers. At first they ranged at large through the woods and lowlands, and were not brought into enclosures, except during the severity of the winter season. After grass was cultivated on the farms, and pasturages were formed, particular attention was paid to the raising of horses and cattle. A horse of medium size, suited to the face of the country, the heavier suitable for draught, and the lighter for the road, was the object aimed at. Philadelphia and New York have been markets for numbers raised here. Scions of stock noted for speed have, at different times, been introduced, and horses raised that have made records in time, ranking among the highest attained.

Agricultural Fairs.—Soon after the agriculture of the county began to assume brighter prospects, after the depression following the last war with Great Britain, citizens of the county united in holding agricultural exhibitions.

The first was in 1828. Col. Robert G. Johnson, of Salem, was president of this association, and delivered an address on the occasion of the opening. Col. Johnson, Dr. Thomas Rowan, and Samuel L. James, Esq., of Salem, and Michael Null, Paul Scull, and Dr. Thomas Yarrow, of Fletcherville, were the leading men in the management. There were several exhibitions. One of these was held at Sharptown. There are a few reminiscences of this in the minds of those who attended. There was a plowing-match. Three entered for the premium. One soon retired. The contest was between Michael Null and Smith Hewitt, both of Sharptown. Hewitt is said to have won the premium. The celebrated horse Mark Anthony was on exhibition at the fair, having been brought there by a noted horseman of the time, David Smith, of Upper Penn's Neck. The exhibition was held on the farm of Aaron Pancost, now James C. Pancost's, near the site of the present school-house. There was an attendance from Gloucester and Cumberland Counties.

Agricultural Societies.—An agricultural society was formed in 1850, and incorporated in 1851. The exhibitions were held at Salem. This society had for its president William F. Reeve; for vice-presidents, Isaac Scull, Samuel P. Carpenter, and Capt. John Johnson; secretary, Charles P. Smith; treasurer, Thomas Sinnickson; executive committee, Jonathan Ingham, Edward H. Bassett, John H. Sinnickson, Quinton Keasby, and Dr. Joseph H. Thompson. This association was regarded as a means of increasing an interest in farming in its different departments in this and adjoining counties. It stirred up to useful work. It drew large gatherings of the people to witness the productions not of the farm alone, but of the arts. It was a social season. The officers chosen at a meeting held in 1870 were Richard M. Acton, president; David Pettit, vice-president; David Davis, secretary; Mason Vanmeter, treasurer; executive committee, James S. Johnson, P. H. Hannah, John C. Craven, Frank Pettit, and David Davis. It is conjectured that this society had its period of decided usefulness; but at the last it is said that its charter was lost sight of, also the great object of the organization, and it was deemed best to cease the holding of exhibitions.

In the year 1870 citizens of Salem County, with those of an adjoining part of Gloucester, united in forming an agricultural and horticultural association. This was incorporated by an act of Legislature approved Feb. 20, 1872. Isaac V. Dickinson, J. Morgan Barnes, Isaac Scull, James D. Lawson, Joseph K. Riley, Joshua Reeve, Jr., Charles D. Lippincott, Robert Vanmeter, and James L. Summerill, their associates and successors, were constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of the "West Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Association of the Counties of Salem and Gloucester, New Jersey." The exhibitions have been held at Woodstown every

year, and for two days. The interest taken in contributing to the displays is general. The object is to encourage a laudable spirit of emulation in every branch of a cultural industry and in the arts. The officers of the association at first were Isaac V. Dickinson, president; Dr. Paulding, Robert Vanmeter, Col. J. W. Dickinson, and John Hanes, vice-presidents; J. Morgan Barnes, secretary; Isaac Scull, treasurer; executive committee, James D. Lawson, Robert Hewitt, Israel A. Hewitt, George Coombs, Charles D. Coles, Dr. Paulding, John Hanes, Charles C. Ford, Joshua Reeve, Jr., and Benjamin Tyler. The officers at present are Omar Burton, president; Dr. Paulding, Robert Vanmeter, Col. J. W. Dickinson, and John Hanes, vice-presidents; James D. Lawson, secretary; Dr. L. A. D. Allen, treasurer; executive committee, Charles D. Coles, Israel Hewitt, Robert Hewitt, George Coombs, Samuel T. Lippincott, Joshua Reeve, Isaac Dubois, Charles R. Burtt, and Barclay Edwards. The past of this association has been prosperous. The attendance has been large. With the additional facilities for attending the exhibitions afforded by the railroad located at Woodstown, the attendance will be increased.

The people of Salem County are favored in soil, climate, and location, and in all that pertains to agricultural prosperity. Being part of a coast State, lying along the shore of one of the great bays and rivers of the Atlantic coast, it possesses the advantages belonging to such situations. Those who can appreciate the casting of their lot in this godly heritage can never forget the trials, the incessant and perplexing cares which beset their ancestors in settling on these shores, and especially the sufferings of that adventurous and great man who led them hither—Fenwick.

Exports.—The following estimate of the exports of Salem County was made by Col. Robert G. Johnson, and published in the proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society for 1846:

"I will here remark that the county of Salem contains about three hundred square miles, and the population by the last census was ascertained to be 16,024.

	"Grain."
Wheat, 68,914 bushels, at 29cts	\$6,257.10
Oats, 25,624 " 31 " "	19,127.0
Rye, 17,654 " 31 " "	5,317.4
Buckwheat, 6,671 " 69 " "	3,600
Rye, 2,742 " 69 " "	1,762.00
	<hr/> \$41,524.60
	"Meat from Live Stock."
Pork, 1,830 lbs. Average weight per head 57.5 lbs.	\$25,990
Pigs, 11,416 lbs. Average weight 50 lbs.	31,600
Calves, 11,740 lbs. at \$1.50 per head	17,550
Sheep, 10,000 lbs. at \$2	\$20,000
	<hr/> \$83,545.60
	"Grass-seeds."
Hay, straw, timothy, husks	\$26,1000
	<hr/> \$26,1000
	"Gardening."
Cherry, 55 bushels at 50cts	\$2,750
Tulip, 200 bushels " 25 " "	1,500
Hyacinth, 200 bushels " 25 " "	1,500
	<hr/> \$57,500.00

	<i>" Fruits.</i>
Apple, plums, peaches, 5,000 bushels, taken from Salem wharves.....	\$17,500.00
	<i>" Truck.</i>
In what is the people's estimate, when told, vegetables; also they have made in their sids fronts of different kinds. This was taken from the principal trade-ways from the townships along the river.....	\$50,450.00
	<i>" Forest.</i>
Ship plank, 45,000 feet, at \$120.	\$540,000.00
Sawed shanty, 33,000 " " 15.	\$49,500.00
Cordwood, 12,000 cords, at \$30.	\$360,000.00
Staves, 35,000 " " 20.	\$700,000.00
Hemp-poles, 29,000 " " 35.	\$723,500.00
Bark Ground, 260 tons, at 22.00.	\$5,720.00
Market-baskets, 16,000, at 31.	\$496,000.00
	\$187,750.00
	<i>" Lumber.</i>
Stephen Baldwin.....	650 tons.
Shenango.....	600 "
Burlingtn.	600 "
Watoga.....	450 "
	<i>" Books.</i>
Sarah Hand.....	350 tons.
Pens (slaves).....	250 "
	2,000 tons, at \$35 per ton. \$101,500.00
	<i>" Stones.</i>
John McKlein.....	200 tons.
Erikson.....	100 "
Emperess.....	100 "
Cumberland.....	100 "
	600 " at \$35 per ton. \$22,400.00
	<i>" Schoners.</i>
Montooth.....	140 tons.
Laura Louise.....	120 "
Forrest.....	100 "
Two at Penns Grove.....	200 "
Barge.....	140 "
Sloop Ann.....	100 "
Do.....	50 "
	700 " at \$20 per ton. \$2,700.00
7 canal-boats.....	700 " at \$15 " " 10,500.00
	<i>Total.</i>
	\$158,100.00

* These vessels were built within the last two years, and it is
takes much time in preparing the materials, the labor of
building them most, necessarily render a length of time
unavailable, so as to run into different types. The whole
amount of their worth, value as above, is divided by six
as the number of years, and the sum obtained is \$26,350.00.
* There are now on the stocks, 7 canal-boats 45 tons, 3
large canal-boats (large size), 1 timelot of oars.

	<i>" Fur and Wool.</i>
Furs, principally sent to New York.....	\$75000
Wool.....	5,000
	<i>" Leather, Soap, and Candles.</i>
Leather.....	\$13,000
Soap and candles.....	4,400
	\$17,400.00
	<i>" Miscellaneous.</i>
Castings.....	\$5000
Scrap-iron.....	1000
Feathers and rags.....	1000
Cider and vinegar and bricks.....	600
	\$7,640.00
Carriages.....	\$5000
Grain-threshing machines.....	900
Oil of salvars.....	1,000
Sum, 50 tons, at \$6 per ton.....	17,000
	\$78,777.00

" With considerable labor and expense I have obtained the foregoing. I regret that I could not get the truck- and fruit-growers to discriminate the produce of the different articles by them raised, but I am inclined to think that the estimates are fair and reasonable. I regret that I could not in any way ascertain the value of the different kinds of poultry

exported. From what I have seen on board the strange boats from our town and have heard from the two upper townships, which send a great proportion by wagons to Canada, I am inclined to believe that we might safely set down our exportation at twenty thousand dollars."

CHAPTER LIN.

BAR OF SALEM COUNTY.

Of those lawyers who practiced in Salem County prior to the year 1776 little can now be ascertained concerning either their personal history or professional career. The only source from which any authentic information can be gained is the incomplete records of the colonial courts, and from them nothing more than the names of the attorneys who practiced in those early days can be learned. Still, as it may prove interesting to the present generation to know who, in the remote past, carried on the legal warfare of the county, it may be well to give, at the end of this short sketch of the bar, a list of the attorneys as their names appear upon the court records, commencing with the book of minutes of the Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the year 1707, which is the oldest book of court records preserved among the archives in the Salem County clerk's office. As these records, however, furnish no means of ascertaining whom among these attorneys properly belonged to Salem County, no attempt will be made to distinguish those lawyers who permanently resided in Salem from those who merely attended the circuit, but the list will comprise the names of all those who, at any time, appear as practicing attorneys from 1707 to 1776.

Of the bench of Salem County there is not much to be said, as in the whole history of the county it has had but one representative in the Supreme Court of the State, the Hon. William S. Clawson, of whom appropriate mention will be made, and there have been but two members of the Court of Errors and Appeals from the county, the Hon. Joseph L. Risley and the Hon. Thomas Sinnickson. Judge Sinnickson belonged to one of the earliest families settling in this county, and was a man very highly respected and looked up to by the general community, and while on the bench was justly distinguished for his sterling good sense and reliable judgment; but as neither he nor Judge Risley were members of the bar, any detailed account of them would hardly be appropriate in an article confined strictly to members of the legal profession.

SAMUEL LEAK was one of the first lawyers resident in Salem County of whom any authentic information has been handed down. He began the practice in Salem, about the commencement of the Revolution-

ary war. He was born in Cumberland County, in 1748, and received his education at Princeton College, graduating in the class of 1774. After passing through the usual period of study he was licensed as an attorney, in 1776, and as a counselor in 1780. Immediately upon his admission to the bar he settled in Salem, and practiced law there until his removal to Trenton, in 1785, where he continued to reside until his death. From the frequency with which his name appears upon the court records he must have, during his residence in Salem County, enjoyed a large practice. In 1778 he was appointed by the court to prosecute the pleas for that county, and held that office for one year. He was a man of peculiar personal appearance, and of very eccentric habits. As a lawyer he is said to have carried the citing of cases to an excess, so much so that it is related of him that when he had a case of importance, so many were his books of reference that his colored servant was obliged to bring them into court in a wheelbarrow. He died in Trenton, in 1829.

ABIJAH WHITING practiced law in Salem in the latter part of the last century. He was born in Rhode Island, and was a graduate of the University of that State, now known as Brown University. He pursued his professional studies in the office of Richard Horatio Stockton, and received his license as an attorney in 1796, and as a counselor in 1799. Soon after his admission to the bar he came to Salem, and opening a law-office, in a short time obtained a large and lucrative practice, not only in the county but throughout the entire southern portion of the State. Mr. Whiting was a young man of marked ability and promise, and had not death cut short his professional career so early he would no doubt have obtained a high position among the leading lawyers of this State. He died, Oct. 3, 1800, in his thirty-third year, and was buried in St. John's Episcopal churchyard, in Salem.

RICHARD BURCHAN was born in the year 1760, and was admitted as an attorney in 1787. His name appears upon the court records of Salem County as a practicing lawyer from that period until the time of his death. Little is known concerning him as a lawyer at the present day, except that he is said to have been a man of so passionate and sarcastic a nature as to interfere materially with his practice before the courts. He died, Nov. 17, 1801, and was buried in the Episcopal churchyard in Salem.

JAMES KINSEY, a son of Chief Justice Kinsey, was born in Burlington County, N. J., Nov. 26, 1768. He read law with his father, and was admitted as an attorney in 1790, and as a counselor in 1794. Mr. Kinsey settled in Salem, at that time a favorite place of residence for young men about to enter upon their professional life. Shortly after his arrival there he married Miss Rebecca Trenchard, a daughter of Maj. George Trenchard, a young lady of wealth and good family. Mr. Kinsey never attained much eminence as a lawyer. He was, however, a man of fine edu-

cation, devoted to literary pursuits, of very pleasing manners, but rather eccentric, and absent-minded. As he was possessed of an independent income, and not obliged to look to his profession as a means of support, he was able to devote his time and attention to pursuits more congenial to his natural tastes and inclinations. He died, suddenly, in Philadelphia, while on a visit there, July 13, 1833. He was buried in the Episcopal churchyard in Salem.

JOSIAH HARRISON, a son of Capt. Jotham Harrison, was born in Essex County, N. J., in the year 1776. He was graduated at Princeton College, in the class of 1795, and in 1797 commenced his professional studies, in the office of Alexander C. McWhorter, in Newark, N. J. Upon the completion of his term, in 1800, he received his license as an attorney, and as a counselor in 1803. In 1801, a good opening for a young lawyer presenting itself in Salem, occasioned by the death of Abijah Whiting, he settled in that county, and began his professional career. He resided there but a short time when he married Isabella Dick, a daughter of Dr. Samuel Dick, a citizen of Salem, and a man very prominent in the affairs of New Jersey during the war of our independence. Mr. Harrison, during his residence in Salem, built up a large and successful practice. About the year 1816 he became engaged in a controversy concerning the validity of the will of his wife's uncle. The will was drawn up and witnessed by him, and an effort was made on the part of other relatives to break it. The contest was a long and bitter one, and after being carried through the courts of New Jersey was finally removed into the United States District Court, where a decree was made establishing the validity of the will. A new trial, however, having been granted, a compromise was afterwards effected between the contesting parties. The case is considered a leading one upon the matters in controversy, and is reported in 3 Wash. C. C. R., p. 589, *Harrison vs. Rowan*. In 1817, while the trial was going on, Mr. Harrison's wife died, and although he survived her many years he never married again. Shortly after his wife's death he removed to Camden, N. J., where, in addition to the practice of law, he edited a newspaper, and carried on a general publishing business. In 1837 he was appointed reporter of the Supreme Court of this State, which position he held until 1842, having published during that period four volumes of the State law reports. He afterward returned to Salem, and continued to reside there the remaining years of his life. He did not again engage in active practice, but spent his declining years in gathering together a large library of standard works, and in indulging his literary tastes. He was a man of strong religious convictions, and an active and consistent member of the Episcopal Church, the interests of which he was largely instrumental in furthering in the southern part of the State. He was for a long time senior warden of St. John's Episcopal Church, Salem. He

died Sept. 26, 1855, at the ripe old age of eighty-nine.

WILLIAM N. JEFFERS was a native of New York, and a member of the bar of that State. Early in life he removed to the West, intending to settle there. He finally selected Cincinnati, and opening a law office, practiced in that city for a short time with marked success; after remaining in Cincinnati some time he concluded to discontinue practice here, and returning to New Jersey was admitted as an attorney in 1814, and received his license as a counselor in 1817. In 1834 he was called to the degree of sergeant. Immediately upon his admission to the bar of this State he came to Salem and commenced the practice of law there. He was very soon recognized as a lawyer of ability, and in a short time obtained a large and lucrative practice. By those who remember him when a resident of Salem he is said to have been a man of remarkably fine personal appearance, always well dressed, and possessing very winning and gentlemanly manners. He was a brilliant and eloquent speaker, exercising, in a marked degree, persuasive powers over both the court and jury. In professional intercourse with his clients he is said to have had the faculty (certainly for a lawyer a most fortunate one) of always inspiring them with the utmost confidence in his skill as an advocate, and ability as a lawyer. Indeed, so strong was this feeling, that when vanquished they never attributed their defeat either to his want of skill or careful attention. So powerful, indeed, was Mr. Jeffers' influence over one of the judges of the Supreme Court, that in 1829 the lawyers of Salem and Cumberland Counties procured a law to be passed compelling the judges to interchange their circuits, in order to avoid trying causes before the judge whom Mr. Jeffers controlled. Mr. Jeffers was also distinguished for his activity and zeal as a politician, and for several years he represented Salem County in the House of Assembly. In 1828 he was nominated by the Democratic party for Congress, but proved to be an unsuccessful candidate. Again, in 1830, he received the congressional nomination from his party, and for the second time met with defeat at the polls. In addition to the practice of law he was largely instrumental in the formation and incorporation of a company, chartered under the name of the Salem Steam-Mill and Banking Company. The concern did a general banking business, and at the same time carried on a cotton-mill. This enterprise, however, did not prove successful, and in a short time the company went to pieces under unfavorable circumstances. The mill was subsequently changed to a grist-mill. It is still in active operation, and is known as the old white stone mill. In the early part of President Jackson's administration Mr. Jeffers received an appointment as minister to one of the South American republics, and had started for his destination, when, for reasons considered of sufficient importance by the administration,

he was recalled. Not long after this he removed to Camden, and practised there, holding, at one time, the office of prosecutor of the pleas for that county. He died in 1855, in his sixty-fifth year.

AARON OGDEN DAYTON is said to have been the most brilliant lawyer ever resident in Salem. He was a son of Elias B. Dayton, of Elizabethtown, N.J., and was born in the year 1796. Immediately upon his graduation from Princeton College, in the class of 1813, he entered the law office of Aaron Ogden, and after completing the usual course of study was admitted as an attorney in 1817, and was made a counselor in 1820. Not long after his admission to the bar of this State he went to Cincinnati, with the intention of permanently residing there. He, however, remained there but a short time, and upon returning to New Jersey selected Salem as his place of residence, and somewhere about the year 1822 began the practice of law there. Mr. Dayton was quite prepossessing in his personal appearance, but of polished and cultivated manners, an able and eloquent speaker, a man well versed in polite literature and in the arts, being himself an amateur artist of quite a good deal of merit. One of his productions, a copy of a portrait of Oliver Cromwell, by Vandylke, is still preserved, and is at present in the possession of one of Salem's lawyers. Although Mr. Dayton was justly considered a brilliant lawyer, yet, owing to a natural distaste to the practice of law, he did not attain to as much eminence in his profession as he would undoubtedly have done had he devoted his entire time and attention to it. His natural inclinations led him to take an active interest in politics. In 1823 he represented Salem County in the House of Assembly. In 1825 he removed from Salem to Jersey City, and in the following year took up his residence in New York City. Not long after this he abandoned law, in a great measure, and devoted himself almost exclusively to political life. In 1828 he was elected by the Democratic party to the New York State Legislature; subsequently he held several other important public positions, till in 1838, he was appointed to the office of fourth auditor of the Treasury Department at Washington, which office he filled satisfactorily for the term of twenty years, notwithstanding the administration had during that time undergone various changes. While holding this office he married a Salem lady, Miss Mary Tuft, a daughter of John Tuft, Esq. Mr. Dayton died in Washington in 1858.

HON. WILLIAM J. SHIHN. Judge Shinn, whose antecedents were English, was the son of Gen. Isaiah and Elizabeth Jenks Shinn, and born at Woodstown in 1799. He was for a long period of years one of the most influential and useful men of his section, serving the public in various capacities, but more particularly as judge of the Court of Common Pleas, member of Assembly, and State Senator. He was elected to the last position in 1841, by an unprecedentedly large vote, and regarded by Governor Stith-

H. G. Brown

ton as one of his most trusted counselors. His name was also agitated for the gubernatorial chair, but never pressed by his friends, though admirably fitted by his abilities and address for the position. Judge Shinn wielded an extended influence in his portion of the State. His infinite knowledge of public business and high personal character caused his opinion frequently to be sought in the solution of difficult questions. His services were also invaluable in the settlement of estates and business of a similar nature. This was no less a tribute to his signal abilities than to his unquestioned integrity and kindly nature.

Judge Shinn was, on the 13th of February, 1817, married to Miss Margaret Carpenter Woodnut, daughter of James Mason and Margaret C. Woodnut, of Salem, N. J. Four children of this marriage lived to maturity,—Emmeline W., Samuel S., Mary W. (who married Dr. T. S. Reed, of Philadelphia, and was the mother of four children, of whom Dr. Charles H. Reed and Emmeline S. Bedell survive), and Martha W. (who married Dr. I. D. Clawson). The latter years of Judge Shinn's life were almost wholly engrossed by his duties as president of the Woodstown National Bank, which he faithfully performed until his death, on the 10th of February, 1868, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was father-in-law to the late Hon. I. D. Clawson, former member of Congress, and uncle to the late William S. Clawson, judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

RICHARD STOCKTON FIELD, a son of Robert C. Field, of White Hill, Burlington Co., N. J., received his education at Princeton College, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1821. He read law with his uncle, Richard Stockton, the signer, and was admitted as an attorney in 1825, and as a counselor in 1828. In 1837 he was called to the degree of sergeant. Mr. Field commenced his professional life in Salem, which, about that time, seemed to be a place very attractive to young lawyers of promise and talent; the Salem courts being at that time considered superior to any in the circuit, in point of legal business, and in the number of important cases brought to trial. There certainly was more litigation, and the law business transacted was much greater then than it has been of late years. Mr. Field practiced law in Salem, very successfully, for about eight years, and married from that place Miss Mary Ritchie, a young lady of cultivation and wealth. In 1832 he removed to Princeton, which became his place of permanent residence. Mr. Field probably attained as much distinction in his profession as any of the lawyers who have ever resided in Salem. In 1837 he was elected on the Whig ticket as member of Assembly from Middlesex County, and in 1838, while a member of the House, was made attorney-general of the State, which office he ably filled for three years. In 1862 he was appointed by Governor Olden to fill the seat in the United States Senate made vacant by the death of the Hon. John R. Thompson. Mr. Field identified

himself with the Republican party, and during his term in the Senate was one of the warmest defenders of the course and policy of that party, and an ardent supporter and friend of President Lincoln, who, upon the expiration of his term (there being no hope of a re-election to the Senate, as the Legislature was strongly Democratic), appointed him United States district judge for New Jersey. Mr. Field proved himself well fitted for this office, and ably fulfilled the duties devolved upon him until his death, in 1870. He was also the author of an interesting and exhaustive work on the Provincial courts of New Jersey. Mr. Field was a man of the highest cultivation, and of exquisite taste. His grounds at Princeton were beautified by the most perfect collection of trees and plants in the State, and it was one of the most attractive and beautiful spots in Princeton. His death, which was very sudden and attended with quite melancholy circumstances, happened while he was opening court, April 20, 1870.

ALPHONSO L. EAKIN, a son of Samuel Eakin, of Mount Holly, was born in the province of Lorraine, France, the 27th day of June, 1799, where, at that time, his father held a position under the United States government.

When quite a young man he came to Salem and read law in the office of William N. Jeffers. Upon the completion of his studies he was licensed as an attorney, in 1822, and as a counselor in 1825. He continued to reside and practice law in Salem from the time of his admission until his death. Mr. Eakin was a very successful lawyer, and enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most careful and accurate attorneys in the State, always coming into court with his cases carefully prepared. He was especially well informed in all points pertaining to the practice of law. Actively engaged in his profession for almost forty-five years, he accumulated, through careful attention to business and prudent investments, a large fortune. He died on the 29th day of October, 1866, in his sixty-seventh year, and was buried in the Presbyterian graveyard, Salem, N. J.

FRANCIS L. MACCULLOCH practiced law in Salem for a long series of years, and has always been regarded as a lawyer of undoubted integrity, and as a counselor of sound and reliable judgment. He was by birth a native of Scotland, and was born in the year 1801, a short time before his father, George Macculloch, came to America. Upon their arrival in this country his family settled in Morristown, N. J.

Mr. Macculloch was licensed as an attorney in 1823, and as a counselor in 1826. Upon his admission to the bar he settled in Salem, and practiced there continuously till the time of his death. He built up a large and profitable law business, extending pretty extensively throughout the southern counties of the State. He stood rank among the members of his profession as a lawyer of a good deal more than ordinary legal talents. For several terms he

held the office of prosecutor of the pleas, performing the duties connected with that office with his accustomed skill and ability. He died July 13, 1859, universally liked and lamented as a man, and regarded as an upright and conscientious lawyer.

RICHARD P. THOMPSON was born in Salem County, March 11, 1805. His family is one of the oldest in the county, tracing back its lineage in a direct line to John Fenwick the founder of Salem, and Samuel Hedge, who came over in the same ship, and who married his daughter, Anne Fenwick. Mr. Thompson entered upon the study of law in the office of William N. Jeffers, was admitted as an attorney in 1825, and in 1828 received his license as counselor. Settling in his native place he very soon acquired a prominent position both as a politician and as a lawyer. He was a man of fine personal appearance, an able and eloquent speaker, and a lawyer of fair legal talents, especially eminent, however, as an advocate. Being endowed with a fine flow of language he was able to exercise a great deal of influence over a jury. He prosecuted the pleas of Salem County, for several terms, in a competent and efficient manner. In 1844, while holding the above office, he received at the hands of Governor Haines the appointment of attorney-general, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Attorney-General McElroy. Upon the expiration of his term as attorney-general, he attempted to resume his former office as prosecutor of the pleas, but was restrained from so doing by a writ of *quo warranto* issued by the Supreme Court at the instance of the late Judge Clawson, who, during the interim, had been acting as prosecutor. Upon the case being argued before the court it was decided that the two offices were incompatible, and could not both be held by one person at the same time, and thus by accepting the attorney-generalship he relinquished all right to the office of prosecutor. In 1852, Mr. Thompson was for the second time made attorney-general, receiving the appointment from Governor Fort. Upon his nomination being confirmed by the Senate he entered upon the duties of the office, and held it for the entire term. It was in 1852, while holding the office, that Mr. Thompson was called upon to prosecute one of the most celebrated criminal cases ever tried in the courts of Salem County. A man by the name of Samuel Treadway was indicted for the murder of his wife, and brought to trial. Mr. Thompson managed the case on behalf of the State, and Mr. Macculloch appeared for the prisoner. The case, which was warmly contested and ably argued on both sides, resulted in the conviction of Treadway, who, afterwards confessing his guilt, was executed. This was the second and last time capital punishment was inflicted in that county. The case was tried before the late Judge Elmer, who, in his "Reminiscences," in speaking of this trial, says, "No case ever tried before me, during an experience on the bench for more than fourteen years, was ever

better conducted, or more satisfactory in its results." Mr. Thompson also took an active interest in politics, and in 1838 was nominated by the Democratic party as their candidate for Congress. He was defeated by the late Thomas Jones Yorke, the candidate of the Whig party. Mr. Thompson died in Salem, Nov. 8, 1859, in his fifty-fourth year.

HENRY T. ELLERT was born in Salem County, N. J., and is a direct descendant from Samuel Carpenter and Deputy Governor Thomas Lloyd, both of whom were intimately associated with William Penn in the formation of his colony. Although he never practiced law in Salem, still, it seems proper to mention him in this connection as a man who has attained a high position as a lawyer, and thereby reflected credit upon his native county. He began the study of law in the office of Richard T. Field, when in Salem, and upon the removal of the latter to Princeton went with him and finished his term of study there. He was licensed as an attorney in 1833, and as a counselor in 1836. Upon his admission to the bar he selected Bridgeton, Cumberland Co., as a place of residence, and practiced there till 1837, when he removed to Port Gibson, Claiborne Co., Miss. In 1838 he married his first wife, Rebecca C. Seeley, a daughter of ex-Governor Elias P. Seeley, of Bridgeton, N. J. During his residence at Port Gibson he filled a number of important public positions; among others he was for several years a member of the State Legislature. In 1846 he was nominated for Congress, and succeeded Jefferson Davis in the House of Representatives, but after serving one term declined a renomination, on account of private matters and a large legal business, which demanded his whole time and attention. In 1859 he was tendered by President Buchanan the mission to the Argentine Republic, but for the same reasons declined accepting it. About the commencement of our late civil war, at the time when Jefferson Davis was forming his cabinet, he telegraphed to Mr. Ellert to come to Montgomery, Ala., offering him the postmaster-generalship of the Confederacy. He replied, promptly declining. After the close of the war he was made a judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Mississippi. In 1868 he, together with Judge Harris, one of his associates on the bench, resigned his position, and, removing with him to Memphis, Tenn., entered into a law partnership which lasted until the death of Judge Harris. Mr. Ellert still resides in Memphis, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice, both in the State and United States Supreme Courts. For many years he has been considered one of the leading men of the Southwest, and has always held a high place in the estimation of the people of that section as a successful and eminent lawyer, and as a gentleman of undoubted integrity and honor.

WILLIAM S. CLAWSON was born in Woodbury, Salem County, N. J., in the year 1812. He received his education at Princeton College and, upon gradua-

ding from that institution, entered the office of Francis L. Macculloch as a student-at-law. He was admitted as an attorney in 1841, and as a counselor in 1844. Settling in Woodstown, his native place, he began the practice of law. He, however, during the early part of his professional career, devoted his time and attention in a great measure to agricultural pursuits, and it was not till in 1847, when he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Richard P. Thompson to the attorney-generalship of the State, that he became at all prominent as a lawyer. During his term of office he skillfully and ably conducted the criminal business of the county. In 1850 he was appointed by Governor Olden an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and assigned to the First Judicial District. In the estimation of the lawyers of that day he was considered to have been an honest, well-meaning, upright judge, and a lawyer of fair legal attainments. To Mr. Clawson belongs the honor and distinction of having been the only representative Salem County has ever had upon the bench of the Supreme Court of this State. Mr. Clawson did not live to reap the full honors of his office, death overtaking him before the end of his second year on the bench. In 1857 he was present in Washington during the inauguration of President Buchanan, and was a guest at the National Hotel at the time when the well-remembered attempt was unsuccessfully made to poison the President and his cabinet. He, together with many others, was affected by the poison, which slowly undermined his constitution and ultimately caused his death. He died in Woodstown in June, 1861.

ANTHONY Q. KEASBEY was born in Salem on March 1, 1824. His ancestors had lived in Salem since the settlement of the county by John Fenwick, and his company in 1675. He was a son of Dr. Edward Q. Keasbey, who practiced medicine in Salem for a number of years. He was graduated at Yale College, in 1843, and soon afterwards began the study of the law with Francis L. Macculloch in Salem. He finished his studies with Cortland Parker in Newark, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. In 1849 he was licensed as counselor. He began the practice of law in Salem, and continued it there until 1852, attending the circuits also in Cape May and Cumberland. In 1852 he removed to Newark, and in 1855 entered into partnership with Cortland Parker. The firm of Parker & Keasbey was the first to be formed under the act of March 17, 1855, authorizing attorneys to use a partnership name, and it existed for more than twenty years. It was dissolved March 1, 1876, and was succeeded by the two firms of Cortland & R. Wayne Parker and A. Q. Keasbey & Sons. In this latter the two sons are Edward Q. Keasbey and George M. Keasbey, who were both born in Salem. In April, 1861, Mr. A. Q. Keasbey was appointed by President Lincoln United States district attorney for the District of New Jersey, and was reappointed by

him in 1865, but Mr. Lincoln was assassinated before the second commission was signed, and after holding the office for a year under a provisional appointment, Mr. Keasbey was again appointed by Mr. Johnson for four years from April, 1866. He was reappointed by President Grant in 1870, and again in 1874. President Hayes appointed him in 1878. At the expiration of his term, April, 1882, he was appointed provisionally by Judge Bradley, and was then appointed by President Arthur for another term of four years. Although his duties as district attorney have occupied much of his time, he has had a large practice in the State courts. He has been a very successful advocate before juries, and especially prominent at the equity bar, and he is retained in many of the important civil cases in the United States Circuit Court.

THOMAS S. SMITH, a son of John Smith, of Salem County, N. J., was born June 20, 1812. He entered the office of Richard P. Thompson as a student at law, and upon completing the usual term of study was admitted to the bar, in 1833. Mr. Smith during his professional career tried very few cases, and, indeed, never actively engaged in that branch of the profession which necessitated his presence in court. He, however, did quite a good office practice, and was a man of remarkable shrewdness and good business talents. He dealt largely in the buying and selling of land, and, possessing excellent judgment and a thorough knowledge of the values of real estate, made by his transactions quite a large amount of money. He was also very active and zealous in political affairs, and during the time he was actively engaged in such matters is said to have been one of the most sagacious and far-sighted political managers in West Jersey. He died in Salem, Oct. 26, 1874, in his sixty-eighth year, having been for a long time before his death a confirmed invalid, and in a great degree prevented from leading an active business life.

JAMES M. JUANNAH was born in Salem County, Sept. 14, 1807. He was educated for the bar, reading law in the office of William N. Jeffers, and was admitted as an attorney in 1828, and as a counselor in 1831. He opened an office in Salem, but never practiced before the courts to any great extent, his natural tastes and inclinations leading him to take an active interest in other pursuits, especially in agriculture; he finally abandoned the practice of law altogether. He afterwards became actively engaged in several business enterprises and ventures. Among others he, in 1833, bought out the offices of *The Salem Monitor* and *the American Statesman*, and merging them into one, edited a newspaper called the *Union*. He sold out his interest in this paper to Samuel Prior, in 1836. He was also at one time engaged in the milling business. At the time of his death he was a member of the city Board of Education, and a vestryman of the Episcopal Church of Salem. He died March 5, 1873.

SAMUEL A. ALLEN, a native of Salem County, was born in 1813. He was prepared for the bar in the

office of Richard P. Thompson, and was licensed as an attorney in 1811, and has a counselor in 1841. He settled in his native town, and, although never regarded as a well-read lawyer, he managed, through well-directed energy and a keen knack for obtaining business, to secure a comparatively large and profitable practice. Perhaps one of the most noted circumstances of his life in Salem, and one by which he is best remembered, is the fact of his having written a book, entitled "My Own Home and Fireside," in which number of the leading society people living in Salem at that time were held up to ridicule. The book, which came out anonymously, created quite a stir in the social circles of the town. The demand for it was so great that the first edition was soon exhausted, and it was necessary to publish a second. Subsequently, Mr. Allen removed from Salem to Trenton, N. J. While there, however, he did not engage actively in practice. From Trenton he went to Burlington for a short time, and finally settled near Germantown, Pa. He married, late in life, Miss Mary, a daughter of Charles Hornblower and a granddaughter of Chief Justice Hornblower. He died in Germantown, Dec. 8, 1870, in his sixtieth year.

EDWARD VAN METER, son of Dr. Robert Hunter and Sarah Leake (Whitaker) Van Meter, was born in Salem, N. J., Nov. 26, 1711. The Van Meters, in company with several other families, emigrated from Holland to the State of New York between the years 1650 and 1655. Between the years 1712 and 1714 a number of citizens of the Dutch Eformed or Presbyterian faith removed from the neighborhood of Elizput, N. Y., to what is now known as Upper Pittsgrove, Salem Co., N. J. Their minister, Rev. David Evans, went with them, a man of learning and piety. Among the company who left New York were three brothers and their families by the name of Van Meter. One of the brothers branched off and settled in Monmouth County. The other two, John and Isaac, came with the rest, to Salem County. In East Jersey the name has been changed in spelling to Van Mater and Van Martin, but in West Jersey it is uniformly spelled Van Meter.

John and Isaac Van Meter seem to have been men of means. They owned a very large tract of land near Paretown, about six thousand acres in all, and most of the titles to the lands held by the present occupants go back to the Van Meter titles. The early Van Meters were noted for their desire to reach out and obtain broad acres of land, and for their love of good horses. John Van Meter left a son, Henry. He and his wife, Mary Fettters, were the ancestors of the subject of our sketch, Edward Van Meter being fourth in descent. Mary Fettters was a daughter of Erasmus Fettters, who, with his wife, emigrated from England to West Jersey about the year 1685, and settled in Salem. Erasmus Fettters was a French Huguenot. He left his native country, together with thousands of others, soon after the revocation of the

Edict of Nantes, and fled to England. The name originally L. Fervier. We shall not trace the name further in the generations following, though, in the amalgamation produced by the marriages in subsequent years, he is also descended from other well-known and ancient families.

Edward Van Meter received his education in the excellent private schools of his native town. He was a bright and promising boy, noted for his quick, retentive memory. From his earliest years he exhibited those traits of unceasing activity and energy which remained until he was disabled by disease. In early life he began the study of law, in the office of Francis L. Macculloch, but before his studies were completed he abandoned them for mercantile pursuits. In 1818 he was unanimously elected justice of the peace, and continued to be re-elected until he declined to serve. He finally returned to his first choice, renewed the study of law under Alphonzo L. Erkin, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He married Caroline Whitaker, of Deerfield, Cumberland Co., N. J., and had three daughters, who, with his wife, survived him. She was a daughter of Isaac Whitaker, and a descendant of Richard Whitaker (the name was formerly spelled), one of Fenwick's Council of Proprietors to govern West New Jersey. In person he was a slender man, above the common size, measuring six feet four inches.

He was a baptized member of the Presbyterian Church, and came from a long line of Presbyterian ancestors, his father and grandfather having been ruling elders. The former was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church in Salem, and remarkably devoted to its interests, and he had the honor of being the first resident Presbyterian in the town.

Perhaps no man was better known in Salem County than Edward Van Meter; for during an unusually busy life as student, merchant, magistrate, and lawyer, most of which was passed in his native place, the public eye was constantly upon him. His intercourse with all classes of people was such that he may be said to have been an encyclopedia of the public affairs of Salem County, and he was thoroughly posted on the status of every business man. As a lawyer his practice was large; not as an advocate in the courts, for deafness, with which he had been afflicted for many years, precluded such public effort, but in his office, where clients constantly solicited his advice and counsel. In real estate and agricultural matters his judgment was always sought, and few men in the county knew as well as he the values of the various plantations for production or investment. He was prompt and correct in business, keen in judgment, quick in action, energetic in his every movement, self-assured in his ventures, and thus a type of the rare class of men who depend upon themselves. A love of good horses, a family trait, was one of his prominent characteristics, and his name is well-known to the horsemen of the country through his

Edward Van Meter

respondence with Mr. J. H. Wallace. His knowledge of the local history of West and South Jersey was wonderfully extensive, and accurate.

On October 4, 1874, in the full maturity of his powers, and absorbed by the engrossing cares of active business, he was suddenly stricken with paralysis, and from that day to his death, Jan. 4, 1875, lay prostrate, with no hope of recovery, though his mind continued clear and vigorous as when in bodily health, and he was enabled to converse and advise with all who sought his bedside. A fever set in a few days before his decease, under which he gradually weakened, when death had an easy and peaceful victory over the once indomitable spirit, and closed a life of much activity and marked ability.

ISAAC V. DICKINSON was born in Woodstown, Salem Co., N. J. He prepared for the bar in the office of the late Judge William S. Clawson, and was licensed as an attorney at the June term of the Supreme Court, 1852. He opened a law-office in his native town, which continued to be his place of residence until his death. Mr. Dickinson never ranked as a lawyer of very much ability, but in course of time, by close application to business and persistent industry, succeeded in obtaining a practice quite large and remunerative for that place. He was an ardent Democrat, and took an active interest in politics. In 1864, during the Lincoln and McClellan Presidential campaign, he was brought into prominence before the voters of the First District by receiving the Democratic nomination for Congress. As the district was at that time so strongly Republican that a nomination by that party was almost equivalent to an election, he was defeated by the Hon. John F. Starr, the nominee of that party. After this he resumed the practice of law. He died Sept. 28, 1872.

A. M. P. V. H. DICKESON, a son of Dr. Dickeson, was born at Hancock's Bridge, Salem Co., in the year 1843. He was prepared for college at the Salem Academy, and was graduated from Princeton among the first in his class. He was also a graduate of the Albany Law School. He entered actively into politics early in life, and in 1865 was nominated by the Republican party for the Assembly, and in that year and the year following represented Salem County in the State Legislature. Mr. Dickeson, for a number of years, owing to ill health engaged in farming, and it was not until 1877 that he became a member of the bar of this State. He opened an office in Woodstown, Salem Co., but by reason of a continued state of ill health was not able to engage actively in the practice of his profession. He died June 15, 1879.

THOMAS S. SMITH was born in Salem City in the year 1850. He was the son of Thomas S. Smith, attorney-at-law. He read law in the office of the Hon. Clement H. Simnickson, and was admitted to the bar of this State in 1872. He was a man of very energetic and enthusiastic nature, and the confinement of an office proving very irksome to him, he

took a far greater interest in active business than in the practice of his profession. Upon the death of his father he came into possession of a large tract of undeveloped city lots, which he immediately began to improve and build up. He was very successful in this undertaking, and it is principally due to his energy that what was formerly known as the "Prairies" have been almost entirely built up. He died suddenly, Dec. 9, 1881, and at the time of his death held the office of clerk of the Board of Freeholders of Salem County, and was also treasurer of the surplus revenue fund.

This completes the list of lawyers who have resided and practiced law in Salem, except the living members of the bar, of whom it is deemed best to make no comments either as to their legal attainments or professional career. Their names will be found in the list given below.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS IN SALEM PRIOR TO 1776, WITH DATES OF ADMISSION

1707. Samuel Alexander.	1731. John Jones.
1708. David Strangman.	1736. Joseph Womell, attorney.
William Britton, attorney-general.	general.
Alexander Grimes.	Daniel Mostayer.
Thomas Clark.	1739. Robert Westborn.
Thomas McMurtry.	1745. Joseph Loss.
George Esopus.	1747. Lewis Aspinwall.
William Clift.	Francis Bowes.
William Empson.	1750. John L. Stevens.
John Remond Rose.	1752. Joseph S. Otterbein.
Thomas Gordon, attorney-general.	Robert Morris.
Henry Vernon.	— Polson.
Maw.	James Kinsey.
J. J. Kinsey.	George Trelford.
Peter Lyons.	1758. Joseph Lord.
James K. Price.	1759. Augustus Moore.
David MacIntire.	1762. Samuel Wilson.
James G. M. M.	1763. — Basel.
William Dare.	1769. — Worth.
Edward Pease.	1771. James Prosser.
Francis Garbett.	John Carew.
	1773. — Shaw.

LIST OF THE LAWYERS RESIDING AND PRACTICING IN SALEM AFTER YEAR 1776, WITH DATES OF ADMISSION AS ATTORNEYS.

1776. Samuel Locke.	1846. Anthony Q. Kenney.
1778. Richard Barnard.	1852. Isaac V. Dickinson.
1782. Alpheus Hart.	1858. Clement H. Simnickson.
1795. Allijah Whiting.	1861. Albert H. Slape.
1800. J. Jack Harrison.	1863. M. P. Gray.
1834. Whitman N. Jeffers.	1864. Edward Vanmeter.
1837. Aaron Oden Daymon.	1870. Harry L. Slape.
1842. Alpheus L. Eakin.	1871. Erastus F. Frazee.
1842. Francis L. Maxwell.	1872. Thomas S. Smith.
1825. Richard S. Field.	1873. William T. Hilliard.
1821. Edward P. Thompson.	1877. Moses H. Stratton.
1821. Jones M. Hayman.	1877. A. M. P. V. H. Dickeson.
1821. Henry T. Ellett.	1880. George T. Graham.
1821. Thomas S. Smith.	1881. Charles Neumann.
1831. Samuel A. Allen.	1882. Leander Easton.
1841. William S. Claussen.	1883. Abram G. Bratt.
1842. Andrew Simnickson.	

Judges and Justices in Salem County prior to 1776, as appears from the incomplete court minutes in the office of the county clerk at Salem, and the

Records of commissions in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton:

- 1673.—F. J. Johnson,
William Panton,
Edmund Wade,
James Nevill.
1679.—James Nevill,
William Panton,
Richard Guy,
Edward Broadaway.
- 1679.—Edward Dale,
Richard Hancock,
William Panton,
Edmund Wade,
James Nevill,
Edward Rosely,
William Master,
Richard Wade,
Edward Broadaway.
- 1682.—James Nevill, George Peacon, Richard Hancock, Edward Wade,
Richard Guy, Edward Wade, Andrew Thompson.
- 1684.—James Nevill, George Peacon, Andrew Thompson, Edward Broadaway.
- 1685.—An new Thompson, George Deacon, Edward Broadaway, Christopher White, Samuel Carpenter, Samuel Bacon.
- 1685.—Jonathan Boer, Richard Parker, Obiah Holmes, Dennis Fisher, Richard Threlkell, Benadre Vankist.
- 1695.—Jonathan Boer, Richard Parkin, Obiah Holmes, the quorum; Renier Vanhoist, John Bacon, Thomas Woodrooffe, John Holme, William Holme.
- 1697.—Jonathan Boer, Thomas Woodrooffe, Richard Parkin, Richard Tandall, William Shady, John H. Lee, John Bacon, William Betzen.
- 1699.—Thomas W. Drift, Jonathan Boer, William Hall of Salem, John Bacon, John Thompson, Dennis Fisher, Walter Hughes, William Shady, Joseph Sears.
- 1700.—Jonathan Boer, Richard Parkin, William Hall, William Shady, John Bacon, Joseph Peasey, Eustis G. Lewis, Thomas Woodrooffe, Benjamin Aston, Dennis Fisher.
- 1701.—Jonathan Boer, William Hall, John Bacon, Joseph Woodrooffe, Joseph Sears, Hugo Madelon, Walter Bristle, Benjamin Bacon.
- 1702.—John Holmes, Thomas Killingsworth, John Jeffrey, Obiah Holmes, Joseph Seedy.
- 1705.—Thomas Killingsworth, Obiah Holmes, Joseph Seeley, Samuel J. Hodge, James Alexander, Joseph See, Samuel Hugland, Samuel Alexander, Samuel Howland, Walter Hustis.
- 1707.—Hugh Middleton, Lewis Holme, John Steinis, Isaac Sharp.
- 1709.—John Lewis, William Hall, John Bacon, Isaac Sharp, Alexander Grant, W. Davis, Joseph Peasey, Hugh Middleton, Richard Robins, John Ogden, Joseph Eastwood.
- 1710.—William Sheppard, Alexander Griffith, Samuel Lewis, William Griffin, Alexander Grant, John Rolfe.
- 1711.—John Huggins, Richard J. Johnson, Obiah Holmes.
- 1714.—Richard J. Johnson, John Mason, John Bacon, William Willis, Alexander Grant, Richard Butler, John Ware Woodlatt.
- 1715.—Hugh Middleton, David Ramsey.
- 1716.—Isaac Sharp, David Hayes, Samuel Smith, Thomas Mason, William Hinche, Jonathan Walling.
- 1719.—Jonathan Wallin, Thomas Muskell.
- 1720.—Jonathan Arthur, Joseph Gregory, John Mason, John Hugg, William Hews, Charles Hopkins, John Rolfe.
- 1723.—John White, Japhet Lewis, Abraham L. Alos, Henry Buck, Alexander Randall.
- 1724.—Jonathan Fithian, Josiah Litham, Dickinson Sheppard, John Hunt, Francis Gaudenton, Charles Crosthwaite, Job Sheppard, John Brock, Samuel Park.
- 1727.—William Hance, John Pledger, Joseph Gregory, John Rolfe, Edward Burroughs, Jonathan Fithian, Samuel Smith, Joseph Lord, William Hancock.
- 1729.—John Rolfe, Samuel Smith, John Pledger.
- 1731.—Jonathan Fithian, —— Gilman.
- 1723.—Josiah Fithian, Benjamin Aston, Nicholas Gilman, John Pledger, David Davis, Richard Smith, Thomas Miller, Richard Wood, Moses Sheppard.
- 1727.—Benjamin Aston, John Pledger, Josiah Fithian, Richard Smith.
- 1734.—Joseph Fithian, John P. Lee, Clement Hale.
- 1741.—Clement Hale, John P. Lee, William Hancock, Philip Chetwood, Leonard Gilman.
- 1742.—John Pledger, Isaac Sharp, Philip Chetwood.
- 1743.—William Hancock, John P. Lee, John Pledger, Moses Sheppard, Philip Chetwood.
- 1744.—William Hancock, Isaac Sharp, Philip Chetwood.
- 1745.—Isaac Sharp, Moses Sheppard, Rainer Verhest, Philip Chetwood.
- 1746.—William Hancock, Isaac Sharp, Rainer Verhest.
- 1747.—William Hancock, William Hancock, Rainer Verhest, Moses Sheppard.
- 1748.—Isaac Sharp, William Hancock, Rainer Verhest, William P. Lee.
- 1749.—William Hancock, William Hancock, Rainer Verhest.
- 1750.—Isaac Sharp, William Hancock, Edmund Wetherby.
- 1751.—Isaac Sharp, Rainer Verhest.
- 1752.—Isaac Sharp, William Hancock.
- 1753.—William Hancock, Isaac Sharp, Edmund Wetherby.
- 1754.—William Hancock, Isaac Sharp, Edmund Wetherby.
- 1755.—William Hancock, Isaac Sharp, Rainer Verhest, William P. Lee.
- 1756.—William Hancock, Isaac Sharp, Rainer Verhest, William P. Lee.
- 1757.—William Hancock, Isaac Sharp, William Fraser, Edmund Wetherby.
- 1758.—Isaac Sharp, Rainer Verhest.
- 1759.—William Hancock, N. than Chambers, Isaac Sharp, Samuel Lincoln.
- 1761.—John Richman.
- 1762.—William Hancock, Edmund Wetherby.
- 1764.—Edmund Wetherby, Bert Johnson, John Mayhew, John Holme, William Hancock, Preston Carpenter, Grant Gibson.
- 1761.—Edmund Wetherby, Robert Johnson, A. Simnickson, John Holme, Gran Gibson, Elisha Bassett.
- 1767.—John Jarman.
- 1768.—Robert Howard.
- 1769.—John Nicholson, Elisha Bassett, A. Simnickson, John Holme, Robert Johnson, Robert Howard, Samuel Linch.
- 1770.—Preston Carpenter, A. Simnickson, John Holme.
- 1771.—A. Simnickson, Preston Carpenter, Grant Gibson.
- 1772.—Elisha Bassett, A. Simnickson.
- 1773.—Elisha Bassett, John Holme, A. Simnickson, Grant Gibson.
- 1774.—Elisha Bassett, A. Simnickson, Robert Johnson, Eleazer Mayhew, John H. Lee, George Treacleton, Isaac Hayes, William Hancock, John Mayhew, J. C. Johnson, Benjamin Holme, Robert Howard, Samuel Linch, John Carey, John Scoggin, Bateman Lloyd, William Meeme, Robert Clark, Matthew Newark.
- 1775.—Elisha Bassett, Andrew Simnickson, Eleazer Mayhew, Hezekiah Johnson.

JUDGES IN SALEM COUNTY FROM 1775 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

- 1776.—John Holme, Andrew Simnickson, William Hancock, Robert Johnson, John Mayhew, Elisha Bassett, Sr.
- 1777.—Benjamin Holme, William Neum, Edward Kansby.
- 1781.—John Holme, Andrew Simnickson, Robert Johnson, John Mayhew.
- 1782.—William Mecum.
- 1786.—John H. Innes, John Mayhew, Thomas Morris.
- 1787.—Robert Johnson, William Mecum, Andrew Simnickson, Isaac Harris.
- 1788.—Thomas Simnickson, Benjamin Holme, Edmund Weatherby.
- 1791.—John Holme, John Mayhew.
- 1792.—Robert Johnson, Isaac Harris.
- 1794.—Bateman Lloyd.
- 1795.—Thomas Simnickson, John Smith, Edmund Wetherby.
- 1796.—Lewis Holme, Benjamin Smith, Eleazer Mayhew, James Wright.
- 1797.—Isaac Harris.
- 1798.—Andrew Simnickson, Jacob Buffry.
- 1799.—Jonathan Washington, Bateman Lloyd, Thomas Simnickson.
- 1800.—John Smith.
- 1801.—Samuel Thompson, James James.
- 1802.—Lewis York, Juddah Dubois, Joseph Burden, Thomas Bealeway.
- 1803.—Jacob Buffry, Samuel Ray.
- 1804.—John Smith, John Nichols.
- 1805.—Juddah Dubois, Lewis York, Joseph Borden, Henry Pritch.
- 1809.—Samuel Ray.
- 1811.—Richard Craven, John Nichols.
- 1812.—Eleazer Mayhew, Samuel Baden, Robert G. Johnson, Jarvis Hall, Thomas Nursey, Joseph Davis, Morris Hall, Vining Hill.
- 1817.—Anthony Nelson, Zebedee Key, Eleazar Jones, John Riley, Juddah Dubois, Joseph Burden, Morris Hancock, Agrippa Smith.
- 1824.—Andreas Alston, Sanders Findley, John Marion, Merriman Sam, Samuel Ray.
- 1842.—H. Lee Thompson.
- 1843.—John Nichols.
- 1845.—John Nichols.
- 1849.—Samuel Findley.
- 1850.—Samuel Findley, John Marion, Philip Freas, Andrew Atkinson.

- 1828—Moses Smith, Dr. J. C. Chapman,
John N. Johnson, Dr. Lucy Anthony Nelson, Dr. the Honorable
Thomas Sargent.
1829—John A. D. Morris, David L. Jones,
Peter P. French, Dr. J. C. Chapman, Birmingham Smith,
John M. Chapman,
Zachariah Rice, Anthony Nelson, Edward G. Johnson,
Dr. Thomas Sargent, Dr. J. C. Chapman, Henry French, Dr. John Lynch,
Dr. John French, Dr. John French, Samuel L. James,
James W. Moore, Dr. Joseph L. Risley, John Dickinson, Philip
Drewes, John Smith, Michael Smith,
John C. Chapman,
Dr. David L. Jones, Zachariah Rice, Lucy Lloyd,
Dr. David L. Jones, Dr. J. C. Chapman, Peter French, David Brown,
Matthew Lamb, Dr. John C. Chapman, David S. French, Thomas
Yarrow, Sir William T. Hunt, Dr. S. W. C. Joseph, Henry H. Hinsdale,
Jerediah Foster, George J. Ayres, Joseph Lippincott, William W.
Wood, John H. Dulles, William Hall, Samuel F. Hinckley, Samuel L.
James, Henry French,
1830—Joseph L. Risley, Jacob W. Mullard, Job Ridgway, William
Loper, Henry Green, Peter Jayne, William H. Nelson, John H.
Lambert, John Atkinson, Thomas B. Wood, Josiah Scott, George
Bush, Samuel Lynch, John Dickinson,
1831—Thomas Whedon, Daniel Rushman, Joseph Lippincott,
Samuel F. Hinckley,
1832—Henry R. Clapp, John M. Brown, William Davis, David S.
English, Israel S. Reed,
1833—Thomas Sargent, Thomas Yarrow, Jeremiah Dulles, William
H. Wood, Dr. John G. Johnson, William Hall, John Atkinson, Merrin
McLaughlin, Samuel L. James, Isaac R. Clawson, Henry French, Joseph
L. Risley, John Dulles, Butcher,
1834—George W. Carpenter, Isaac Johnson, Dr. Jas. Yarrow, Dr. W. Ayres,
Henry French, John W. Mael, John Hall, Dr. John Hinsdale, James
Mathew Cook, John H. Lambert, Samuel Lynch, John Dickinson,
1835—William J. Clark, Joseph Lippincott, David Ayres, Edward Q.
Kendall, Samuel Huntington, Jr.,
1836—Dr. Wm. Vassar, William J. Risley, John Atkinson,
1837—Israel R. Clawson, John M. Brown, William Davis, David S.
English, Israel S. Reed, John Dulles,
1838—Charles M. Novakirk, Jedidiah Dulles, Robert G. Johnson,
Thomas Newell, William F. Hinckley, Jonathan L. Smith, Peter Captain
F. Lewis, Dr. John W. Marshall, Lucy Lyle, Thomas Whittlesey,
James Lippincott, Peter Jayne, Joseph L. Risley, Joseph Kille, La-
ward Ward, Dr. John Jones, Newell Charles Elwell, Moses Richman,
Jr., William Morrison, William Loper, Jacob A. Mullard, Job
Ridgway, Thomas L. Cooper,
1839—Albert Atkinson, John H. Lambert, George Webster, Isaac Z.
Petrie, Dr. William T. Mullard, James Risley, Jacob L. Hinckley, Abram
H. Safford, William Hancock, William H. Nelson, John Sumner,
Smith, Jonathan Jones, James Lawrie, James English, Charles Swart, Jacob
Hitchens, William Mullard, Josiah Shull,
1840—Thomas Jones Yorke,
1841—Giles A. Springer,
1847—Isaac Johnson, Jr.,
1848—Israel R. Clawson,
1849—Ephraim Carl,
1850—Thomas Jones Yorke, James Lawrie,
1851—Joseph Kille,
1852—James Newell,
1853—William Loper,
1854—George Remond,
1855—James Newell,
1856—William Loper,
1858—Alpheus Billerbeck,
1859—John H. Lambert,
1860—Abijahs Billerbeck, Jonathan S. Whittlesey, James W. Meeker,
1861—Moses Billerbeck,
1862—Isaac Sull,
1863—William Sargent,
1865—Abijahs Billerbeck,
1866—Isaac Sull,
1873—Moses Billerbeck,
1874—Joseph Cook,
1876—William Garrison,
1877—Robert Newell,
1878—William Garrison, Allen White,
1879—John C. Chapman,
1880—William A. White,
1881—William Garrison,
1883—William Garrison.
- JUSTICES IN SALIN COUNTY FROM 1775 TO THE PRESENT
TIME.**
- 1776—John Holme, Andrew Simonds, William Hawes, Robert
Johnson, John Mayhew, Benjamin Holmes, William Meeker, Battis-
ton Ligon, Isaac Hayes, Robert Clegg, Edward Estey, Thomas
Noyes, Thomas Sarge, William Smith, J. Le. Summerhill, George
Summersville, Israel Bassett, Jr.,
1777—Benjamin Holme, Edward Weatherly, William Miller, Jacob
Taggart, William Dickinson, John Dickinson, Sr.,
1778—Joseph Smith,
1779—John Mayhew, Thomas Cogney, Thomas Simonds, Wm. Shute,
1780—John Holme, Andrew Simonds, Robert Johnson, William
Meeker, Isaac Hayes, Thomas Noyes, Thomas Sarge, William
Smith, John Sargent, Edward Hancock,
1781—William Deacon,
1784—Benjamin Holme,
1785—John Mayhew, Thomas Simonds, Thomas Cogney, James
James, Bateman Lloyd,
1786—Anrew York, John Holmes, Thomas Noyes, William Smith,
William Mayhew, Thomas Sarge, Isaac Hinckley, Dr. Wright,
1787—Robert Johnson, Anrew York, Dr. Wright, William Dickinson,
1789—Edward Weatherly, Bateman Lloyd, Jr.,
1790—Thomas Simonds, Benjamin Holme, Charles Holton, John
Sargent, James Wright, Samuel Thompson, Andrew York, James
James, John Mayhew,
1791—John Holme, Dr. John Sarge, Dr. Wm. Harris,
1792—Jacob Wright, Andrew Simonds, Jonathan Hall, B. Hall, William
Sarge, Robert Johnson, William Dickinson,
1793—Benjamin Sargent,
1794—Benjamin Holme, Edw. J. Weatherly, George Atkin,
1795—Lewis York, Thomas Simonds, Dr. John Simonds, John Mayhew,
Charles Holton, John Wright, Samuel Thompson, James James,
1796—Benjamin Mayhew, Jonathan Billings, John B. Hall, William
Hall, Allen Congdon, Eleazar Dunn, Isaac Harris, Benjamin
Holmes, Jr.,
1797—Jonathan W. Congdon, Andrew Simonds, Jacob Herty,
1798—John Congdon, William Biddle, Lewis York, John Stratton,
1799—Benjamin Sargent, Leesman Lloyd, Thomas Simonds, George
Hall,
1800—John Sargent, Isaac Mayhew, James Wright, Samuel Thompson,
James James, Morris Hall, John Dunn, James Springer,
1801—Jacob W. Congdon, Samuel Bissell, Samuel Ray, Lewis York,
Henry Herty, James McCallister, John B. Hall, John Mayhew,
Jacob Johnsen, Joseph Borden, Thomas Radley,
1802—Samuel Billings, David Garrison, Samuel L. Jones, Issy
Tugge, David Tracy, John Anchors,
1803—Jacob Herty, William Hall, Dr. Sneathan,
1804—James Jones, John Dunn, Morris Hall,
1805—John Smith, Samuel Sargent, Lewis York, Samuel Ray, Henry
Kibbitt, Jedidiah Dulles, Joseph Borden, Benjamin Trumbull, Zacheus
Ray, David Daniels, John Farthing, Andrew Alston,
1807—Richard Craven,
1808—John Nichols, Isaac Fogg, Ephraim Shepard, Samuel Bissell,
Daniel Garrison,
1809—Anthony Nelson, Samuel Findley,
1811—Joseph Morris, William Walmsley, Anthony Nelson, Samuel Sarge,
Jonathan Putt, Samuel Ray, Joseph Borden, Zacheus Ray,
David Bissell, John Farthing, Andrew Alston, Joshua Smith,
1812—Morris Hancock, Mathias Bachelder, Dr. John Mayhew, Samuel
Borden, Robert G. Johnson, David H. H. Thompson, Joseph
Kilis, Morris Hall, Vining Hall, Jonathan C. Caves, Jr.,
1813—Elizur Freer, James Risley, Joseph Cook, Uzziel Shepard, John
Nelson, Isaac Fogg, David Garrison,
1814—John Mason, Norton Smith, David Bass, Henry Sparks,
Jacob Mich, Henry French, Samuel Clegg, Samuel Mayhew,
1815—Hezekiah Thompson, Isaac David, Weston Wilson,
1816—Samuel Sargent, Zacharias French, John Hatchet, Henry French,
Jedidiah Borden, James Risley, Zadock Bay, David Clegg, Andrew Vining
Johnson, Jr.,
1817—Mathias Bachelder, Morris Hancock, Weston Wilson, John Hall,
Jacob Mich, Michael Wicks.

1. Robert Garrison, Salem, West Ward; Stephen J. Nodd, West Ward; S. M. Moore, H. Ward; M. Maynor, Upper Pittsgrove; T. C. Moore, Vicksburg; G. R. Tracy, H. Ward; William A. Drew, Lower Pittsgrove; Thomas C. Linton, Upper Pittsgrove; John Johnson, Pittsgrove; Wm. H. Pease, Upper Pittsgrove.
19. Robert Garrison, Salem; David Strong, Dover, Chester; John H. Thompson, Upper Pittsgrove; Upper Penn's Neck; Robert C. Paddock, Walling S. Hopper, Robert P. Robinson, Pittsgrove; William Bullock, Upper Pittsgrove.
28. Isaac M. Way, Pittsgrove; William B. Rogers, Pittsgrove.
2. Samuel C. Clark, East Ward; Caleb, Seaman, Ebenezer F. Wallen, Hockessin; Thomas, Button, Peter, Paulus Neck; Alonzo T. Jessey, John K. Lumbard, Jonathan H. Pease, Upper Penn's Neck; Neck, Chas. E. Blood, Upper Pittsgrove.
17. David V. Van Slyck, Salem; William Stump, Lower Alloways Creek; William Stump, Upper Alloways Creek.
18. Ephraim Turner, L. P. F. Pease, Lower Alloways Creek; Jonathan L. Nelson, Reuben Blanchard, Lower Penn's Neck; Mardon D. Dickinson, Richard F. Turner, George, Jr., Jesse P. Humphreys, Pittsgrove; Jonathan B. Moore, Upper Penn's Neck.
19. Robert Garrison, Thomas V. F. B. Green, Salem; Weston Sammons; H. Benjamin Bowen, John N. Hall, Thomas H. Wright, Edward Hall, Mather, Hiram H. Deacon, Samuel M. Hunt, Upper Penn's Neck; Benjamin M. Pennington, William Cheung, Hiram Sweetser, David Shew, Peter Adways Creek; Mardon J. Dickinson, Samuel Humphreys, William S. Pease, Salem; George, Jr., Robert M. Hartman, Pittsgrove; William, William, William, Upper Pittsgrove.
- 182.—Samuel L. Lee, Lower Penn's Neck; William B. Rogers, Pittsgrove.
- 1807.—Charles C. Clark, Salem, East Ward; Samuel Garrison, Salem, Middle Ward; John B. Dunham, Upper Alloways Creek; John R. Lumbard, Upper Penn's Neck; Francis A. Campbell, Jonathan Linton, Upper Pittsgrove.
- 1808.—Benjamin F. Wood, Salem, West Ward.
- 1809.—Samuel C. Clark, Salem; Lower Alloways Creek; Samuel Leesay, Samuel Upton, Lower Penn's Neck; Richard E. Turner, Pittsgrove; Andrus Wanton, Upper Pittsgrove.
- 1810.—Hiram J. Scott, Lower Penn's Neck; John H. Jones, Samuel Humphreys, Freeport; Thomas V. F. Bushing, Robert Gwynne, Seaman Hiram Sweetser, Benjamin M. Pennington, Samuel Haskins, Upper Alloways Creek; Hiram C. DaCosta, Valentine H. Perkins, Upper Penn's Neck; James McFarland, Upper Pittsgrove; Robert M. Hitchner, Larchwood.
- 1811.—Alexander M. P. V. H. Dickson, Muncipal; Albert D. Strawbridge, Upper Penn's Neck; Jacob R. Seiden, Pittsgrove.
- 1812.—Samuel C. Pease, Lower Alloways Creek; Charles C. Clark, Salem, East Ward; John P. Lumbard, Upper Penn's Neck; Dennis A. Campbell, William, U. S. Pittsgrove.
- 1813.—Benjamin F. Wood, Salem, East Ward; Samuel Garrison, Salem, West Ward; B. Ford Langley, Pittsgrove.
- 1814.—Samuel C. Pease, Lower Alloways Creek; Sam'l L. Utson, Jonathan T. Turner, Lower Penn's Neck; Richard F. Turner, Pittsgrove; Valentine Avis, Ambrose Whetstone, Upper Pittsgrove.
- 1815.—John Holme, Pittsgrove; Richard S. Quinter, Pittsgrove; John Gwynne, Samuel Garrison, Salem, West Ward; John B. Dunham, Hiram Sweetser, Joseph S. Jacobs, Edmund M. Pennington, Upper Alloways Creek; William H. Pease, James S. Hannah, Upper Penn's Neck; Robert M. Hitchner, William W. Golden, Pittsgrove.
- 1816.—John W. Godforth, Edwin Royal, Mahlon D. Dickinson, Pittsgrove; William Penruet, Upper Penn's Neck; William W. Golden, Upper Pittsgrove.
- 1817.—George H. Morrison, Salem, East Ward; William R. Casperow, Salem, West Ward; John R. Lumbard, Upper Penn's Neck; William B. Lumbard, John M. Parrott, Upper Pittsgrove.
- 1818.—Thomas A. Mitchell, Lower Alloways Creek; Benjamin F. Wood, Smith, Edward, Jr., Salem, East Ward.
- 1819.—Joh. S. Dixson, Lower Alloways Creek; Samuel Utson, Daniel J. Garrison, Lower Penn's Neck; John P. Cawley, Pittsgrove; William Avis, Upper Pittsgrove.
- 1820.—John H. Jones, Pittsgrove; Valentine Avis, Casperow; William R. Casperow, Vincent B. Tuthill, Salem, West Ward; Bertram de M. Pennington, Hiram Sweetser, Joseph S. Jacobs, D. L. P. Dowell, Upper Alloways Creek; John Hiram H. Pease, William H. Pease, Upper Penn's Neck; Robert M. Hitchner, Pittsgrove.
- 1821.—Hiram S. Crispin, John W. Casperow, Pittsgrove; William W. Godforth, Pittsgrove.

1822.—Lewis S. Lumbard, John F. Smith, Lumbard, Salem; L. C. W. C. John K. Lumbard, Upper Penn's Neck; William Bullock, Upper Pittsgrove.

CHAPTER LX.

MEDICAL PROFESSION OF SALEM COUNTY.¹

SAMUEL DICK was born Nov. 14, 1740, at Nottingham, Prince George Co., Md. Under the instruction of Samuel Finley, afterwards president of Princeton College, and the Rev. Dr. McWhorter, of Newark, N. J., he became an accomplished classical scholar. His medical education is supposed to have been obtained in Scotland.

He served as surgeon in the colonial army in the French war, and was present at the surrender of Quebec.

In 1770 he settled in Salem, N. J., where he pursued his profession until his death.

In 1773 he married the daughter of Andrew Simnickson, a prominent citizen of Salem County.

In 1776 he served in the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, by which he was commissioned colonel of the State troops of Salem County.

In 1780 he was appointed surrogate of Salem County by Governor Livingston, which office he held for twenty-two years.

In 1783 he was chosen a member of the National Congress, and was a member of that body when the treaty was ratified acknowledging the independence of the United States.

In private life Dr. Dick was highly respected, being possessed of fine talents and polished manners. He enjoyed an enviable reputation for skill in his profession, and was a successful and discerning politician. He died in Salem, Nov. 16, 1812.

ERNEZER HOWELL.—Of the early life and professional education of the subject of this sketch there seems to be no reliable record. He was most probably born at Southampton, L. I., about 1748.

He practiced his profession in Salem for several years, and had a good reputation for medical skill.

He was eminently genial in his disposition, of popular manners, and fond of active and field sports.

He took an active part in the war of independence, and was one of the seventeen prominent citizens marked out to be visited with special punishment by Col. Mawhood, when that officer occupied the town of Salem.

He was commissioned June 22, 1776, major in Col. Newcomb's battalion, State troops, which office he declined. He received a similar commission in the following November in the Continental army, which he held until February, 1777, when he resigned it.

¹ By Captain Gridley, M.D.

Upon the close of the war he returned to Salem, and resumed the practice of medicine. He died in 1791, aged forty-three years.

JACOB HARRIS was born in 1741 in East Jersey. He settled in early life near Quibbletown, Piscataway township, Middlesex Co., N. J., where he practiced his profession for a time. He removed to Pittsgrove township, Salem Co., about 1771, where he practiced for many years with great success.

He possessed a good library, and his office was the resort of students from Somerset County and elsewhere. He was prominent in his profession, and one of the first to respond to the call for the formation of a State medical society. He was the sixth signer to the "Instruments of Association." He was elected president of the society in 1792.

In the war of 1776 he was commissioned surgeon in Gen. Newcomb's brigade, State troops.

Dr. Harris was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and an exemplary Christian. He died in 1808, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

JAMES VANMETER was born May 13, 1767, in the township of Pittsgrove, Salem Co. His ancestors were Presbyterians from Holland, and large landholders. Intelligent themselves, they could appreciate the importance of education, and were active in establishing superior schools for that day. The subject of this sketch enjoyed the best educational facilities of his neighborhood. He pursued his medical studies under Dr. Isaac Harris, of Pittsgrove, a physician of note in his locality. He attended a course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania in the winter of 1789.

Being required by the laws of New Jersey to give evidence of his fitness to practice his profession, he was duly examined by Drs. Moses Scott and Frederic Bowers Sayre, of the city of Burlington, and having given "satisfactory evidence of his skill as a physician and surgeon," he was licensed by two justices of the Supreme Court, and admitted, May 5, 1790, to practice his profession "throughout the bounds" of his native State.

He soon after settled at Hancock's Bridge, Salem Co., where he remained one year, and then returned to Salem, where he continued the practice of his profession until his death, a period of more than fifty years.

Dr. Vanmeter was indefatigable in the pursuit of his profession. He was no respecter of persons or position in life. He considered the poor equally entitled with the rich to his best services. He was prompt to respond to the call of the sick, whether by night or day and in all weathers.

His practice, which was large and embracing a large circuit, was necessarily laborious, and especially so from the fact that much of it had to be performed on horseback and over unbroken roads. Of large frame, however, and blessed with vigorous health, he endured an amount of labor and exposure that would

have broken down most men. He was a man of few words; calm and imperturbable, he passed apparently unmoved through the many distressing scenes he was called upon to witness during his long professional life. Yet he was not devoid of sympathy or sufficing. Perhaps no physician of the county ever more thoroughly enlisted the love and esteem of his patients, a tribute richly merited by his unselfish efforts in their behalf.

For many years he was a consistent professor of the faith of his fathers. He joined the Presbyterian Church in 1824, and was chosen ruling elder in 1828. He died Jan. 26, 1847, at the ripe age of eighty years, in the triumph of a well-grounded faith.

BENJAMIN ARCHER was born on his father's farm, near Swedesboro, Gloucester Co., N. J., Sept. 25, 1775, and educated in the country schools near by.

He was descended from one of the Swedish families that settled on the eastern shore of the Delaware. In early life he served an apprenticeship to a ship-carpenter, but disliking it, he studied medicine with Dr. James Irwin, of Sharpstown, Salem Co. He was examined by Dr. Ebenezer Elmer, of Bridgeton, and licensed to practice medicine by the judges of the court in accordance with the laws of New Jersey.

In 1805 he made a voyage from Philadelphia to Batavia, as physician to a merchantman.

Upon his return he settled, May 25, 1806, at Thompson's Bridge (now Allowaystown), Salem Co.

He removed to Salem, Oct. 3, 1807, where he continued the practice of his profession until his death, which took place Dec. 15, 1845. He had a large practice, and enjoyed in a large degree the confidence of his patients.

He was twice married, his first wife surviving her marriage but one year; his second wife survived him several years.

ROBERT HUNTER VANMETER.—The subject of this sketch was born on his father's farm in Pittsgrove, Salem Co., Nov. 29, 1778, and obtained his preparatory education at the excellent schools then in vogue kept by the clergy.

He studied medicine in the office of his brother, Dr. James Vanmeter, and spent his winters in attendance upon the lectures in Philadelphia. Certificates were given him by Drs. Rush and Woodhouse, of the University of Pennsylvania, and he received his diploma in March, 1800. He began to practice his profession at Pittsgrove. After a few years his brother and preceptor induced him to remove to Salem, which he did in March, 1819.

In the war of 1812 he was drafted and ordered to Canada; but by some influence he was transferred to the care of the sick of the regiment at Salem. The "old jail at the corner," an expression well known to a former generation, was used as a hospital, and he was indefatigable in his attention to those consigned to his charge.

As a physician he was untiring. He died throu-

summer and winter, by night and day, often bearing food as well as medicine to the sick.

He held various civil offices, and represented his county in the State Legislature.

He was an earnest Christian and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. The interests of the church were ever dear to him, and there was no sacrifice he was not willing to make for her prosperity.

He died March 14, 1839, after a short but severe illness.

THOMAS YARROW, a well-known physician of Salem County, was born in Hexham, Northumberlandshire, England, in 1778. He was descended on the father's side from the Yarrows, baronets of the North of England. His mother was one of the Ridleys of Northumberland, tracing back to her ancestor of Tudor times, the martyred Bishop Ridley.

He was carefully educated. When a young man of twenty-one years he came to America for travel, but was so pleased with our people and institutions that he decided to remain and become an American citizen.

He graduated in the medical department of the University of Philadelphia, and commenced the practice of medicine at Sharpstown, Salem Co., in 1809, where he continued until his death.

He was elected to the State Legislature while a young man, and through life took a lively interest in the politics of the day. He was an associate judge of the county at the time of his death.

But he preferred his profession to politics, and pursued it with zeal and success. He was for many years a member of the board of censors for the western district of the State Medical Society, and president of that society during the year 1832.

Dr. Yarrow was a man of vigorous sense with great force of character. He was liberal in spirit, and free from professional jealousy.

He died in 1841, in the sixty-third year of his age, lamented by a large circle of friends. He left four daughters and one son, the late Dr. Thomas J. Yarrow, of Allowaystown.

HEDGE THOMPSON was born in Salem, N. J., Jan. 28, 1780. Having finished his academical education, he studied medicine under Dr. Caspar Wistar, of Philadelphia, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1802.

He entered upon the practice of his profession in his native place, but was compelled to abandon it after a few years from feeble health.

He was a man of influence and ability, and popular, especially in the political arena. He was one of the associate judges of the county, and represented the First District of New Jersey in the Congress of the United States.

He died July 23, 1828, in the forty-eighth year of his age. He left two daughters and three sons. Of the latter were the late R. P. Thompson, a distinguished lawyer, and at one time attorney-general of

New Jersey, and Dr. J. H. Thompson, a skillful and accomplished physician, still engaged in the practice of his profession in his native city.

CHARLES HANNAH was born Nov. 23, 1782, at Denville, Cumberland Co., N. J. He studied medicine with Dr. Brewster, of Bridgeton, and after attendance on the lectures of the University of Pennsylvania, commenced the practice of his profession at Hancock's Bridge, Salem Co., where he remained several years. He afterwards removed to Salem, where he continued to practice medicine until his death. He died at Salem, April 20, 1837, aged seventy-five years.

He was frequently a delegate to the State Medical Society, of which he was elected president in 1847.

CHARLES SWING was born March 4, 1794, at Fairton, Cumberland Co. He was the son of a Methodist clergyman, and received but a limited education at the village school. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Ewing, of Greenwich, Cumberland Co., in 1812. He was a diligent student, making amends for the deficiency of his early education by close application.

He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1815, and practiced about one year with his preceptor, and then removed to Salem and associated himself with Dr. Benjamin Archer for some two years, at the expiration of which he settled in Lower Penn's Neck township, Salem Co.

Some time in 1824 he removed to Sharpstown, in the same county, where he continued to practice his profession until his death, which occurred in January, 1869.

Dr. Swing was exceedingly popular as a physician. He enjoyed a high reputation for professional skill, and was frequently called in consultation by his fellow-practitioners, with whom he was a favorite. He did a large practice and occupied a prominent position among the medical men of the county.

EDWARD Q. KEASBEY, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1792, at Salem, N. J. He commenced the study of medicine in 1812, at the age of nineteen, with Dr. James Vanneter, of Salem, and in 1818 entered the office of Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1816.

In 1817 and 1818 he made two voyages to the city of Canton, as surgeon to a merchantman.

In the following year he began the practice of his profession in his native town, where he remained during life.

Having enjoyed rare advantages under so distinguished a preceptor, he at once took a high rank among his professional brethren. He soon became the leading surgeon. He was consulted in critical cases, and frequently called upon to perform capital operations. His rapidly-repaired a large and lucrative practice, which he retained until failing health compelled him gradually to relinquish, and finally to

abandon. He died in 1837, at the age of fifty-four, broken in health by the fatigue and exposure incidental to perhaps the longest practice ever done in the county.

He was married in 1818 to a lady of Philadelphia, who survived him several years. He left two daughters and two sons, the eldest of the latter, Anthony L. Kershey, now a distinguished member of the Newark bar, and United States district attorney for the State of New Jersey.

Dr. Kershey was an ardent politician, though not an office-seeker. He was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1840, and chosen Presidential elector in 1844. But it was in the pursuit of his profession that he most delighted. To a fine personal appearance he united a pleasing address which endeared him to his patients. His manner in the sick-room was peculiarly genial. His presence cheered the despondent and inspired confidence and hope in the timid. "Pax tua misericordia."

THEOPHILUS EMMIA BEESLEY was born Dec. 5, 1796, in the village of Port Elizabeth, Cumberland Co., N. J. He removed to Salem with his mother in his ninth year, where he completed his preparatory education.

He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. James Vanmeter, of that place, in 1815, and completed it under Dr. James Rush, of Philadelphia. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1819, after which he served one year as intern of the Philadelphia Almshouse, and then began the practice of his profession in Salem, where he soon acquired a large practice.

He married in 1820 a niece of Dr. Casper Wistar, of Philadelphia, whom he survived some three years. His health becoming impaired by the labor and exposure of a large country practice, he removed in 1830 to the city of Philadelphia, where he gradually acquired an extensive and lucrative practice, in the active duties of which he continued until a short time previous to his death, which occurred Oct. 17, 1867, in the seventy-first year of his age.

Dr. Beesley was for many years an exemplary and prominent member of the Society of Friends. Profoundly impressed with a sense of his responsibility to God, he lived a blameless life. In imitation of his Great Master, he did many good works. Few men did as much by their lives to dispel the unfounded charge of infidelity so flippantly made against a noble profession.

JACOB SELINE THOMSON SHARP, a descendant of the Sharps of Sharptown, Salem Co., N. J., was born at Newton, Sussex Co., May 16, 1802; received a classical education at the University of Pennsylvania, and entering Princeton College, graduated in 1822.

He read medicine in the office of the late Dr. James, Professor of Obstetrics in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in the class of 1825. He commenced the practice of his pro-

fession in the village of Washington, Warren Co., N. J. After some years he removed to Phillipsburg, and from thence to Salem, where he continued his professional labors until he retired from the profession some thirty years previous to his death, which occurred at the latter place, Jan. 20, 1882, in the eightieth year of his age.

He was a man of large attainments and noble impulses, and one in whom the motto of his family, "Vest post juncta Fortis," receives an apt and poetical illustration. He was the father of Dr. E. S. Sharp, a widely-known and popular physician of Salem.

JACOB HUNT was born at Pedricktown, Salem Co., in 1802. He studied medicine with his father, Dr. William F. Hunt, of that village, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1824. He settled in Wood-town, in his native county, where he continued the practice of his profession during the balance of his life, a period of forty years. He was popular as a physician, and enjoyed a good reputation in his neighborhood for skill in his profession. He died in 1863.

JONES B. TERR, the subject of this sketch, was born at Salem, N. J., in 1807. He received his preliminary education in the academy of his native place.

He pursued his medical studies with his brother doctor, Theophilus E. Beesley, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1828. He served two years as an intern in the Philadelphia Almshouse.

He commenced the practice of medicine at Woodbury, N. J., where he remained but a short time. He returned to Salem upon the removal of his preceptor to Philadelphia. After a few years he removed to Philadelphia, having previously visited Europe.

He soon returned to Salem, where he remained several years, at the end of which he returned to Philadelphia, where he married a lady from Richmond, Va., and relinquishing his profession, he retired to Burlington, N. J.

At the outbreak of the rebellion he removed with his family to Richmond, where he remained until his death. He was a man of literary tastes, and preferred the literature of his profession, in which he was well versed, to the drudgery of a country practice. He was genial in disposition, and keenly enjoyed the refinements of social life.

THOMAS JEFFERSON YARROW, the son of Dr. Thomas Yarrow, was born at Sharptown, Salem Co., Feb. 10, 1810.

He studied medicine with his father, and graduated in the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1830. He settled the same year at Allowaystown, in his native county, where he remained during life.

He was married in 1833. He died July 17, 1852, aged seventy-two years, having practiced his profession for the period of fifty-two years.

He was a member of the Salem County Medical Society, and at one time its president. He was also an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

J. D. Clawson

Jobbook

In the discharge of his professional duties he was honest and conscientious, and steadily pursued a course through the current journals of his day. While bold and self-reliant, he was careful and cautious.

Through storm and sunshine, by day and night, he continued his ministrations to the suffering, without distinction between the humblest and highest.

He was singularly indifferent to fame, while he cherished an exalted belief in the nobility of his profession. The offer of a professorship, it is said, failed to induce him to quit his beloved village and the even tenor of his life for a more ambitious career.

WILLIAM S. VANNEMAN was born in Upper Penn's Neck, Salem Co., June 1, 1811. He began the study of medicine under Dr. Charles Swing at the age of eighteen, in Sharptown, continued with him two years, and finished under Dr. Theodore Physic, of Maryland. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in the class of 1832.

He settled first at Penn's Grove, Salem Co. From thence he removed to Swedesboro in 1835. In 1837 he located in Scullocktown, where he remained but nine months, when he relinquished the practice of medicine for a time, and settled in Philadelphia as a dry-goods merchant.

In 1847 Le returned to Penn's Grove and resumed the practice of his profession, in which he continued until his death, which occurred Jan. 21, 1861.

He was a man of unblemished character, of exemplary piety, of large social and personal influence in the community, and deservedly esteemed for his skill and attainments in his profession.

THOMAS P. DICKESON was born Feb. 20, 1813, at Woodstown, Salem Co. He received his preparatory education at home and in Wilmington, Del.

He studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Yarrow, of Sharptown, Salem Co. Having completed the usual curriculum, he graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1836, and located the same year at Hancock's Bridge, in his native county, where he pursued his profession until his death, April 6, 1882, a period of forty-six years.

He was married Nov. 30, 1841, to a lady of fortune in the same village, who survives him.

Dr. Dickeson, though very lame from childhood, was a person of great energy and activity. He did a large practice, and largely enjoyed the confidence of his patients. He was also extensively engaged in general business pursuits, and left a handsome estate.

ISAIAH D. CLAWSON, M.D.—The father of Dr. Clawson, Dr. Israel Reed Clawson, was descended from Huguenot stock, while his mother was of English parentage. Their son, Isaiah D., was born March 30, 1822, at Woodstown, N. J., and in early youth became a pupil of Delaware College, at Newark, Del. In 1835 he entered the sophomore class of Princeton College, then under the presidency of Dr. Carnahan, where he was a fellow-in-lent with Rev.

Samuel D. Alexander, D.D., of New York, Professor Thomas Doebli, D.D., Dr. Thomas L. Schenck, corresponding secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and other distinguished men now holding civil or military positions of prominence. Having taken high rank in the various departments of study, he graduated with honor in 1838, and immediately entering the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, received his degree in 1843, on his twenty-first birthday. Dr. Clawson at once began the practice of his profession, which was followed uninterruptedly for ten years, when his abilities were diverted to the more exciting arena of political life. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1853, and later to a seat in the Congress of the United States, to which he was re-elected during the succeeding term, and served on the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. This period embraced the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions of that body, and the memorable agitation of the slavery question, when Charles Sumner was violently assaulted by a political antagonist. On the completion of his second term, Dr. Clawson resumed his professional career, and continued in active practice during the remainder of his lifetime. He was married on the 30th of December, 1850, to Miss Martha W., daughter of Judge William J. Shinn, of Woodstown, to whom was born one son, William S., named for his uncle, Judge Clawson. Dr. Clawson manifested a strong love for his profession, for which, by a thorough scholastic training, he had been perfectly equipped. He was regarded as a careful, judicious, and well-qualified physician, whose refined sympathy and gentleness made his presence no less welcome as a friend than as a counselor. In all the relations of life, both public and private, his many virtues won universal regard. His death occurred in October, 1879, in his fifty-eighth year. He was in his church relations a Presbyterian, and for many years a trustee of the church of that denomination in Woodstown.

HON. JOSEPH COOK, M.D.—The paternal grandfather of Dr. Cook was of English parentage, and was reared at Crosswicks, Burlington Co., N. J. He became a citizen of much influence, holding many positions of prominence during his life, which was violently ended by assassination at his own home in 1824. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Reeves, who was of English descent. Their son, Marmaduke Cook, was a farmer and the father of Joseph, the subject of this biography, whose birth occurred in Harrison township, Gloucester Co., N. J., in 1825. The public school afforded him the basis of an education, after which he chose medicine as a profession, and graduating from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at once began his active career as a practitioner. In 1850 he removed to Salem County, where he has since resided, and continued his professional career until his retirement, in the spring of 1886. He was in 1853 married to Miss

Sarah M., daughter of Herman and Susie Robinson. Their children are Will, married to Susan Baker, whose children are Joseph, Bertha, and Susan; and Mary, married to Truman Clayton, who has one daughter, Sarah. During the winter of 1872-73 Dr. Cook was circuit judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and is still presiding in that capacity. Though not actively participant in the late war, he, after the battle of Gettysburg, volunteered his services as surgeon, and for many weeks did much to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. The doctor was successful in his profession, and during his period of practice enjoyed an extended field of labor.

THOMAS G. REED was a native of Woodstown, Salem Co., born in 1837. He obtained his medical education in the office of Dr. Jacob Hunt, of his native place, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1858.

He commenced the practice of his profession in his native village, and remained there during the remainder of his life, a period of nine years.

Possessed of popular manners and prepossessing personal appearance, he soon acquired a large practice, and was rapidly rising in reputation when cut off by an untimely death in his twenty-ninth year.

The following is a list of the physicians now residing in Salem County:

Old School.

Aller, Jefferson, Woodstown.	McPherson, Andrew G., Quinton.
Baldstock, Frank, Salem.	Presson, John F., Salem.
Cook, Joseph, Pittsville.	Potterton, Moses L., Pittsville.
Linton, Wm. C., Allowaystown.	Patterson, John A., Salem.
Perry, Samuel B., Woodstown.	Ross, Lewis V., Woodstown.
Gibson, George, Salem.	Sharp, Edward S., Salem.
Graham, Uriah, Woodstown.	Summerill, J. M., Penns Grove.
Groff, John D., Pittsville.	Thompson, James M., Salem.
Conrad, Daniel, Pittsville.	Thompson, Joseph H., Salem.
Grover, Lawrence L., Hancock.	Warr, James B., Penns Grove.
Hitchcock, ——, Pittsville.	Weddington, B. Alexander, Salem.
Johnson, Mathew, Penns Grove.	Wiley, David, Salem.
Johnson, Henry P., Pedricktown.	Woodruff, Alpheus B., Elmer.

Homeopath.

Beckett, Albert G., Salem.	Fox, Garrison, The, Salem.
Jackson, Henry, Salem.	Souders, Philip G., Woodstown.
Newton, Charles, Sharptown.	

Feistic.

Cheeseman, John G., Elmer.	Stitts, William F., Salem.
Moore, David, Woodstown.	Wallace, L. B., Allowaystown.

Female Physician.

Mary Emma Robinson, Salem.

county manifested the same charity that was shown elsewhere; and here, as in other parts of the State, a larger number of volunteers offered their services than could be accepted.

On the 17th of April 1861, after a few hours' notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting convened at the court-house; patriotic resolutions were adopted, and money to the amount of one thousand dollars was subscribed, Mr. Jonathan Ingham heading the subscription with two hundred and fifty dollars.

First Volunteers.—A military company—the Johnson Guards—was at once formed, with Robert C. Johnson, captain; Clement H. Sinnickson, first lieutenant, and George F. Ingham, second lieutenant. This company started for Trenton on the morning of April 25th. Soon after their arrival Capt. Johnson was promoted, and C. H. Sinnickson became captain, George F. Ingham first lieutenant, and Henry F. Chew second lieutenant.

COL. ROBERT CARNEY JOHNSON.—The common ancestor of the Johnson family in this country, to which the subject of this sketch belonged, was Richard Johnson, 1649, who came from Guilford Parish, county of Surrey, England, arriving in the ship "Joseph and Benjamin," under the command of Capt. Matthew Payne, on March 13, 1674-5. Two persons of much note, character, property, and influence accompanied him, viz.: John Pledger and Hypolite Lefevre. Richard Johnson was a man of influence and position in the new settlement, served as one of the burgesses of the town of Salem after it was incorporated as a borough in 1692, was one of the judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and justices of the Quarter Sessions, and an influential member of the Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends. He took an active part in building the first brick meeting-house in the ancient graveyard of that society in 1693 and 1700. In 1707 he was chosen, with three others, to represent the Salem tenth in the State Legislature of New Jersey, which then held its sessions at South Amboy and Burlington alternately. He was a large land-owner in the county. On June 25, 1652, he married Mary Grover, by whom he had five children, viz.: Elizabeth (who married John Pierson); Anna (who became the wife of Alexander Grant), Mary, Richard, and Robert. He died Jan. 19, 1719, and his wife April 21, 1714.

Robert Johnson (1st) married Margaret, widow of Joseph Sayres, and had three children, viz., Mary, who became the wife of John Pledger, Jr.; Ann, whose three husbands were respectively named Hall, Seagrin, and Bessley; and Robert, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The latter was born Jan. 29, 1727, and died Dec. 28, 1761. He married his first wife Margaret Morgan, of Marcus Hook, Dec. 18, 1742, and died in an early age, leaving one daughter, Charlotte, who became the wife of Andrew Sinnickson. His second wife was Jane, eldest daughter of Nicholas and Ann Gibson, to whom he was

CHAPTER LXI.

SALEM COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The inauguration of the war of the great rebellion, by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, aroused in Salem County the same thrill of patriotism that it awakened in other portions of New Jersey. It then responded to the call of the government for men, the people of this corner of Nicetown and Ave. Gibson, to whom he was

A faint, rectangular portrait of a man with dark hair and a mustache, wearing a suit and tie. The portrait is centered at the top of the page and is very light in color.

Robert Johnson

united Nov. 3, 1807. The sole issue of this marriage was Robert Gibbon Johnson, born July 23, 1771, died Oct. 2, 1809. He was a man of character and influence, and the father of our subject. He first married, June 19, 17, 8, Hannah, youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary Carney, of Penn's Neck. Their children were Jane Gibbon, Mary Jane, Anna Gibbon, and Robert Carney Johnson. His second wife was Juliania Elizabeth, daughter of Paul Zantinger, of Lancaster, Pa. Of this union there was no issue.

Robert Carney Johnson was born in Salem on Sept. 29, 1811, and died at the same place March 25, 1881. During his lifetime he was one of the most prominent and useful citizens of Salem. For a few years in the earlier portion of his life he resided in California, then just passing from the condition of a Mexican to an American territory, and witnessed the rapid material change which at that period occurred. He returned to Salem shortly after the death of his father, in 1859, and passed the remainder of his days in his native place. Becoming possessed of a large estate, he engaged in no other business than attending to its management. He was greatly interested in the incorporation of the city of Salem, being elected the first mayor of the new municipality in 1859, and re-elected in 1863. His administration of the office was marked by dignity, independence, and impartiality, and proved popular and efficient. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861 he raised the first company of three months' volunteers to go to Washington. Afterwards he was elected colonel of the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, with which he remained in the field until incapacitated by sickness. Returning to his home, he remained in private life until his death, yet taking a deep interest in public affairs. He was no aspirant for public place, and declined all political preferment, yet was one of the most active in the organization of the Republican party in Salem County. He was distinctively a home man, closely identified with the material growth and development of his own locality, and an earnest supporter of all movements of an elevating and progressive character. Like his father, he was possessed of strong prejudices and positive opinions, yet tempered each with a proper measure of discrimination and judgment. He married, Sept. 2, 1841, Julia, daughter of Josiah Harrison, Esq., of Salem, who occupies the family homestead on Market Street with the only surviving son, Henry H. Johnson.

The following is the muster-roll of the JOHNSON GUARDS as it was constituted when it left Trenton:

Captain, Clement H. Stomke; First Lieutenant, George T. Lugham; Second Lieutenant, Henry F. Chew; Sergeant, Edward A. Atter; Samuel Coady, Jr.; Nathaniel S. Steele; William C. Harris; Corporals, Charles H. Miller, Henry Jones, Henry Franklinfield, Henry Pease.

Priests.

Richard B. Fisher,
John H. Williams,
Charles M. Purdon,
Joseph C. Barker.

L. Henry Smith,
Charles S. Franson,
Elmer R. Wendell,
George A. Cox.

John L. King,
Nathaniel B. Jones,
Peter C. Woodruff,
Samuel Williams,
George Franklinfield,
John H. Coffey,
John H. Green,
James Stanton,
Thomas Conover,
William Frazer, Jr.,
Watson H. Longhouse,
James Bassett,
James Riley,
William H. Pearce,
David M. Palmer,
Fitzmor Liedg, Jr.,
John D. Stevens,
Theodore F. Nall,
Stewart Spotts,
William W. Plummer,
Eli P. Pless,
Samuel Cole,
Edward P. Thomas,
David D. Biltzard,
David Steele,
Lewis F. Shepard,
Charles D. Langhorne,
Benjamin Horne,
Charles H. Wendell.

Joseph H. Sargent,
Theodore H. Moore,
David S. Barr,
Marion E. Johnson,
Howard Bassett,
David Franklinfield,
William H. Franklinfield,
Hugh Crispin,
Edward L. Williams,
John Bank,
John Foster,
George W. Wattanas,
Samuel R. Morton,
John Logan,
John Ennis,
William Draper,
Audley B. Sheppard,
John Brady,
James V. Clark,
George Burroughs,
Samuel Hegge,
Charles M. Stenger,
Richard McPherson,
George Peachy,
David Smith,
James Steele,
John N. Johnson, deceased,
Bartlett Y. Bassett.

This became Company I, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers.

Home Guards.—A company of home guards was at once formed, with Dr. Joseph H. Thompson, captain; William B. Robertson, first lieutenant; and Owen L. Jones, second lieutenant.

An incident which occurred about that time served to illustrate the active vigilance of the people in this county as well as the apathy of those who should have been vigilant. Information was received that the garrison in Fort Delaware was insufficient, and a party of volunteers, with Dr. J. H. Thompson and ex-Mayor Johnson, proceeded thither for the purpose of offering assistance. On landing it was with much difficulty that the garrison could be aroused, and, when called from his bed, the commanding officer coolly informed the volunteers that when he desired their assistance he would ask for it. The garrison was soon afterwards strengthened by volunteers from Philadelphia, as a result of the representations made by a few citizens of Salem of the condition of things at the fort. In view of the exposed condition of this part of New Jersey several other military companies were afterwards organized in Salem County, for the purpose of meeting any emergency that might arise here.

The patriotic feeling which sprang up at the outbreak of the war did not subside, and as call after call was made by the government for men, the same alacrity was manifested, and still greater efforts were put forth to fill the requisitions and provide for the welfare of those who went forth to defend the country in its hour of peril. Even among the Friends, who constitute a considerable portion of the population of the county, patriotism could not be held in abeyance by the restraints of their discipline, and

many of the younger members went forth to do battle in defense of the institutions under which their ancestors had enjoyed the state of concord; and many of the elders quietly gave, liberally and not grudgingly, of their wealth, simply saying, as they passed over their money, "Don't thee put my name down."

The loyal women, too, bore their full share of the burden of the hour. Not only did they repress their grief, and bid their sons, husbands, and brothers who went into the field, many of them never to return, a hearty God-speed; but they labored assiduously to provide them with those comforts which the government was unable to furnish. Ladies' Aid Societies sprang up in all parts of the county, and many a poor soldier, as he languished on his cot in some distant hospital, and in his feverish sleep dreamed of home, and of mother, wife, or sister, had occasion to bless his unknown benefactors in Salem County for comforts and luxuries that would not otherwise have come to him.

Of the patriotic woman of Salem County, Miss Cornelia Hancock, sister of Capt. William N. Hancock, of Lower Alloways Creek, deserves especial mention. Early during the war she went into the field as a volunteer nurse, and she continued her mission of mercy till the close of the conflict. She has since been engaged in charitable works of various kinds, and she is now an efficient member of the Society for the Organization of Charities in the city of Philadelphia.

Action of the County Authorities.—The first recorded action of the board of freeholders of this county in support of the war was taken at the annual meeting in May, 1861, when two resolutions were adopted; the first indorsing the payment of one thousand and one dollars and sixty cents for the purchase of side arms for the Johnson Guards, and the second authorizing the loan committee to settle all bills presented by Samuel Plummer, Benjamin Acton, and Jonathan Ingham for expenses incurred in fitting out the same company; the whole amount not to exceed three thousand dollars.

At a special meeting, in September of the same year, the board ordered the payment of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars for the board of volunteers in Capt. Reynolds' company while in Salem.

At a special meeting held in July, 1862, the sum of six thousand dollars was appropriated as a fund for the payment of bounties to volunteers in the Twelfth Regiment. The sum of thirty dollars was directed to be paid to each recruit not receiving other local bounty, and such bounty was made subject to the draft of the colonel of the Twelfth Regiment. To this appropriation the sum of eighteen hundred dollars was afterwards added.

In August of the same year a fund of twelve thousand five hundred dollars was appropriated for the payment of bounties to volunteers accredited to Salem County, at the rate of fifty dollars to each

volunteer. This fund was made subject to the draft of Jonathan Ingham, the draft commissioner of the county. To it was added the sum of ten hundred and ninety dollars at a meeting in September of the same year.

In August, 1863, it was resolved that a bounty of three hundred dollars be paid to each volunteer from Salem County under the then present call, to the number of two hundred and fifty-four. In December of the same year a bounty of three hundred dollars was ordered. At the annual meeting in May, 1864, a further appropriation of three hundred dollars per man was made for two hundred and two men to fill the quota of the county under the then pending draft. The expenditure of this appropriation was made under the direction of a committee consisting of the two chosen freeholders and three citizens from each township. The following were the citizens appointed:

Pittsgrove, John W. Dickerson, Samuel Parson, Smith Hewett,
Upper Pittsgrove, William A. Wood, Theophilus Pavlin, James
Coombs;
Maddington, Casper W. Acton, Richard Wister, John T. Bassett
Thedford, William B. Carpenter, Joseph Wadsworth, Joseph B.
Thompson;
Upper Penn's Neck, William Summerill, Joseph W. Cooper, Isaac
Ward;
Lower Penn's Neck, James S. Johnson, Martin Patterson, William
Callahan;
Upper Alloways Creek, Elmer Reeves, Zacheus Timmerman, B.
ratio J. Stow;
Lower Alloways Creek, Joseph H. Fogg, Robert Butler, William N.
Hancock;
Pittsgrove, J. S. Whitaker, William B. Rogers, Samuel Ackley,
Sibley, Samuel Plummer, Benjamin Acton, Robert Gwinne.

It is proper here to say that all the quotas for Salem County were filled by voluntary enlistment; and at a special meeting of the board of freeholders, March 4, 1864, the following resolution was adopted:

"That Henry Spangler, W. Eben House, and Charles P. H. Gray be appointed a committee to visit the prominent cities of this State, and of the United States, if necessary, and ascertain from them whether the county can now volunteer soldiers into the Union Army, and receive credit for them in case a future draft should be ordered."

In June, 1864, a further appropriation was made for a bounty of three hundred dollars per man for those who should volunteer and be credited to the county under the next call by the government for troops.

At first money for the payment of bounties was raised in the usual way; then loans were effected to meet emergencies as they arose, and finally here, as in other parts of the country, county bonds were issued. The total expenditures for bounties and pay to the families of volunteers reached the round sum of half a million dollars. Added to this were the incidental expenses, which amounted to a large sum, making a grand total of probably not less than five hundred and fifty thousand dollars which the people of Salem County raised by taxation to support the war for the Union. All the indebtedness which was incurred for this purpose has been discharged.

CHAPTER LVI.

THE PRESS AND EDUCATION IN SALEM COUNTY.

Salem Gazette.—The first newspaper in Salem County was issued in 1816 by Isaac A. Kellock, editor and proprietor, and bore the title of the *Salem Gazette*. The course which the editor of this paper pursued with reference to the removal of the county buildings from Salem, when an election was held to determine the question of removal in 1817, rendered the journal obnoxious to many who had given it their support, and, probably from that cause, its publication ceased early in 1819.

Salem Messenger.—September 19th, in the same year, the first number of this paper appeared. The publisher was Elijah Brooks, who continued the paper till 1833.

The American Statesman was started during the canvass in which Gen. Andrew Jackson was a Presidential candidate, and was continued about four years. Both these journals were purchased, in 1833, by James M. Hannah, who merged them in one paper called the *Union*.

The Anti-Masonic Courier.—At the time of the candidacy of William Wirt for the Presidency a paper with this title was published by Mr. Brooks at the office of the *Messenger*, and its publication was continued till the failure of the anti-Masonic party when it ceased. Two of its supporters and contributors were Dr. James Van Meter and A. L. Eakin.

Freeman's Banner.—On the 1st of April, 1834, the publication of this journal was commenced by Sisty & Prior. Mr. Sisty closed his connection with the paper in a few months, and in 1836 Mr. Prior purchased from Mr. Hannah his interest in the *Union*.

National Standard.—In 1841, Charles P. Smith purchased the *Banner* from Mr. Prior, and changed its name to the *National Standard*, by which title it has since been known. The paper has since been owned by Frank Patterson, William S. Slapp, and Simnickson Chew, under the firm-name of Sharp & Chew, by Samuel W. Miller, Jr., and by S. Chew & Brother, who purchased it Aug. 3, 1878. Since the Messrs. Chew became proprietors the editors have been: A. M. Heston, till October, 1879; D. Harris Smith, till June, 1881; and since that date the present editor, Benjamin Patterson.

The Salem Standard.—The first number of this paper appeared on the 27th of July, 1844, under the editorship of Israel Wells. Mr. Wells was not a practical printer, and had no capital. During the excitement of the political canvass which was then in progress he was aided by contributions of money; but when, after the close of the campaign, these contributions ceased, and patronage was less liberal, he found his position anything but a desirable one, and

his experience was like that of many others who have undertaken to conduct journals without capital to sustain them in the early years of their ventures. He subsequently sought journalistic emoluments elsewhere, but the wolf was a constant attendant at his door. He died of disease, in the army, during the war of 1861-65.

On the 26th day of March, 1849, the establishment became the property of Robert Gwynne and Nathan S. Hales, young men who had graduated from the office of the *Pennsylvanian* in Philadelphia. These men brought to the work a practical knowledge of their trade, and an enlarged view of journalism; and bent all their energies to the building up of the establishment and to keeping up with the spirit of the time in improvement. At the end of the year Mr. Hales retired, leaving the editorial honors, as well as the pecuniary responsibilities, to Mr. Gwynne. These responsibilities Mr. Gwynne succeeded, by the exercise of energy and economy, in discharging, and the experience and reputation which he thus acquired have been important factors in his subsequent success as a journalist. "From this time forward the *Sundown* continued to grow in public favor and popularity, until now it takes rank with the most influential weeklies in New Jersey, and its senior editor and proprietor is among the most honored in his profession. In all these years he has favored every enterprise for the advancement of the interests of his adopted home, and has filled several positions of honor and responsibility by the choice of his fellow-citizens. Educational progress, moral and religious matters, local business, and the State and national advancement, in all that tends to elevate a free people, have ever found in him a ready and steady advocate."

Mr. Gwynne still sits in the editorial chair, which he has so long and ably filled, esteemed by his friends for his many sterling qualities, and respected by his political foes for his candor, generosity, and honor. In 1880, Robert Gwynne, Jr., became the associate of his father in the editorial management of the *Sundown*.

The Woodstown Register.—It is learned from old residents of Woodstown that, as early as 1840, efforts were made to have a newspaper started there; but these efforts did not meet with success. In 1852, Robert Gwynne took from the office of the *Salem Standard* sufficient materials for the printing of a small paper, and in April of that year commenced the publication in Woodstown of the *Franklin Herald*. Mr. Gwynne found that the profits of publishing a second newspaper were not commensurate with the additional labor which it involved, and, in the following November, it was suspended. The office was soon afterwards purchased by J. R. Schenck, and in May, 1853, the issue of the *Woodstown Register* was commenced, but it had only a short existence. The printing materials became the property of Easley & Willis, who issued the *American, English and Jersey Freeholder*

October of the same year, when W. E. W. Radley became sole proprietor. It soon "went the way of all flesh," and during seventeen years no paper was published in Woodstown.

In September, 1870, William Taylor, who had been engaged in several journalistic enterprises in this vicinity, started the *Register* in Woodstown. In 1872 it was changed to an eight-page paper, and a year later, its prosperity having greatly increased, it was enlarged, a new heading and outfit were procured, the four-page form, with eight columns to the page, was readopted, and the new Bradford series of book type, called old style, was used to print it. The *Register* was the pioneer paper in New Jersey in the adoption of this improvement.

In 1873 the proprietor went on a tour to the World's Fair at Vienna, and through Europe; and on his return he adopted several reforms in country journalism. Prior says, "The *Register* has not followed the beaten track of country newspapers, nor has it been forced to eke out the scanty support given its predecessors in Woodstown. Besides using great care to exclude harrowing details of the effects of man's evil passions, that so tend to bring out the morbid evil nature so easily excited in youth, great care has been taken to give all the local and general news, to advocate temperance and progress, and from time to time to print classical selections from the greatest of ancient and modern writers, in prose and verse. This trust in broader culture of country readers has met with great encouragement in Woodstown, and the experiment might be of advantage in other localities, where the newspapers treat people of the 'roarol destricts,' so called, as if they were boos that never could appreciate matter of a higher tone than descriptions of murders, fights, etc. The *Register* has printed the chief minor poems of Milton and other of our great poets; selections from Homer, Plato, Virgil, Cicero, and others of the world's great lights of antiquity, and occasionally presented specimens of pure Latin, French, Gaelic, and other languages, in the original." Another change was made in the dress of the paper in 1882, and an educational and literary department has been added. The paper has a large corps of home and foreign correspondents.

Penn's Grove Record.—The first number of this paper was issued in October, 1878, by J. D. Laughlin, editor and proprietor. It was a four-page six-column sheet, devoted to general intelligence and local news, and it was then, as it has since continued to be, independent in politics.

Mr. Laughlin continued the publication of this journal till February, 1883, when the office was purchased by Joseph D. Whitaker, the present editor and proprietor.

The *Record* is prosperous, having a good circulation and a liberally patronized job department.

The South Jerseyman.—On the 14th day of June, 1881, the first number of this paper was issued by D.

Harris Smith and Charles N. Bell, proprietors. It was under the editorial management of the former, who had been during several years editor and managing editor of the *National Standard*. The *South Jerseyman* is conducted by the same gentlemen, under the firmname of Smith & Bell. In politics it is independent Republican, and in all respects it has been the aim of its conductors to incur no obligation which would place them in the slightest degree under the dictation of any faction, clique, or corporation. Although this journal has only been three years in existence its circulation is fully equal to that of any local paper in this region, and its future prosperity is considered certain.

Educational.—The necessary data for the preparation of the early history of education in Salem County are now very difficult to procure. It appears that the Friends, after establishing their meetings, turned their attention to the education of the children of the early settlers. At first the system bore the unmistakable impress of sectarian exclusiveness; but after the lapse of a brief period the paramount importance of the general diffusion of knowledge became evident, and led to the admission, in the primitive schools, of children of all the religious creeds professed by the early settlers. There exists, in the mind of the student of history, no doubt that much credit is due to the exertion of the members of the Society of Friends for the early progress of education in Salem County. There was not, however, any settled plan till the present excellent public school system was adopted.

The first step toward the establishment of the general school fund of this State was the act of the 9th of February, 1816, which directed the treasurer to invest in the public six per cent. stocks of the United States the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, arising from the payment of the funded public debt, and from the dividends on the stock held by the State in the Trenton Bank; and at the end of every year to invest the interest on the capital in the same manner.

On the 12th of February, 1817, the "act to create a fund for free schools" was passed, setting apart the stock and its accumulations, vested under the act of 1816; the dividends on the stock held by the State in the Cumberland Bank, and in the Newark Turnpike Company, the proceeds of the sale of a house and lot in New Brunswick, the property of the State, and one-tenth of all moneys thereafter raised by tax for State purposes; and the treasurer was instructed to vest these, as they came into his hands, in the public stocks of the United States. By the act of Feb. 12, 1818, the Governor, vice-president of the Council, speaker of the Assembly, the attorney-general, and Secretary of State, for the time being, were appointed "trustees for the support of free schools;" and the treasurer was directed to transfer to them the school

and, to be by them applied in the mode to be prescribed by the State; reserving to the Legislature the authority to change the existing fund, and to dissolve the trust at pleasure; and requiring an account of the fund to be annually laid before the Legislature. This act made the following additions to the fund: the balance of the old six per cent. stock, due Feb. 12, 1817, with the interest and reimbursement thereof since Feb. 9, 1816; the three per cent. stocks of the United States belonging to the State on the 12th of February, 1817; the shares of the State in the Trenton and Cumberland Banks, with the dividends since the 9th of February, 1816; all moneys receivable from the foregoing items, future appropriations, and such gifts, and grants, bequests, and devises as should be made for the purposes contemplated by the act, and one-tenth part of the State tax for the year 1817. Additions to this fund were made by subsequent acts, and by the act of March 27, 1814, it was provided that the public stocks and moneys previously appropriated by law should constitute the school fund, and that all moneys thereafter received from the sales and rentals of the land under water, belonging to the State, should be appropriated for the support of free public schools, and the treasurer was directed to invest them for that purpose.

The act of March 21, 1807, created the office of county superintendent of the public schools, and the office was, during several terms, held by W. H. Reed, of Woodstown. The present incumbent is R. Henry Holme, of Elsinboro.

According to the report of the State Board of Education for 1882 there were in the county seventy school districts, and the number of children of school age enrolled was 5608; average attendance, 2681. The number of children attending private schools was estimated at 321, and the number attending no school at all 860. There were 108 teachers employed, of whom 27 were male and 81 female; the average monthly salary of the former was \$27.12; of the latter, \$31.04. The total seating capacity of the school-houses was 5588. Schools were kept open during an average of 9.5 months, and the total amount received from all sources for public school purposes was \$43,122.88.

CHAPTER LXIII.

TEMPERANCE IN SALEM COUNTY.¹

AMONG the articles with which John Fenwick purchased from the Indians their right and title to all lands included within the bounds of Oldman's Creek and Morris River were ten and a half ankers of rum, —an anker being equal to about thirty-two gallons. Six years later, at an Assembly convened by authority

of the Proprietors of West Jersey, it was ordered that any person selling strong liquors to the Indians should forfeit for every such offense the sum of three pounds, and the next year it was made five pounds in case of foreigners so offending. Thus early in the history of Salem County did the alcohol question enter into the financial and social affairs of the inhabitants.

The township of Salem was incorporated in 1693. One of the duties of the burgesses was to grant tavern licenses, and he was empowered to revoke such licenses when he might see fit.

Fairs were established by law to be held in Salem for two days in May, and also two days in October, at which all persons were at liberty to buy and sell all lawful goods. In 1698, however, a town-meeting was held, and it was enacted that "foreigners" might not sell liquors at these fairs, under penalty of forfeiture of all liquors found in their custody.

A legislative enactment, about 1704, made the penalty of Sabbath-breaking and drunkenness a fine and commitment to the stocks for four hours.

The granting of tavern licenses, as has already been seen, had existed before, but in 1729 the court assumed to regulate the sale of intoxicating drinks by declaring, as follows, in what quantities and at what prices public-house keepers should deal them out: "For each nib of punch, made with double refined sugar and one gill and a half of rum, nine pence; for each nib, made with single refined sugar and one gill and a half of rum, eight pence; for each nib, made of Muscovado sugar and one gill and a half of rum, seven pence; for each quart of tiff, made with half a pint of rum in the same, nine pence; for each pint of wine, one shilling; for each gill of rum, three pence; for each quart of strong beer, four pence; for each gill of brandy or cordial, six pence; for each quart of metheglin, nine pence; each quart of cider royal, eight pence; each quart of cider, four pence."

From this order of the court rum seems to have been the most common intoxicant. The Swedes brought with them to this country the art of brewing, and families were accustomed to brew their own liquor. The English and German immigrants imitated them, and breweries were erected on many of the farms, not only for home consumption, but for exportation to such markets as Philadelphia and New York.

Until recently there were several substantial brick buildings, built previous to 1790, still remaining as monuments of the beer-brewing and beer-drinking customs of the early settlers. Later generations, however, planted apple orchards, and cider, apple brandy, and West India rum, which, from about 1700 to 1750, became every year more plentiful in all the colonies, gradually took the place of malt liquors, so that breweries seem not to have been used on any of the farms after about 1770. The last attempt at brewing is believed to have been made in Salem City, but was given up for lack of patronage.

¹ By H. P. Davison.

Until the beginning of the present century the people seemed to regard the use of intoxicating liquors of some kind a necessity. They were upon every sideboard, and to set out the dinner was among the first hospitalities extended to the minister on his pastoral calls, while the friends who had met to pay their last respects to the memory of some departed neighbor were treated to the same potent drinks. No grocery or dry-goods store was considered complete without its stock of liquor, and every prominent cross-roads was an eligible station for the licensed "inn or tavern." As late as 1830, fifty years ago, there were no less than twenty-five licensed inns in the county, although the population at that time was but little more than fourteen thousand. Previous to this time, however, there had been comparatively little agitation against the universal use of strong drink in moderation. In 1808 the first temperance society of this country was organized at the town of Moreau, in New York. Twenty five years later and not only a temperance society regularly held its quarterly conventions in Salem County, but local societies existed in the various townships. At a temperance meeting held in Pittsgrove, Jan. 31, 1835, a resolution was adopted asking those engaged in the liquor business to relinquish it. At an adjourned meeting held in Pittsgrove, a week later, Senator Langley, Esq., and Judge Loper signified their willingness to comply with the request, and Jacob Hitchner was also represented as willing to relinquish the traffic.

May 31, 1836, less than two years after the first temperance society in this county on the principles of total abstinence had been organized, a temperance convention was held in Pittsgrove Church. The following is among the resolutions passed at that meeting:

"Resolved, That this Convention recommend to all auxiliary societies of this County the adoption of a policy of action, total abstemiousness, in resisting intemperance and drunkenness."

Society was beginning to be thoroughly shaken, and yet it was but the forewarning tremor of the temperance earthquake that was soon to follow. In 1840 the Washingtonian movement was originated at Chase's tavern, in Baltimore, by six men who had met there to indulge in their evening drinks. Inauspicious as was its beginning, it quickly became an irresistible tide, which rolled over the whole country. The next year a National Temperance Convention met in Saratoga, about five hundred and sixty members being present. This Washingtonian Convention sent out Messrs. Polk and Wright, who traveled as missionaries through New York, New Jersey, and Delaware. In the fall of that year—Nov. 5, 1841—the Jeffersonian Temperance Society was instituted in Salem, with John Belie, president, and Dr. Thomas E. Ware secretary. It was a temperance society, and was founded upon the principles of total abstinence. Like all other outgrowths of the Washingtonian movement,

its existence was limited to a few years. Men were everywhere beginning to feel that in order to stop the full career of this tidal wave of temperance, some more thorough or energetic was needed. Accordingly, on the 20th of September, 1842, sixteen persons met in New York and organized the order of the Sons of Temperance. Three years later—Sept. 23, 1845—a subordinate division of the order was constituted in Salem. The following were initiated into the order as charter members of Salem Division, No. 17: Thomas Hurley, Alexander G. Cattell, Elijah G. Cattell, Joshua T. Nicholson, George M. Brown, Henry Colgan, Joshua J. Thompson, William Paulin, Christian Brown, Peter Barnart, Charles S. Scott, Nathan D. Pugh, Isaac Hackett, William Acton, Elijah Gilmore, John Bailey, Jacob Rienfried, Henry Slaugh, and John P. Bruna.

Other divisions soon followed in other parts of the county, so that by the close of 1849 there were no less than twelve divisions in working order. The Legislature in 1847 passed an act authorizing the people to vote, at an election held for that purpose, whether they would have inns or taverns licensed in their respective townships to retail intoxicating liquors or not. At the election held for that purpose in the following December, Lower Penn's Neck, Pittsgrove, and Union Grove voted against license; the other townships were in favor of it. The law was repealed the following year.

The basis of the present Maine law was enacted in 1851. The spirit of that law was adopted by the friends of temperance in nearly all the Northern States during the next four years. Salem County was not behind its neighbors in the cause, and a temperance convention was called, which met in Washington Hall, Salem, Oct. 15, 1853. A ticket was submitted, and about eight hundred votes were polled in the county for it.

Temperance tickets were supported at each election till slavery became the all-absorbing theme, and temperance ceased to be a prominent issue at elections or in Legislatures.

Salem having been incorporated as a city in 1858, the Council passed an ordinance prohibiting any one from selling without license in less quantities than one quart any brandy, wine, gin, or distilled or spirituous liquors, nor any porter, ale, beer, or cider, or any fermented liquor. It also prohibited any shop-keeper or store-keeper from giving them away or dispensing of them in any such way as to cause drunkenness.

Two years after the close of the Rebellion, the Grand Lodge of Good Templars in New Jersey was instituted, and during the next six years no less than ten subordinate lodges were organized in Salem County. The church, the Sons of Temperance, the Good Templars, and other temperance societies had by this time greatly increased the number of total abstinents from the use of intoxicating drink, and to

